Today, most people do not think twice about throwing their electronic items away. Different types of electronic devices, such as cell phones and computers end up in garbage dumps. However, the story does not end when these devices _____(1)_______ to the dump. The biggest problem is that many electronic parts are extremely toxic and they pollute the environment. However, we cannot just blame consumers for this kind of environmental pollution because many of today’s electronic devices are ‘made to break’, _____(2)_______ they often stop working after only a few years. In addition, the message of advertisers who promote everything new as ‘better’ makes it easy for consumers to throw away their electronic devices without considering _____(3)_______ the environment. Fortunately, nowadays, things are beginning to change as non-profit organizations and environmental activists are developing websites and holding special events against electronic garbage.

1. a) take b) do not take c) are taken d) are not taken
2. a) this means b) what means c) so means d) which means
3. a) how do they damage b) how they damage c) what they damage

French doctors managed to carry out the world’s first face transplant a short while ago. During this revolutionary operation, a team of surgeons _____(4)_______ the nose, lips and chin of a 38-year-old woman. The patient had been attacked by a dog and she had difficulty talking and chewing food. Doctor Jean-Michel Dubernard, the lead surgeon, refused _____(5)_______ the name of the patient saying that hospital administration did not let doctors and nurses _____(6)_______ details of the patient’s identity. However, he said, “Our patient is in excellent condition and the transplanted organs look normal.” Experts in facial reconstruction mention that the mouth and nose are the most difficult parts of the face to successfully transplant. Facial injuries, such as the ones in this patient’s case, have always been impossible to repair. If this surgery _____(7a)_______ to be successful, it _____(7b)_______ a new hope for patients with conditions requiring plastic surgery.

4. a) replaced b) has replaced c) was replaced d) had replaced
5. a) giving b) to give c) to giving d) about giving
6. a) provided b) to provide c) provide d) providing
7. a) proved…would be b) proves…won’t be c) proved…wouldn’t be d) proves…will be
Bill Gates is chairman of Microsoft Corporation, which is a worldwide leader in software, services and solutions that help people and businesses realize their full potential. Born on October 28, 1955, Gates grew up in Seattle with his two sisters. Gates ____(8)______ public elementary school when he discovered his interest in software and began programming computers at the age of 13. In 1973, Gates entered Harvard University, ____ (9)______ a version of the programming language BASIC for the first microcomputer — the MITS Altair. A few years later, he left Harvard to put all his energies to Microsoft, a company that he started with his childhood friend Paul Allen in 1975. They thought that in a very short time the computer ____ (10)______ a valuable tool on every office desktop and in every home, so they began developing software for personal computers. In a press conference, the news reporters wanted to know ____ (11)______ he had ever been disappointed about leaving Harvard and he said, “If I ____ (12a)______ Harvard, I ____ (12b)______ the chance to make a new start in my life.” Gates’ vision for personal computing has been central to the success of Microsoft and the software industry for many years. In January 2005, he and his wife, Melinda, started a foundation with the hope that in the 21st century, health care and learning opportunities would be available for all people.

So far, more than 5 billion dollars ____ (13)______ to organizations working in global health and education by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. In a May 2006 interview, Gates said, “I wish I ____ (14)______ the richest man in the world because I don’t like the attention it brings. I’d rather ____ (15)______ a simple life, allocating my time and money to charity projects and poor people all over the world.” On June 15, 2006, Microsoft announced that Gates was planning to serve only as an advisor for the company after July 2008 ____ (16)______ he wanted to spend more time at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

8. a) who attended  9. a) where he developed  
b) was attending  b) he developed there  
c) who was attending  c) which he developed  
d) has been attending  d) to develop there  

10. a) become  11. a) that  
b) will become  b) whether  
c) would become  c) when  
d) becomes  d) what  

12. a) didn’t leave.. wouldn’t have  13. a) have donated  
b) didn’t leave….would have  b) that have donated  
c) hadn’t left…would have had  c) have been donated  
d) hadn’t left.. wouldn’t have had  d) that have been donated  

14. a) am not  15. a) have  
b) hadn’t been  b) to have  
c) wouldn’t be  c) to having  
d) weren’t  d) having  

16. a) while  
b) since  
c) when  
d) so
The current economic crisis_____(17)_______ be the worst that world has ever seen, but it is certain that the global economic slowdown is hitting the auto industry hard. _____(18)_______ governments take necessary precautions, the global economic situation will get even worse and make many companies _____(19)_______ out of business. Chrysler, one of the giant U.S. car producers, has just announced that it will reduce its workforce by 15%. In other words, 5,000 employees will lose their jobs. During a press conference, Chrysler’s CEO Bob Nardelli told media members that auto industry sales _____(20)_______ at such a fast rate before. Mr Nardelli suggested _____(21)_______ structural changes. However, Chrysler is not in a position to restructure quickly. 90% of its market is in the USA and consumers are having problems getting car loans from the banks to buy cars.

17. a) may not  
   b) which used to  
   c) that couldn’t  
   d) has to

18. a) If  
   b) When  
   c) After  
   d) Unless

19. a) go  
   b) to go  
   c) that go  
   d) going

20. a) have never fallen  
   b) never fall  
   c) had never fallen  
   d) never fell

21. a) to apply  
   b) applying  
   c) of applying  
   d) apply

**READING SECTION**

**VOCABULARY SECTION**

**Circle the best choice.**

There are many environmental problems threatening the world. One of these problems is desertification. This loss of fertile land, or the _____(22)_______ of deserts, affects nearly one-third of the world’s land surface and _____(23)_______ to global warming. One reason for desertification is deforestation. When trees are cut down, the soil loses its ability to keep moisture, and as a result, the land becomes _____(24)_______ . In addition, the land without trees is _____(25)_______ to too much wind or to too much rain, which leads to sudden soil erosion or flooding. These altogether result in desertification. A study carried out last year by FAO of the United Nations _____(26)_______ that three to six billion trees were cut down annually. Consequently, people living especially in sub-Saharan Africa are threatened by malnutrition, and even _____(27)_______ . Many people in the area need to be supplied with food and medical _____(28)_______ .

22. a) resident  
   b) circulation  
   c) favour  
   d) spread

23. a) restricts  
   b) contributes  
   c) irrigates  
   d) evolves

24. a) unintentional  
   b) inaccurate  
   c) unproductive  
   d) unbearable

25. a) exposed  
   b) intrigued  
   c) recorded  
   d) emerged

26. a) rescued  
   b) altered  
   c) stimulated  
   d) revealed

27. a) collision  
   b) famine  
   c) conflict  
   d) debt

28. a) aid  
   b) concrete  
   c) frame  
   d) rate
‘Atlas CD’, a unique, computerized atlas, is now available to give policy makers in Latin America and the Caribbean a powerful new way to help to prevent environmental ______(29)_______ in the region. ______(30)_______, the CD was designed for government officials who are responsible for setting related policies. However, today, it is used by universities, private companies and local people. As the CD contains more than 200 topics, such as agriculture, fresh water resources, and social development, ______(31)_______ of a place can obtain information about that specific region when they watch it. The producers of the CD hope that it will ______(32)_______ officials and local people to take necessary actions and establish national disaster organizations.

29. a) involvement  
   b) vegetation  
   c) destruction  
   d) achievement

30. a) Closely  
   b) Relatively  
   c) Conversely  
   d) Initially

31. a) inhabitants  
   b) opponents  
   c) calculations  
   d) predators

32. a) handle  
   b) encourage  
   c) bother  
   d) maintain

LOGICAL SEQUENCE
Circle the best choice.

33. Musical instruments present a variety of arrangements for the production of sound. In a guitar, the strings vibrate, and their vibrations are transmitted, or sent, to the air by the hollow body of the instrument while _________.

a) all sounds are made of waves and for any wave to start, there has to be a source of vibration  
b) historical and modern acoustic guitars are extremely varied in their design and construction  
c) in a trumpet, sound is produced by blowing the air through closed lips into the mouthpiece  
d) the trumpet and trombone have a cylindrical part which is attached to the body of the instrument

34. Around two billion people in the world live in countries that are experiencing the problem of water shortage and drought. This number will rise to three billion in the next thirty years if _________.

a) techniques to find more water are developed  
b) authorities do not apply effective water conservation techniques  
c) scientists’ warnings are taken seriously  
d) fresh water consumption does not increase quickly

35. In the last twenty-five years, the population of the world has doubled. Most of this increase has taken place in poorer countries since _________.

a) birth control methods are not widely used in these countries  
b) more people are wealthy in such countries  
c) with strict birth control, the population has remained unchanged  
d) improving food supplies is essential in these countries
Text 1

The Great Guinness Book

1 *The Guinness Book of World Records* is a collection of the highest, and sometimes lowest, achievements in every possible category. It contains facts like the hottest and coldest places on Earth, the largest lizard, and the oldest language. There are also human achievements, such as the biggest cake ever made, the highest jump, and the longest marriage. Some activities, like standing on one leg the longest or blowing the biggest bubblegum bubble, have been created simply to get into the book.

2 Clearly, extreme and uncommon things fascinate many people. If the number of copies sold is a guide, *The Guinness Book of World Records* is one of the most popular books in the world. Around 94,000,000 copies have been sold since it was first published in Britain in 1955, which makes it the second most popular book in history, next to the Bible. The Guinness Book has been sold in 100 different countries and has been translated into 37 languages.

3 The Guinness Book was first created for the purpose of settling arguments in bars. The idea belonged to Sir Hugh Beaver, who was the managing director of the Guinness Brewery. This is the same factory that still produces the famous Guinness beer.

4 In 1951, Sir Hugh was on a hunting trip in south-western Ireland. After shooting at and missing a group of golden plovers (a kind of small, plain bird), Sir Hugh and his party began a discussion about whether the plover or the grouse was the fastest bird in Europe. The question was not resolved at the time, but it caused Sir Hugh to wonder how many such discussions took place every day in bars where Guinness was served. He came up with the idea that a book could answer questions about superlatives (the tallest, fastest, longest, etc.). Such a book would not only be popular by itself, but it could help to market his company's product as well.

5 Sir Hugh proposed this idea to Norm and Ross McWhirter, who ran a research agency in London. The brothers compiled a list of facts, and the first edition, then called *The Guinness Book of Superlatives*, was published on August 27, 1955. By Christmas of that year, the book had already taken its place at the top of the bestseller lists of the country. When the book became a surprise hit, two more editions were printed in the same year. The following year, in America, David A. Boehm, the founder of Sterling Publishing Company, learned about *The Guinness Book of Superlatives*. He went to Britain to obtain the rights to the book, which he renamed *The Guinness Book of World Records*, because he thought that Americans wouldn't be able to understand the word "superlative." The book became an immediate success in the US and brought millions to the company.

6 Many of the facts in the Guinness Book are unlikely to change. For example, it is unlikely that a lizard larger than the Komodo dragon will ever be discovered. Therefore, it is in the area of human achievement that Guinness records continue to be made and broken. This has inspired many people who want to be noticed. Of course, some people, like Olympic athletes, set new records simply because they are excellent at what they do. Other people spend time purposefully trying to set world records. Some choose highly difficult tasks, such as deep-sea diving without oxygen or bizarre activities like drinking ketchup or eating glass. Others choose obscure activities, like bicycling backwards or balancing wine glasses on their chins. Because such activities are not performed by many people, it is relatively easy to excel at them.

7 Guinness has opened a series of museums in North America, Europe, and Asia. They display graphical representations of some of the facts found in the book. These museums have been successful wherever they opened because of the appeal of their superlative facts. This combination of strangeness and achievement is one of the hallmarks of *The Guinness Book of World Records*. 
Circle the best choice.

36. Which of the following best shows that the Guinness Book of World Records is very popular?
   a) The year it was first published.
   b) The information it contains.
   c) The purpose that it was created for.
   d) The number of copies that have been sold.

37. The main idea of paragraph 4 is ______________.
   a) that Sir Hugh Beaver liked having discussions
   b) what kind of discussions took place in bars
   c) how the idea of a book of superlatives was generated
   d) how a book of superlatives could become popular

38. What happened during the first year the Guinness Book was published?
   a) Second and third editions were also published.
   b) It became a hit in the US.
   c) Its rights were sold to an American company.
   d) Its title was changed in order to increase the sales of the book.

39. In Para. 6, the word “bizarre” probably means __________.
   a) valid
   b) strange
   c) appropriate
   d) usual

40. According to the text, __________.
   a) even the facts in the Guinness Book have already been changed
   b) it is hard to break records in balancing wine glasses on chins
   c) the Guinness book of records was first used in British pubs
   d) some people create activities just to have their names printed in the Guinness book

41. Which of the following is true according to the text?
   a) Sir Hugh Beaver thought a book of superlatives could also help promote his company’s product.
   b) Guinness museums exhibit the graphical representations and stories of the people in the book.
   c) McWhirter brothers prepared a list of answers to strange questions for the book.
   d) The main purpose of the Guinness book when it was first published was to develop arguments.
TEXT II

YOUNG PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES TO NEW TECHNOLOGY

1 Adrian Furham, a lecturer in psychology at University College, London, and one of his colleagues have recently conducted a nationwide survey of the attitudes of more than 500 young people in Britain, aged between 12 and 19. The survey included questions about computers. 90% of the young people who were the subjects of the survey claimed that they used a computer, and 73% said that they had a computer at home. When they were asked specifically if they thought it was a good or bad thing (or both) that today more and more things are done by machines, only 15% thought it was a good thing and 28% a bad thing. Similarly, nearly two-thirds thought that computers would increase unemployment. In this sense, the young people appeared to accept the inevitability of new technology, although they did not fully welcome it.

2 There are a number of possible explanations for this hesitation about the benefits of new technology. First, one could simply argue that young people are being realistic: new technology will reduce the number of jobs available, particularly in some traditional occupations, though it could also, perhaps, increase the number of jobs in other, much more desirable, occupations.

3 Secondly, young people’s attitudes towards technology are evidence of a growing post-materialism among them, a desire back to the simple good life (if it ever existed). Technology is associated with industrialism and materialism, both of which are contrary to ‘green environmentalism’. It would be fascinating to compare young people's attitudes to new technology in different countries with the total national products of those countries. Furham suspects that those in the richer countries would be against it.

4 Thirdly, the negative or at least careful attitude of young people towards new technology may simply reflect a natural conservatism in a section of the population, which finds everything new bad and all change undesirable. Furham and his colleague were also interested in differences in attitudes between the sexes. Overall, 82% of the young people did not believe that it was easier for boys, rather than girls, to learn to use a computer, but there was a considerable difference between the sexes, with many more girls disagreeing than boys. However, only 55% disagreed with the statement that men are better at programming than women. Both sexes agreed that, as computers at work become more common, there will be less and less difference between the jobs done by men and women. Overall, the young women appeared to be less convinced of the benefits of new technology, but certain of their ability to use it.

5 In many ways, it seems that young people are like their parents in their attitudes to new technology, though they have probably had more experience of using it. Few are totally for it and few are totally against it, but the majority sees both advantages and disadvantages. In fact, there is some evidence of the beginnings of technophilia and technophobia in school children. Better educated, more able and more ambitious adolescents, often from middle class homes, tend to be technophiles, while some with less education, who are not so talented or ambitious, tend to be technophobic. However, precisely because they are young and can easily adopt various skills, their attitudes and behaviours can change more easily than those of adults. With enough resources and encouragement, all young people could become at least computer literate or learn not to fear the new technology.
Circle the best choice.

42. In Para. 1, the word “inevitability” probably means ________.
   a) quantity
   b) necessity
   c) currency
   d) security

43. In Para. 2, the word “hesitation” probably means ________.
   a) starvation
   b) prediction
   c) uncertainty
   d) investment

44. According to paragraphs 2 and 3, Furham’s study shows that young people__________.
   a) usually prefer traditional jobs nowadays
   b) are aware that new technology will affect the jobs available
   c) want a modern life, so they want to use computers
   d) establish no link between technology and industrialism

45. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 4?
   a) New technology is considered to have negative effects on the majority of young people.
   b) For many young girls it was easier to learn to use new technology compared to boys.
   c) Most young people agreed men are better at using new technology than women.
   d) In general, girls didn’t find new technology highly beneficial.

46. According to the text, ____________.
   a) young people tend to respond to new technology in a similar way that adults do
   b) young people who are not very ambitious are likely to be technophiles
   c) unlike technophobics, technophiles in general come from poorer homes
   d) adults cannot apply new technology although they are given enough encouragement