LANGUAGE SECTION
Mark the best choice.

(Maria calls Jenny at 10:00 a.m.)
Maria: Hi Jenny. How are you?
Jenny: I’m alright, thanks. How about you?
Maria: I’m fine, thanks. Actually, I’m calling to ask you something. Do you know ____[(1)]____? I know that it’s this evening, but I don’t remember what time.
Jenny: Oh, it starts at 8:30.
Maria: ____[(2)]____ a present for him yet?
Jenny: Yes. How about you?
Maria: No, not yet. The problem is, I don’t know ____[(3)]____. That’s why I’m calling. I want to ask you to go shopping with me at around noon.
Jenny: Oh, sorry. I ____[(4a)]____ with you if I ____[(4b)]____ other plans. I’m going to the hairdresser’s at noon to ____[(5)]____ my hair cut. I also need ____[(6)]____ a few other things during the lunch break. I have to go home and ____[(7)]____ the cleaning lady to do some ironing. The telephone is broken, so I ____[(8)]____ call her. How about this afternoon? Will you be free then?
Maria: Hmm, let me see. I’ll probably finish work early today, at around 4:30 in the afternoon. If I ____[(9a)]____ early, ____[(9b)]____ be able to go shopping with me?
Jenny: Yes, I can come with you at 4:30 ____[(10)]____ something unexpected happens.
Maria: Alright, then. Where do you want to meet?
Jenny: ____[(11)]____ we meet at the car park?
Maria: Sure, why not? Shall we take my car or yours?
Jenny: It doesn’t matter. We can take ____[(12)]____.
Maria: Alright. See you then.
Jenny: Bye.

1. a) whether Jason’s party starts  b) when Jason’s party starts  c) will Jason’s party start  d) will Jason’s party start
   2. a) Had you bought  b) Are you buying  c) Have you bought  d) Do you buy
   3. a) what to buy  b) should I buy  c) whether to buy  d) what should I buy

4. a) would go / had  b) would go / didn’t have  c) will go / have  d) will go / don’t have
   5. a) let  b) have  c) make  d) do
   6. a) doing  b) for doing  c) to do  d) done
   7. a) get  b) let  c) have  d) make
   8. a) may not  b) mustn’t  c) shouldn’t  d) can’t

9. a) finish / you will  b) finish / will you  c) finished / you would  d) finished / would you
10. a) although  b) when  c) unless  d) that
11. a) Let’s  b) Where  c) Would you like  d) Why don’t
12. a) you  b) my  c) mine  d) your
(Later in the afternoon, Maria and Jenny are at the mall.)

Jenny: Do you have anything specific in mind?

Maria: I’m thinking of two possibilities. I’m not sure ____(13)____ I should buy Jason clothes or stationery. Actually, I found something that I liked yesterday. I ____(14)____ it, but I just couldn’t be sure. I wasn’t sure he ____(15)____ it. Then, I decided ____(16)____ I should look some more.

Jenny: I think it’s a bit risky to buy clothing as a present. You know, even if you get something you really like, Jason ____(17)____ like it.

Maria: You’re right. Do you remember when I got Melanie a really cool dress for her birthday last year? She loved the dress, but she ____(18)____ another one in a different color, so she had to return it.

Jenny: Yes, I remember. That’s why I think you should buy stationery. You know Jason; he’s crazy about pens and note-books and all that.

Maria: O.K. then. Shall we take a look at the stationery store? I think I know what I want to get.

13.  a) which  
     b) that  
     c) whether  
     d) what

14.  a) was going to buy  
     b) will buy  
     c) bought  
     d) have bought

15.  a) had liked  
     b) has liked  
     c) liked  
     d) would like

16.  a) if  
     b) whether  
     c) to  
     d) that

17.  a) may not  
     b) can’t  
     c) must not  
     d) should not

18.  a) will already buy  
     b) has already bought  
     c) had already bought  
     d) already bought

(half an hour later…)

Jenny: We ____(19)____ around the mall for the last two hours. I’m really tired. ____(20)____ have a cup of coffee at that café over there?

Maria: Hmm, not really. It’s 7:20 already. We ____(21)____ hurry. Jason asked us to go to his place at 7:00 to help him with the preparations, ____(22)____? He ____(23)____ be worried.

Maria: Alright. I think I’ll buy this organizer for him.

19.  a) walked  
     b) have been walking  
     c) were walking  
     d) were going to walk

20.  a) Could you  
     b) Did you  
     c) Would you like to  
     d) Will we

21.  a) could  
     b) had better  
     c) might  
     d) can

22.  a) isn’t it  
     b) doesn’t he  
     c) wasn’t it  
     d) didn’t he

23.  a) must  
     b) is able to  
     c) has to  
     d) would
VOCABULARY SECTION
Mark the best choice.

* What do you like to do for ____(24)____ in the winter? I personally enjoy skiing and ice-hockey.

24. a) shelter  
b) recreation  
c) friction  
d) pollution

* At the beginning of September, everyone ____(25)____ the beaches to return to the city.

25. a) removes  
b) disappears  
c) enters  
d) abandons

* A new study has provided ____(26)____ that sea turtles ____(27)____ from the eastern coast of the American continent to the western shores of Europe and Africa every year.

26. a) pressure  
b) evidence  
c) depth  
d) existence

27. a) migrate  
b) rotate  
c) rescue  
d) occur

* Biologists have discovered that marine ____(28)____ such as the Stellar sea lion are ____(29)____ by changes in the ocean’s temperature.

28. a) journeys  
b) droughts  
c) creatures  
d) forces

29. a) reflected  
b) observed  
c) reached  
d) bothered

* The ____(30)____ disappearance of Mrs. Smith’s diamond ring ____(31)____ a search of the house.

30. a) mysterious  
b) endangered  
c) altered  
d) edible

31. a) relied on  
b) resulted in  
c) happened to  
d) reacted to

* Scientists think that sea otter populations declined by ____(32)____ 25 percent each year during the 1990s ____(33)____ large areas of western Alaska.

32. a) approximately  
b) widely  
c) immediately  
d) effectively

33. a) of  
b) by  
c) towards  
d) throughout
ARE CARBOHYDRATES BAD FOR US?

1 In the 1970s, a doctor in the United States, Ansel Keyes, did a study on the eating habits of people in different parts of the world. He performed the study to find out if there was a connection between diet and heart disease. He found that in Asian countries, such as Japan, where people ate a low-fat diet with a lot of rice and fish, the rate of heart disease was very low. However, in countries in Northern Europe and North America, where people ate a lot of red meat (and also a lot of fat), there was a very high rate of heart disease. Thus, Dr. Keyes connected heart disease to fat consumption.

2 This led to the popular idea in the United States and other parts of the world that any fat at all in the diet is a bad thing, and that people should avoid eating too much of it. Therefore, instead of eating foods with a high percentage of fat, such as red meat, many people switched to eating small portions of low-fat chicken and fish, and a lot of carbohydrates, such as fruits, vegetables, pasta, and rice. Doctors told people that a low-fat, high-carbohydrate diet was the healthiest. They could still eat red meat, but only in small amounts, with most of the energy in their diet coming from carbohydrates.

3 However, Dr. Keyes didn’t explain another fact that he found in his study: in many southern European and Mediterranean countries, even though people ate a high-fat diet, they had a low rate of heart disease. This was partly because the carbohydrates in their diet had a lot of fiber in them; it hadn’t been removed by processing. For example, the flour they used had more of the whole wheat grain in it. What about the fat in their diet, though? How could they eat a lot of fat and still not have problems with heart disease?

4 Since the 1980s, scientists have understood that removing the fiber from carbohydrates is bad for our bodies. Fiber helps our digestion in an important way: it keeps our blood from absorbing the sugars in carbohydrates too quickly. Fats also perform this function. Why is this important? When we eat, sugar is released into our blood and a hormone called insulin is produced in our bodies. Insulin helps the sugar get into our body’s cells, where it gives them energy. However, when a lot of sugar is released into the blood in a short time, our body over-produces insulin; that is, it produces too much. The extra insulin stays in the blood until it finds some sugar to attach itself to. This insulin in our blood makes our body crave (be hungry for) even more sugar, and if we eat a processed carbohydrate again, the same thing happens all over again. This way, we end up taking in more energy than our body needs, and this excess energy is stored in our body as fat—on our stomachs, in our blood vessels, and around our heart, eventually causing heart disease.

5 For example, have you ever noticed that if you’re very hungry, and eat a processed carbohydrate such as white bread or pastry, you want to eat more? However, if you eat a snack such as nuts or cheese, your hunger goes away, doesn’t it? The point is that because nuts and cheese have fat in them, they keep your blood from absorbing the sugar in them too quickly and going into the excess-insulin cycle. Contrary to Dr. Keyes’ hypothesis, then, eating some types of fat doesn’t contribute to heart disease in our bodies, but eating processed carbohydrates does! In fact, our bodies need carbohydrates for energy, but if we try to eat carbohydrates that still have their fiber, such as an apple or a cucumber, our body will feel healthier and more balanced—and be at a lower risk for heart disease.
Mark the best choice.

34. switched (para. 2) probably means ___________.
   a) lowered       b) found
   c) changed       d) thought

35. contribute to (para. 5) probably means ___________.
   a) look after   b) help to cause
   c) agree to     d) improve

36. this function (para. 4) refers to ___________.
   a) absorbing the sugars in carbohydrates too quickly
   b) helping our digestion in an important way
   c) removing the fiber from carbohydrates
   d) keeping our blood from absorbing sugar too quickly

37. it (para. 4) refers to ___________.
   a) blood        b) insulin
   c) sugar        d) hormone

38. Many people in the United States and other parts of the world began to avoid fat in their diet because ___________.
   a) they discovered that consuming fat would make them fat
   b) Dr. Keyes had said that eating fat causes heart disease
   c) they liked the taste of carbohydrates, chicken, and fish better than red meat
   d) they wanted to try the Mediterranean diet

39. Which of the following is TRUE according to paragraph 2?
   a) At the time, doctors thought that eating fatty food such as red meat was acceptable.
   b) People were told to eat large amounts of chicken and fish, and small amounts of fruit.
   c) Most people in the United States would rather eat red meat than chicken or fish.
   d) Doctors played an important role in people’s decision to change their diet.

40. Eating processed carbohydrates causes us to become hungry again very quickly since ___________.
   a) our body stores the excess energy from the carbohydrates as fat
   b) we don’t have enough insulin in our blood to take the sugar into our cells
   c) it causes too much insulin to be released into our blood
   d) foods such as nuts and cheese have fat in them

41. Eating carbohydrates that aren’t processed ___________ our risk of heart disease.
   a) decreases
   b) multiplies
   c) harms
   d) makes up
LIVING NEAR VOLCANOES

1 In 1991, Mt. Pinatubo, on the island of Luzon in the Philippines, surprised the world. On June 15, it erupted after it had stood silent for 500 years. Mt. Pinatubo is a volcano, but the people living near it never expected it to wake up. The eruption was the second most powerful eruption of the twentieth century. More than a million people had to be evacuated from their homes, and between 700 and 900 people were killed. Only a few years after that, though, life was back to normal on the island of Luzon. People were once again building homes and working very near the volcano.

2 Why do people live near volcanoes? They might live there because the volcano is beautiful, or because a large city already exists there. In many countries, people need to move to cities to find jobs. They don’t worry about volcanoes; they are trying to feed their families. Some people also live near volcanoes because the soil near a volcano is good for farming. Volcanoes release ash from the Earth, which is good for growing plants. Whatever the reason, most people who live near volcanoes probably do not realize that the volcano might be dangerous.

3 “Volcanoes and their surrounding environment are beautiful places to live, work, and relax, and the number of people moving into volcanic danger areas is increasing in industrial as well as developing countries,” says C. Dan Miller, chief of the US Geological Survey’s Volcano Disaster Assistance Program. Miller gave Mt. Vesuvius in southern Italy as an example. “Mt. Vesuvius is perched right on the edge of the city of Naples, and it has a 2,000-year history of eruptions,” said Miller, “yet there are 3.75 million people living within 30 kilometers of the summit.” What would these people do if Vesuvius ever erupted again? “No one can imagine evacuating a city the size of Naples,” said Miller.

4 One of the world’s most famous volcanoes is Mt. Etna in Sicily. Sicily is an island in the Mediterranean Sea with more than 5 million inhabitants. Many of them are proud to be living near such a famous volcano. After all, hundreds of tourists visit the area hoping to see a “safe” active volcano. Mt. Etna has been very active over recent years, with eruptions nearly every year, but the eruptions are very calm. They are beautiful to watch, and people are rarely hurt. Sicilians call Etna a “good mountain.” They think of the volcano as a mother because it has given them such a good life. In fact, many people who live near Etna call themselves “Etneans.”

5 Scientists say there are no “good” volcanoes. All volcanoes can be dangerous, but it is unlikely that people will stop moving to areas near volcanoes. So if there’s a mountain near your town, take a good look. Is it just a pile of rock? Or is it a sleeping dragon?

an erupting volcano
Mark the best choice.

42. **evacuated** (para. 1) probably means __________.
   a) moved  
b) destroyed  
c) survived  
d) expanded

43. **perched** (para. 3) probably means __________.
   a) increased  
b) located  
c) developed  
d) visited

44. **after that** (para. 1) refers to **after** __________.
   a) the eruption  
b) 500 years  
c) people started building homes  
d) the twentieth century

45. **there** (para. 2) refers to __________.
   a) on Luzon  
b) next to Mt. Pinatubo  
c) the Philippines  
d) near volcanoes

46. How did the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo affect life on Luzon?
   a) Everyone moved away forever.  
b) The people there couldn’t farm anymore.  
c) There wasn’t much change.  
d) All of the above.

47. Which is **NOT** given as a reason why people want to live near volcanoes?
   a) Inexpensive housing  
b) Beautiful scenery  
c) Good soil for farming  
d) Employment opportunities

48. What is true about both Luzon and Sicily?
   a) People live there even though there are volcanoes nearby.  
b) The possibility of destruction has caused their populations to decrease.  
c) Mt. Pinatubo and Mt. Etna have both had powerful, destructive eruptions recently.  
d) Luzon’s volcano is dangerous, but Sicily’s volcano is completely safe.

49. What attitude is shared by most people who live near volcanoes?
   a) They want to profit from tourism.  
b) They are always worried.  
c) They aren’t very concerned about the dangers.  
d) They feel their volcano is a “mother.”

**HAVE A NICE HOLIDAY!**