LANGUAGE SECTION

Mark the best choice.

1. a) was she doing               c) she did
    b) would she do               d) she would do

2. a) heat up / will turn        c) will heat up / turns
    b) heats up / turns          d) heats up / would turn

3. a) as                       4. a) who were invented
    b) much                   b) who invented
    c) too                    c) were invented
    d) enough                 d) invented

5. a) the biggest               6. a) has been used
    b) biggest                b) was using
    c) bigger                 c) was used
    d) much big               d) has been using

7. a) has been increased       8. a) continues / will be
    b) increased              b) will continue / are
    c) increase               c) continued / would be
    d) is increasing          d) continues / going to be

9. a) travelling               10. a) enough
    b) travelled              b) lot of
    c) was travelling         c) very
    d) has been travelling    d) too

11. a) rescued                 12. Tropical rainforests
    b) were rescued           a) find
    c) was rescued             b) have found
    d) were rescuing           c) are finding

13. a) that                     14. a) the oldest
    b) which                   b) older
    c) where                   c) as old as
    d) --                      d) oldest

When I asked Janice what (1)____________ the following day, she didn’t answer me. It was obvious that she was thinking of something else.

If the sun (2-a)____________ the water in rivers, lakes or oceans, the water (2-b)____________ into vapor or steam. This is called evaporation.

A microscope shows us things which are normally (3) ______________ small for the human eye to see. In the late 1500s, two Dutch spectacle makers (4) ______________ the first true microscope. They used several lenses together in a tube and discovered that they could make objects look (5) ______________. Since then, the microscope (6) ______________ in the study of biology widely.

The population of the world (7) ______________ rapidly. Scientists are worried about this. They think that if the population (8-a) ______________ to increase at this rate, there (8-b) ______________ 9.1 billion people living in the world in the year 2050.

The Titanic (9) ______________ about 400 miles south of Newfoundland when it hit an iceberg and sank. There were 2,224 passengers on the ship at the time and 1,515 lost their lives because there weren’t (10) ________ lifeboats for everyone. Most of the people who died when the Titanic sank were men since women and children (11) ______________ first.

Tropical rainforests (12) ______________ in the Amazon region of South America as well as in Central America, Africa, and Asia. Almost half of the rain forests are in Brazil. Tropical rain forests are very old and thick forests (13) ______________ it rains more than 1.8 meters per year. The world’s (14) ______________ rain forest is in Sarawak. It is 10 million years old, and it has 2,500 different kinds of trees.
The life of an astronaut is difficult because there is no gravity on a spacecraft. Although astronauts do many of the same things that they do on Earth, they have to do them (15) ____________. For example, staying clean in space isn’t (16) ____________ most people think. The astronauts (17) ____________ brush their teeth as they do at home, but they have to be very careful and quick because the drops of toothpaste can float away. If there (18-a) ____________ gravity in space, life in space (18-b) ____________ be so difficult.

15. a) differently  b) different  c) difference  d) differ
16. a) easier  b) as easy as  c) supposed to  d) can
17. a) shouldn’t  b) supposed to  c) mustn’t  d) can
18. a) were / wouldn’t  b) weren’t / would  c) is / won’t  d) isn’t / will

The Nobel Prize is one of the greatest honors in the world today. For more than a hundred years, it (19) ____________ to people for their work in science, medicine, economics, literature or world peace. Nobel Prize winners (20) ____________ their awards at ceremonies in Stockholm and Oslo on December 10th, (21) ____________ Alfred Nobel died. Alfred Nobel was a scientist and inventor. He was born in 1833. His father was an inventor, too and he (22) ____________ in his laboratory for hours. Alfred and his two brothers were interested in science and enjoyed (23) ____________ father in the laboratory. At the age of 17, Alfred traveled to the United States (24) ____________ physics. Then, he went to Russia and worked with his father. They did experiments with nitroglycerin, a powerful explosive, there. Because nitroglycerin was dangerous, they (25) ____________ be very careful when they were working with it. Unfortunately, in September 1864, Alfred’s brother, Emil, (26) ____________ in an explosion in their laboratory. Alfred wasn’t sure (27) ____________ he should go on working with nitroglycerin or not. After some time, he decided to continue his experiments to make nitroglycerin safer and he invented dynamite. This was a very important invention and Nobel became very rich. However, because he invented destructive weapons, many people told him that they (28) ____________ him. People called him “The Merchant of Death”. This made Nobel very unhappy. He wanted people to remember him as a man of peace so he created the Nobel Prize 7 years before he died.

19. a) was being given  b) has given  c) has been given  d) was given
20. a) received  b) receive  c) are receiving  d) are received
21. a) when  b) which  c) that  d) where
22. a) use to working  b) use to work  c) used to work  d) used to working
23. a) watch  b) to watch  c) watches  d) watching
24. a) to study  b) studying  c) studied  d) studies
25. a) had better  b) had to  c) must  d) could
26. a) has killed  b) killed  c) has been killed  d) was killed
27. a) what  b) if  c) that  d) how
28. a) hate  b) have hated  c) hated  d) would hate
VOCABULARY SECTION

Mark the best choice.

The Mediterranean monk seal is a (29)__________ mammal which belongs to the seal family. An adult monk seal can reach a length of just under 10 feet and an average weight of (30)__________ 375 kgs. It is the most (31)__________ sea animal in Europe and the rarest seal species in our oceans worldwide. In earlier times, thousands of these animals used to swim in the whole Mediterranean region. (32)__________ today, there are only about 600 monk seals left. Around 300 of them live in the Greek and Turkish Aegean and in the South of Turkey. The (33)__________ 300 live around Madeira Island and along the coasts of Mauritania.

29. a) major  b) marine  c) dense  d) visible
30. a) roughly  b) widely  c) horizontally  d) substantially
31. a) decomposed  b) promoted  c) exploded  d) endangered
32. a) Although  b) Similarly  c) However  d) Whereas
33. a) increasing  b) passing  c) greeting  d) remaining

There are (34)__________ reasons why the number of monk seals is decreasing. Pollution is the biggest single threat to the monk seal. Many European, North African and Middle Eastern countries use the Mediterranean as a sewer. In other words, they (35)__________ their human waste into the sea. Tourism, which means more people and hotels in the Mediterranean (36)__________, is another factor which contributes to the problem. Monk seals give birth to their pups, babies, in undersea caves in (37)__________ areas, but now there are a lot of tourists who dive into those caves and disturb them. The governments should (38)__________ diving activities in these places. Also, fishermen kill seals because seals (39)__________ their nets while they are hunting for food. As a result, fishermen chase, or follow, seals and shoot them. To solve the problem, all the countries which have a seal population living along their shores should work together before it is too late.

34. a) various  b) ancient  c) sufficient  d) unique
35. a) rotate  b) dump  c) pick up  d) grab
36. a) majority  b) recreation  c) exception  d) region
37. a) remote  b) complex  c) current  d) moist
38. a) replace  b) rescue  c) restrict  d) reflect
39. a) destroy  b) employ  c) burn up  d) convert
Earthquakes

1 An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes are recorded with a seismometer, which is also known as a seismograph. What causes earthquakes? The outer layer of the Earth is divided into huge pieces that are constantly moving. When two of the pieces move against each other or move in opposite directions, an earthquake happens. A large movement causes a violent earthquake, and a small movement causes a mild one. There are thousands of earthquakes every year, but most of them are very small.

2 The place where an earthquake begins is called the epicenter. When an earthquake happens, vibrations, or shaking movements, move outward from the epicenter. These rolling vibrations are called seismic waves. Usually, an earthquake is only strong enough to cause damage near its epicenter.

3 When the epicenter of an earthquake is at the bottom of the ocean, it can create huge sea waves as tall as fifteen meters. These waves cross the ocean in several hours. While they are rushing toward land, they destroy small islands and ships in their path. When they hit land, they flood coastal areas far from the epicenter of the earthquake. In 1868, a wave reached 4.5 kilometers inland in Peru.

4 After an earthquake happens, people can die from lack of food, water, and medical supplies. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake depends on where it happens, what time it happens, and how strong it is. It also depends on the types of buildings in the area, the soil conditions, and the size of the population. Of the thousands of earthquakes in the world each year, only about 1 in 500 causes damage.

5 In 1556, an earthquake in northern China killed 830,000 people—the most in history. At that time, there was no way to measure its strength. In 1935, scientists started using the Richter scale to measure seismic waves. The Richter scale is a standard scale used to compare earthquakes using numbers. For example, a seriously destructive earthquake measures 6.5 or higher on the Richter Scale.

6 How can scientists predict earthquakes? Earthquakes are not scattered on the surface of the Earth. In other words, they happen only in certain parts of the world where pieces of the Earth's surface meet. They are called earthquake fault zones. For example, earthquakes often occur on the west coasts of North and South America, around the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Pacific coast of Asia. Scientists study these zones and try to make predictions about the time and place of earthquakes but earthquakes are a sudden phenomenon. Seismologists have no way of knowing exactly when or where the next one will hit.

7 If seismologists could predict earthquakes, we could save about 20,000 human lives each year. Humans can control many things about nature, but they cannot control earthquakes.
Mark the best choice.

40. **One** (para.1) refers to ________________.
   a) movement
   b) earthquake
   c) direction
   d) piece

41. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the 3\(^{rd}\) paragraph?
   a) A huge wave hit Peru.
   b) An earthquake happened in Peru in 1868.
   c) The epicenter of the earthquake was in Peru.
   d) The wave which hit Peru was 15 meters tall.

42. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake **DOES NOT** depend on ________________.
   a) its location
   b) how strong it is
   c) the size of the buildings
   d) the time it happens

43. Scientists don’t know the strength of the earthquake that happened in northern China in 1556 because ________________.
   a) it measured 6.5 on the Richter Scale
   b) 830,000 people were killed
   c) it wasn’t very strong
   d) they didn’t have the Richter Scale then

44. Which of the following is **FALSE** according to the passage?
   a) Earthquakes can happen all over the world.
   b) Only one of the 500 earthquakes which happen each year is destructive.
   c) The Pacific coast of Asia is a place where earthquakes are common.
   d) Seismic waves are rolling vibrations, which move outward from the epicenter.
1 There is a little man inside your head, pounding on your brain with a hammer. Beside him, a rock musician is playing a drum. Your head feels as if it is going to explode. You have a headache, and you think it will never go away.

2 Doctors say that there are several kinds of headaches. Each kind begins in a different place and needs a different treatment. One kind of headache starts in the arteries in the head. The arteries swell and send pain signals to the brain. Sometimes these headaches start with a change in vision. The person sees wavy lines, black dots, or bright spots in front of the eyes. This is a warning that a headache is coming. The headache occurs on only one side of the head. Vision is blurred, and the person may vomit from the pain. These headaches, which are called migraine headaches, are more frequent in women than in men. Sleep is the best cure for them.

3 Cluster headaches, which also start in the arteries, are called cluster headaches because they come in clusters, or groups, and they continue for two or three months without stopping. Then, there are no more for several months or even years. A cluster headache does not last more than two hours and then goes away but it comes back a few hours later. At the beginning of the headache, the eyes are red and watery. There is a steady (continuing) pain in the head. When the pain finally goes away, the head is still sore. Men have more cluster headaches than women do.

4 The muscle headache, which starts in the muscles in the neck or forehead, is caused by tension when a person works too hard, is nervous about something, or has problems at work, at school, or at home. The neck and head muscles become tense, and the headache starts. A muscle headache usually starts in the morning and gets worse as the hours pass. There is a steady pain, and a bursting feeling. Usually aspirin doesn't help a muscle headache very much.

5 How do doctors treat headaches? If a person has frequent headaches, the doctor starts by deciding what kind they are. Medicine can help, but there are other ways to treat them.

6 The doctor asks the patient to analyze his or her daily living patterns. A change in diet or an increase in exercise might stop the headaches. If the patient realizes that difficulties at home, at work, or at school are causing the tension, it might be possible to make lifestyle changes and decrease these problems. Psychological problems and even medicine for another physical problem can cause headaches. The doctor has to discuss and analyze all these patterns in the patient's life. A headache can also be a signal of a more serious problem.

7 Everyone has headaches from time to time. In the United States alone, up to 50 million people each year go to the doctor because of headaches. If you have a headache and it continues over several days, or if it keeps recurring, it is time to talk to a doctor. There is no magic cure for headaches, but recent research allows doctors to control most of them.
Mark the best choice.

45. Warning (para.2) probably means_____________.
   a) kind
   b) vision
   c) sign
   d) pain

46. Which of the following is FALSE about migraine headaches?
   a) More women have migraine headaches than men.
   b) They don’t occur on both sides of the head at the same time.
   c) The patient may have vision problems.
   d) Sleep doesn’t help migraine headaches go away.

47. Cluster and migraine headaches_____________.
   a) cause the eyes to become red and watery
   b) are more common in women than men
   c) both start in the arteries
   d) happen frequently

48. Cluster headaches are called “cluster” headaches because_____________.
   a) they continue for several months
   b) they last for two or three hours
   c) there is a steady pain in the head
   d) you have them once in a lifetime

49. The muscle headache isn’t caused by_____________.
   a) problems at work
   b) working too much
   c) being nervous
   d) high blood pressure

50. The doctors who treat headaches should first_____________.
   a) find out the type of the headache
   b) give a painkiller to their patients
   c) learn about their patients’ psychological problems
   d) change the diet of their patients

51. These problems (para.6) refers to_____________.
   a) lifestyle changes
   b) difficulties at home, work or school
   c) psychological problems
   d) headaches

52. Recurring (para.7) probably means_____________.
   a) removing
   b) working
   c) happening again
   d) treating