

Choose the correct answer. In some sentences more than one alternative is possible.

Present and past tenses

1. At first I didn't like my job, but.....to enjoy it now.
A I'm beginning **B** I begin
2. Robertaway two or three times a year.
A is going usually **B** is usually going **C** usually goes **D** goes usually
3. Mattwhile we were having dinner.
A phoned **B** was phoning **C** has phoned

Present perfect and past

1. Everything is going well. We.....any problems so far.
A didn't have **B** don't have **C** haven't had
2. You're out of breath.?
A Are you running **B** Have you run **C** Have you been running
3. Where's the book I gave you? Whatwith it.
A have you done **B** have you been doing **C** are you doing
4. It's two years.....Joe.
A that I don't see **B** that I haven't seen **C** since I didn't see **D** since I last saw
5. My mother.....in Scotland.
A grew up **B** has grown up **C** had grown up
6.a car when you were living in London?
A Had you **B** Were you having **C** Have you had **D** Did you have

Future tenses

1. I'm tired. to bed now. Goodnight.
A I go **B** I'm going **C** I will be going
2. 'Ann is in hospital.' 'Yes, I know.her this evening.
A I visit **B** I'm going to visit **C** I'll visit
3. Don't worrylate tonight.
A if I'm **B** when I'm **C** when I'll be **D** if I'll be
4. We're late. The film.....by the time we get to the cinema.
A will already start **B** will be already started **C** will already have started

Modals

1. The story.....be true, but I don't think it is.
A might **B** can **C** could **D** may
2. You're always at home. You.....out more often.
A should go **B** had better go **C** had better to go
3. I'm so tired I for a week.
A can sleep **B** could sleep **C** could have slept
4. What was the problem? Whyleave early?
A had you to **B** did you have to **C** must you **D** you had to

-ing and infinitive

1. You can't stop me.....what I want.
A doing **B** do **C** to do **D** that I do
2. Do you wantwith you or do you want to go alone?
A me coming **B** me to come **C** that I come **D** that I will come
3. I'm thinkinga house. Do you think that's a good idea?
A to buy **B** of to buy **C** of buying

Articles and Nouns

1. 'Where are you going? 'I'm going to buy.....'
A a bread **B** some bread **C** a loaf of bread
2. Sandra is She works at a large hospital.
A nurse **B** a nurse **C** the nurse
3. Every day begins at 9 and finishes at 3.
A school **B** a school **C** the school
4. When invented?
A was telephone **B** were telephones **C** were the telephone
D was the telephone
5. This isn't my book. It's
A my sister **B** my sister's **C** from my sister **D** of my sister

Pronouns and determiners

1. 'What would you like to eat?' 'I don't mind. - whatever you have.
A Something **B** Anything **C** Nothing
2. don't visit this part of town.
A The most tourists **B** Most of tourists **C** Most tourists
3. The bus service is excellent. There's a bus ten minutes.
A each **B** every **C** all

Questions and auxiliary verbs

1. 'What time?' 'At 8.30'
A begins the film **B** does begin the film **C** does the film begin
2. 'Do you know where.....?' 'No, he didn't say.'
A Tom has gone **B** has Tom gone **C** has gone Tom
3. The police officer stopped us and asked us where.....
A were we going **B** are we going **C** we are going **D** we were going
4. 'Do you think it will rain?' '.....'
A I hope not. **B** I don't hope. **C** I don't hope so.
5. 'You don't know where Karen is,?' 'Sorry, I have no idea.'
A don't you **B** do you **C** is she **D** are you

Adjectives and adverbs

1. Maria's English is excellent. She speaks.....
A perfectly English **B** English perfectly **C** perfect English
D English perfect
2. Heto find a job, but he had no luck.
A tried hard **B** tried hardly **C** hardly tried
3. We haven't got..... on holiday at the moment.
A money enough to go **B** enough money to go
C money enough for going **D** enough money for going

Conjunctions and prepositions

1. They are very kind to me. They treat me..... their own son.
A like I'm **B** as if I'm **C** as if I was **D** as if I were
2. When we were in Italy, we spent a few days Venice.
A at **B** to **C** in
3. When did they the hotel?
A arrive to **B** arrive at **C** arrive in **D** get in
4. 'What time will you be home?' 'I don't know. It depends the traffic.'
A to **B** for **C** from **D** on

Reading Comprehension: read the two extracts and answer 5 out of the 6 questions that follow. (If you answer all 6, only the first 5 will be graded!)

The look

Anyone who has experienced the sensation of locking eyes across a room with someone interesting knows that mutual gaze can be a powerful force. How powerful? It must be the force behind the idea that it is possible to fall in love 'at first sight'. An attractive face can turn heads, but it's not nearly enough. However, when eyes lock, something dramatically different happens. Just how powerful this is may surprise you.

line 4
line 5
line 7
line 8

One example is a set of experiments conducted by psychologist Ekhard Hess, who wanted to find out whether dilated pupils had any effect on a person looking at them. He presented male volunteers with a variety of pictures, one of which was an attractive woman. In fact, she appeared twice in the set, once

with her pupils retouched to be highly dilated, another time with her pupils normal size. He found that a significant proportion of the time the men judged the version with the dilated pupils to be more attractive, although none of them was actually aware of the pupils themselves.

But why? Hess performed other experiments that showed that our pupils dilate if we're looking at something or someone interesting. In one set of experiments, he had people who were hungry view images of random objects, including slices of very delicious looking cake. Whenever the hungry people saw food items like the cake, their pupils dilated. If they weren't hungry, the cake had no effect. So dilated pupils signify interest. If a man then looks into the eyes of a woman, and her pupils are dilated, he senses that she is interested in him. So, flattered, albeit unconsciously, he returns that interest.

line 46

The Look

- In the first experiment, Hess included
 - a range of photographs, some of which were of different women's eyes.
 - various photographs of the same women taken at different moments.
 - photographs of various women with dilated and undilated pupils.
 - two shots of the same woman, one of which had been altered.
- Which phrase from the first paragraph introduces the idea that interest is 'returned' (line 46)?
 - 'mutual gaze' (line 4)
 - 'the force behind the idea' (line 5)
 - 'at first sight' (line 7)
 - 'can turn heads' (line 8)
- The meaning of the term 'flattered' in the third paragraph is
 - to feel embarrassed
 - to feel happy
 - to feel complimented
 - to feel attractive

Cheddarvision

Something strange and slightly troubling begins to happen when you spend more than about two minutes watching Cheddarvision, the website set up by the cheesemaker Tom Calver, which broadcasts live footage of a cheddar cheese as it imperceptibly matures. First, unsurprisingly, you feel bored and irritable. Then, after a while, and without really meaning to, you slip into a peaceful, meditative, quasi-hypnotic state. You start to breathe more deeply. Peripheral distractions – traffic noise, ringing telephones – fall away. There is you, and there

is the cheese. Nothing more. If something should actually *happen* to the cheese while you're in this state of mind – every week the cheese is turned over; on one occasion, the label fell off and had to be replaced – it has an impact utterly disproportionate to the event. It is inexplicably hilarious; astonishing; gasp-inducing. Then the drama subsides, and once again, it's just you and the cheese – and, depending on the time of day, perhaps tens of thousands of other people, scattered across the planet, for whom no other concern is more pressing in their

lives, right at this very moment, than to stare at cheddar.

It is generally agreed that we are more bored today than ever before. Some surveys put the percentage of people who yearn for more novelty in their lives at around seventy percent and rising. So it's something of a paradox that in the age of the Internet, when the average person has access to vastly more genuinely fascinating information than at any point in history, the sites that have achieved cult status are consistently the boring ones.

Cheddarvision

4. What is suggested about the website Cheddarvision in the first paragraph

- A** It can make you more tolerant of minor irritations in life.
- B** It could help you to cope with a stressful environment.
- C** It will get more interesting the longer you watch it.
- D** It may effect you in ways you can't control.

5. What is the 'paradox' referred to in the conclusion of the second paragraph?

- A** the most boring websites seeming to attract so much attention
- B** people feeling increasingly bored despite the potential of the internet
- C** an increase in the number of boring websites not affecting their popularity
- D** people finding the novelty they crave in websites that are intrinsically boring

6. The term 'gasp-inducing' means

- A** to feel a slight shock
- B** to cause a sharply indrawn breath
- C** to make one cough
- D** to create a sense of anxiety

Essay

Choose **one** of the following topics and write a composition of 120-150 words. Use specific reasons and examples to support your essay.

1. Describe the best dinner you ever had.
2. What do you think of Genetically Modified Organisms? (G.M.O.)
3. How will high levels of obesity in today's population affect our future?

4. Some people prefer to eat in restaurants, other people prefer to prepare food at home. Which do you prefer?

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for writing an answer to the question above.

