

GRAMMAR SECTION

Complete the sentence(s) with the correct choice.

1. He _____ the kitchen. Everything is sparkling clean.
 - a. have been cleaning
 - b. was cleaning
 - c. will clean
 - d. have cleaned
 - e. **has cleaned**

2. The original building _____ down in 1965.
 - a. pulled
 - b. will pull
 - c. have been pulled
 - d. **was pulled**
 - e. were pulling

3. My father used to smoke but he _____ when I was born.
 - a. was stopping
 - b. used to stop
 - c. use to stop
 - d. **stopped**
 - e. stopping

4. I have found the book _____ I was looking for.
 - a. **which**
 - b. where
 - c. whose
 - d. what
 - e. whom

5. If you _____ months ago, you _____ enough money by now to buy a new washing machine. Now you still have to wash your clothes by hand.
 - a. start/will be saving
 - b. have started/could save
 - c. **had started/would have saved**
 - d. could start/would save
 - e. started/had saved

6. You will be offered a two-year contract _____ your work meets the required standard during the probationary period.
- a. **as long as**
 - b. as far as
 - c. whenever
 - d. unless
 - e. even if
7. In 2020, Turkish figure skaters Mert Yılmaz and Melisa Çavuşoğlu _____ win the gold medal at the Winter Olympics.
- a. can
 - b. could
 - c. was able to
 - d. **were able to**
 - e. could have

VOCABULARY SECTION

Complete the sentence(s) with the correct choice.

1. Isn't it a(n) _____ that they're getting divorced after 30 years of marriage? They looked very happy together.

- A) **shame**
- B) pride
- C) accomplishment
- D) victory
- E) prediction

2. I don't work very _____ when I am under pressure. I prefer to work in a relaxed and calm environment.

- A) gradually
- B) **efficiently**
- C) disorderly
- D) gently
- E) carelessly

3. The world economy is in a very bad _____ because of the pandemic. Unfortunately, a lot of businesses are closing down.

- A) motivation
- B) influence
- C) feature
- D) **condition**
- E) promotion

4. The police _____ the thief for about five blocks but then they lost him and had to turn back.

- A) caught
- B) chased
- C) suspected
- D) arrested
- E) accused

5. My top _____ is to find somewhere to live.

- A) essence
- B) negligence
- C) urge
- D) priority
- E) dream

6. There was a _____ about the location of the new school. They couldn't agree.

- A) controversy
- B) denial
- C) respect
- D) punishment
- E) maintenance

7. _____ is the first necessity for success. Decide what to do and stick to it.

- A) Loyalty
- B) Sensitivity
- C) Arrogance
- D) Determination
- E) Adjustment

READING SECTION

Read the passages and answer the questions.

Reading 1

1. The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate.
2. The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.
3. Resting on H-shaped steel holders called "bents," long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often-harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is lifted up above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of landscape and the properties of the soil.
4. One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, dangerous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

1. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's _____.

- a. operating costs
- b. employees
- c. consumers
- d. construction**
- e. companies

2. According to the passage, 84 million gallons of oil can travel through the pipeline each _____.

- a. day**
- b. week
- c. month
- d. year
- e. season

3. According to last paragraph, which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?

- a. **How much oil field land each company owned?**
- b. How long each company had owned land in the oil fields?
- c. How many people worked for each company?
- d. How many oil wells were located on the company's land?
- e. How many people abandoned that place?

4. According to the last paragraph, how many companies shared the costs of constructing the pipeline?

- a. three
- b. four
- c. **eight**
- d. twelve
- e. two

5. The word "undertaken" in line 31 is closest in meaning to

- a. removed
- b. **attempted**
- c. selected
- d. transported
- e. transmitted

Reading 2

Oded Brenner has a great job. He makes chocolate.

In the 1990s, he co-created an international chocolate company called Max Brenner Chocolate. His businesses included a 650-square-meter store on Broadway in New York City.

Then in 2012, Brenner left that business. A few years later, he began exploring a different side of chocolate. In 2015, during a trip to Jamaica, he developed a love and excitement for the fruit that produces chocolate: cacao.

The Jamaican people taught him a lot about cacao -- namely, it is more than just chocolate. Brenner saw Jamaican people making juice, liquor, and flour from the cacao fruit. And they used the whole fruit – not just the beans.

Brenner told the Associated Press that although he had worked with chocolate for 20 years, he knew little about cacao.

“It is the most unknown fruit behind the most known fruit,” Brenner said.

While the fruit might have been unknown to him, it is not unknown to the people of Jamaica and other countries like Ecuador.

The Ecuadorian people also taught Brenner how to use cacao. In Ecuador, he saw people drink cacao water and eat the dried fruit of the pods. You can eat the whole fruit, he learned. But in making traditional chocolate, he added, “all of the other parts of the fruit are wasted.”

The fruit is a little sweet and a little sour. The cacao water is described as refreshing. The seed inside is the cacao bean. This is the part that is processed to make chocolate.

With his new business and his new knowledge, Brenner said he wants to tell both sides of the chocolate story. So, he has created new products that celebrate the traditional side of chocolate-making and the natural taste of the cacao fruit.

Health experts have long noted the possible good effects that chocolate can have on health. The T.H. Chan Harvard School of Public Health says on its website that the dark chocolate produced from cacao has many necessary nutrients. These include iron, copper, magnesium, zinc, phosphorus, and substances called flavanols.

Brenner said the unsweetened fruit has other nutrients as well. Cacao is high in antioxidants. And the water is full of natural chemicals called electrolytes. These are substances needed in the body's fluids to control important processes including how your body uses vitamins and minerals and removes waste.

In addition to health, Brenner said that the cacao he uses for his products is farmed in a way that is not harmful to the environment. And it is also fair to the farmers.

Elizabeth Karmel reported this story for the Associated Press from New York City. Anna Matteo adapted it for VOA Learning English. Mario Ritter, JR. was the editor.

1. What did Oded Brenner discover when he travelled to Jamaica in 2015?
 - a. Jamaicans make the best chocolate in the world.
 - b. Jamaica produces the best cacao in the world.
 - c. Jamaicans love chocolate.
 - d. Jamaicans make different products using the entire cacao fruit.
 - e. Jamaica is the perfect holiday destination.

2. Why is the cacao fruit wasted during the traditional process of making chocolate?
 - a. The fruit can be bought very cheaply.
 - b. The fruit is not healthy.
 - c. Only the cacao beans are used to make chocolate.
 - d. Chocolate is bad for the environment.
 - e. Fruit and chocolate don't go well together.

3. Why does Brenner say that cacao is "the most unknown fruit behind the most known fruit"?
 - a. Cacao is a newly-discovered fruit.
 - b. Brenner has never worked with cacao and chocolate.
 - c. The benefits of cacao are unknown to scientists.
 - d. Many people don't know that there are so many things that can be made from the cacao fruit.
 - e. Most people are unaware that chocolate is made from cacao.

4. According to Brenner, why should people start eating foods made from the cacao fruit?
- a. Chocolate is the healthiest food in the world.
 - b. The cacao fruit is rich in vitamins and antioxidants.**
 - c. The cacao fruit can fight the corona virus.
 - d. It is better to drink chocolate than to eat it.
 - e. Brenner wants the whole world to buy his products.

5. When did Brenner first develop his love and excitement for the cacao fruit?

- a. When he was a child.
- b. When he started his business in New York.
- c. When he left his business.
- d. In the 1990s.
- e. In 2015.**