**GRAMMAR SECTION**

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer.**

1. There are new students in the class. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ names?

A) they B) them C) their D) theirs

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the library yesterday.

A) wasn’t B) weren’t C) aren’t D) isn’t

3. This isn’t my room. It’s \_\_\_\_\_ room.

A) David B) Davids C) Davids’ D) David’s

4. What languages \_\_\_\_\_?

A) they speak B) they do speak C) do they speak D) speak they

5. I like that dress. How much \_\_\_\_\_?

A) costs it B) does it cost C) is it cost D) cost it

6. How many sweets \_\_\_\_\_?

A) did she bought B) did she buy C) she bought D) bought she

7. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ very tall.

A) be B) is C) has D) have

8. My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ the fifth of July.

A) on B) in C) at D) to

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is at the door. Can you see who it is?

A) Anyone B) No one C) Someone D) Everyone

10. I’m always tired \_\_\_\_\_ the morning \_\_\_\_\_ Mondays.

A) in / at B) on / at C) in / on D) at / in

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer.**

Dear Laura, I’ve11) **\_\_\_\_\_** found a place to live, in a house near the university. There are five of us living there, each with our own bedroom. My room 12) **\_\_\_\_\_** very big, but there’s a huge kitchen, and a living room with satellite TV. The room 13) **\_\_\_\_\_** much furniture when I moved in – just a bed, an armchair and a cupboard – and it’s got a green carpet and purple curtains! Last Saturday while I 14) **\_\_\_\_\_** down to the shops to get some food, I 15) **\_\_\_\_\_** a lovely old desk in a charity shop for only £50. So now I’ve got a desk in my room with my computer and printer on it. Unfortunately, the house has only got one phone line (in the kitchen), 16) **\_\_\_\_\_** I am stillusing the university computers for e-mail. On Sunday, Mum and Dad came to visit, and brought me 17) **\_\_\_\_\_** cushions and bookshelves (the white ones from your room), a couple of lamps and my sound system. They thought the place was great. Mum wanted to spend the afternoon cleaning the kitchen; 18) **\_\_\_\_\_,** we took her out for lunch instead! I really like the other people in the house. Jim and Pete 19) **\_\_\_\_\_** French, like me. Mike is a music student, and Fred works in a bookshop – he leftthe university last summer. They’re really friendly, and

two of them are really good cooks. Hope you and Charlie are well. And how are the children? I want to see both of them very soon. Why 20) **\_\_\_\_\_** all come and visit me next weekend?

Love, Bob

11. A) yet B) just C) since D) yesterday

12. A) didn’t B) won’t C) hasn’t D) isn’t

13. A) doesn’t have B) wasn’t having C) didn’t have D) hasn’t had

14. A) was walking B) am walking C) did walk D) has been walking

15. A) have seen B) saw C) used to see D) was seeing

16. A) but B) so C) if D) since

 17. A) much B) a little C) some D) any

18. A) because B) however C) despite D) in addition

 19. A) did study B) will study C) are studying D) have studied

20. A) can’t you B) didn’t you C) haven’t you D) don’t you

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer.**

 I am a big fan of a Turkish singer 21) **\_\_\_\_\_** Sertab Erener. I first 22) **\_\_\_\_\_** her when she won the Eurovision Song Contest and I 23) **\_\_\_\_\_** her ever since then. I think she 24) **\_\_\_\_\_** an amazing voice. She actually 25) **\_\_\_\_\_** as an opera singer. I’ve got five or six of her albums and a couple of years ago I 26) **\_\_\_\_\_** to Istanbul to see her sing live. In fact, I’ve discovered Turkey 27) **\_\_\_\_\_** her music and wanted 28) **\_\_\_\_\_** more time there. I 29) **\_\_\_\_\_** Turkish since 2012 and now I 30) \_\_\_\_\_ to understand her songs better.

21. A) calls B) calling C) called D) is called

22. A) heard B) hears C) had heard D) was hearing

23. A) like B) have liked C) had liked D) am liking

24. A) got B) is got C) has got D) have

25. A) trained B) train C) training D) were trained

26. A) had gone B) have gone C) went D) had been

27. A) through B) while C) because D) despite

28. A) to spend B) spent C) spend D) spending

29. A) am learning B) was learning C) had learnt D) have been learning

30. A) am starting B) was starting C) had started D) have been starting

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer.**

The samurai (the word means ‘one who serves’) were the elite warrior class of Japan 31) \_\_\_\_\_ nearly seven hundred years. In the tenth century, the imperial court in Kyoto tried and failed to organise a conscript army. If the court 32) \_\_\_\_\_ in this, the wealthy landowners might not have decided to employ private soldiers and the samurai might never have existed. The original samurai were chivalrous warriors 33) \_\_\_\_\_ almost all activities including going into battles had been performed 34) \_\_\_\_\_ horseback, challenging opponents to ritualised combat. Their customs 35) \_\_\_\_\_ familiar to the medieval European knights if they had ever met each other. Later, 36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the armies became larger and the fighting more savage, most samurai trained for hand-to-hand combat. However, during a long period of peace in Japan things didn’t go well for the samurai and eventually, in the 1860s, they lost their position of power in Japanese society. The sword of a samurai symbolises the authority and luxury of the warrior class. It was 37) \_\_\_\_\_ a weapon and an art object. This double identity mirrored the samurai themselves. As well as being warriors, they used to socialize with painters, playwrights and intellectuals, so they 38) \_\_\_\_\_ their spare time in productive arts and crafts. Samurai generals practised calligraphy, did flower arranging and went to the theatre. The ceremony of making and drinking tea was another ritual, almost a meditation. It was carried out in a small room where swords 39) \_\_\_\_\_, even to samurai warriors and samurai generals, and it is sure it 40) \_\_\_\_\_ very inviting to battle-weary warriors. Of all their cultural activities, the tea ceremony was the most important one as it may be concluded.

 31. A) at B) for C) since D) before

 32. A) succeeded B) was succeeded C) had succeeded D) would succeed

 33. A) who B) whose C) which D) of which

 34. A) at B) in C) on D) below

 35. A) would perceive

 B) would be perceived

 C) would have perceived

 D) would have been perceived

 36. A) as B) even C) so D) whether

 37. A) all B) both C) either D) neither

 38. A) used to spend

 B) didn’t use to spend

 C) got used to spending

 D) didn’t get used to spending

 39. A) forbade B) would forbid C) was forbidden D) were forbidden

 40. A) may have been

 B) must have been

 C) might have been

 D) should have been

**VOCABULARY SECTION**

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer.**

The media is one of the key players in forming brand image. With the difficult competition in the market, companies spend millions to advertise their product through television, radio, and newspaper. Sometimes what the public know and what is the truth is completely 41) \_\_\_\_\_. Companies will protect information that may harm their reputation. The main role of Public Relations is keeping a good relationship between the company and the people. People may have some negative opinions about Public Relations, but in reality, public opinion will either 42) \_\_\_\_\_ or break a company.

Also, Public Relations help companies against bad news and scandal. They want to show that they are not only working for a financial 43) \_\_\_\_\_ alone, but also to help the people and community. Globalization allows businesses to grow their market, but it also 44) \_\_\_\_\_ companies to make different strategies to survive the competition. According to Warren Buffet, one of the richest men in the world, reputation is the most important. He added that, ‘’Business is survival of the fittest.’’ That is the rule no business can 45) \_\_\_\_\_.

41. A) different B) similar C) alike D) complimentary

42. A) destroy B) lose C) make D) miss

43. A) emotion B) guess C) ignorance D) reason

44. A) guarded B) threatened C) protected D) preserved

45. A) escape B) capture C) enjoy D) stay

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer.**

46. Isn’t it a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they’re getting divorced after 30 years of marriage? They looked very happy together.

A) shame B) pride C) accomplishment D) victory

47. 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

48. 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

49. I had a very big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my brother because of opposing political opinions. He doesn’t want to talk to me n

A) agreement B) arrangemet C) arrogance D) argument

50. Her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was trouble-free. She did not experience morning sickness or other problems. Everything went well during this period.

A) pregnancy B) examination C) application D) goal

51. The students \_\_\_\_\_ to their teacher when they arrived late for their English class.

A) responded B) accepted C) apologized D) appreciated

52. The librarian will \_\_\_\_\_ to new students how to use the catalogue system.

A) explain B) tell C) say D) talk

53. 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

54. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ my bag for me for a second? I need to get the key from my pocket.

A) pick B) have C) put D) hold

55. Our main goal is to \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of life for everyone in this city.

A) improve B) put C) make D) mend

56. She was \_\_\_\_\_ about walking home alone so late in the dark. She didn’t feel safe.

A) excited B) nervous C) pleased D) impatient

57. Research shows that people who exercise \_\_\_\_\_ feel less stress. You should keep it in mind if you want to relax.

A) hardly B) regularly C) occasionally D) sometimes

58. Sarah loved her mother but she was \_\_\_\_\_ that her mother did not spend enough time for her.

A) shy B) hopeful C) confident D) upset

59. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she never let her friends pay the bill whenever they went to a restaurant.

A) smart B) serious C) brave D) generous

60. If you are buying everything that you see on the Internet, you are \_\_\_\_\_ your money.

A) paying B) spending C) wasting D) saving

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer.**

Scientists are investigating the effects of pollution on animal 61) \_\_\_\_\_. Actually, the world has a huge capacity to host animals, human beings and other plants. However, pollution might bring about 62) \_\_\_\_\_ the lives of animals. Also, long lasting pollution can 63) \_\_\_\_\_ climate change, so global warming becomes an inevitable end. There are a lot of 64) \_\_\_\_\_ like bear, panda etc. that need protection. Scientists said that if we don’t do more to protect bees, they are also on the verge of becoming extinct. Therefore, people ought to take 65) \_\_\_\_\_ steps to protect environment and save animals lives.

61. A) demand B) advantage C) extinction D) qualification

62. A) detecting B) exploding C) increasing D) endangering

63. A) lead to B) see to C) call to D) attend to

64. A) threats B) species C) patterns D) opponents

65. A) abundant B) sufficient C) random D) nasty

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer.**

There are many weird things happening these days. It's difficult to catch up on all the news. A couple of weeks ago they 66) \_\_\_\_\_ a rocket into space. That was exciting! I always get thrilled when I hear something about the space or scientists conducting 67) \_\_\_\_\_. Then I heard that some wild animals 68) \_\_\_\_\_ a deadly disease all around the world in a surprisingly short time. At first, people didn't take it very seriously, but now everyone is really worried about it and they haven't found the 69) \_\_\_\_\_ or the vaccine for the disease. It is said that it might take a long time to find an effective medicine or vaccine. All the governments are expected to 70) \_\_\_\_\_ into more research and drug development to obtain a solution sooner.

66. A) built B) banned C) launched D) collapsed

67. A) experiments B) experiences C) expectations D) explanations

68. A) hit B) spread C) became D) detected

69. A) cure B) recovery C) digestion D) meditation

70. A) run B) fund C) refuse D) insist

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer**

71. The \_\_\_\_\_ of *Never Land* explained the reason why she gave this title to her book.

A) publisher B) author C) fan D) typist

72. The twins are 21 years old, and their father is 42. The ages of the two children put together are \_\_\_\_\_ to the age of their father.

A) inferior B) superior C) equivalent D) complicated

73. There was a \_\_\_\_\_\_ about the location of the new school. They couldn’t agree.

A) controversy B) denial C) respect D) punishment

74. \_\_\_\_\_ is he first necessity for success. Decide what to do and stick to it.

A) Loyalty B) Sensitivity C) Arrogance D) Determination

75. A major event is taking place this weekend. It is going to be on TV and you really mustn’t \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A) join B) leave C) miss D) catch

**Complete the sentences with the correct answer**

There are two places that have had a profound 76) \_\_\_\_\_ on my life. One of them is New York City, where I live now, and the other is Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, where I was born and lived the first part of my life. When you compare them, they seem like dramatically different places, but they have some things in common, and I love them both. There are many reasons why New York seems like my home away from home. Both cities have striking and 77) \_\_\_\_\_ features. For example, each has its own nickname. Everyone knows New York is "the Big Apple." Quetzaltenango is known as "Xela" (pronounced shey-la), which is a lot easier to say! Second, both cities have a "Central Park" where people like to go and walk. Although Central Park in Xela is smaller, its tropical flowers and colonial architecture make it just as beautiful as New York's.78) \_\_\_\_\_, when you walk around Xela, you find many tourists and people from other countries, just like in New York. For me, this means conversations in Xela are just as interesting as conversations in New York. Despite their 79) \_\_\_\_\_, these cities are different. Life in Xela is more colorful, and the pace of life is slower. For this reason, whenever I return to Xela, it is like an escape. When I arrive, the first thing I notice is the color. In New York, many people wear black to be stylish, but in Xela stylish clothing is the rainbow-colored clothing of the indigenous people. And because Xela is smaller, the beautiful green mountains outside the city are always 80) \_\_\_\_\_. You can see them all around the city. The second thing I notice is the pace of life. They say New York never sleeps, and it must be true, because I always see people walking and cars on the streets, even late at night.

76. A) instinct B) impact C) alteration D) ambiguity

77. B) compelling B) populous C) generous D) distinctive

78. A) Furthermore B) However C) On the contrary D) In addition t

79. A) disadvantages B) similarities C) facilities D) contradictions

80. A) visible B) secretive C) misty D) decaying

**READING SECTION**

**Read the passages and answer the questions.**

**Reading 1**

1. Around the world, Rio de Janeiro is famous for its beautiful beaches and Carnival celebration. But the city is also known for its poor areas, known as favelas. For years, many favelas had high poverty and crime rates. However, things are starting to change.
2. In the past, many favelas received very little government assistance. Neighborhood people had to build their own streets and homes. Gangs were also common, and so were guns. However, a new government plan is starting to change this. The city is sending thousands of police officers into favelas with the goal of driving out the gangs. In some favelas, the plan is already working. Crime is down, and different from the past, children are playing in the streets again. They are building new apartment buildings, and the city is providing more services. “In 20 years,” says police officer Leonardo Nogueira, “the children who live here now . . . will be different people.”
3. Police effect is changing the favelas, but something else is, too. Today, more Brazilians are moving into these neighborhoods because housing is expensive in other parts of Rio. “Favelas are a place for young doctors without much money to get started and young architects to start working,” explains Simone Miranda, a Rio tour guide. In the past, favela people felt different from the rest of Rio. “But now,” says Miranda, “they feel part of the society of Brazil.”
4. Life is improving in the favelas, but there are still challenges. In some areas, poverty rates are still high. As students, families, and foreigners move into the favelas, property costs **skyrocket**. In some places, housing has more than doubled in price. Despite **this**, favela people are hopeful. If Rio can develop these favelas for all people—both poor and middle class—the city could become a model for other cities with similar problems.

81. Which one could be the best title for the passage?

A) A History of Rio’s Favelas

B) Crime on the Rise in Rio’s Favelas

C) Favelas, Rio’s New Tourist Destination

D) How Rio’s Favelas Are Changing

82. Which of these things about favelas is NOT in the reading?

A) art

B) guns

C) gangs

D) poverty

83. What was TRUE about favelas in the past?

A) They got a lot of government assistance.

B) There were no gangs.

C) Many police officers worked there.

D) Children didn’t play in the streets very much.

84. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

A) to discuss the high costs of housing in Rio

B) to explain why architects are choosing to study in favelas

C) to talk about how newer people are changing the favelas

D) to compare favela and non-favela people

85. What does “skyrocket” mean in paragraph 4, line 2?

A) to increase quickly

B) to drop slowly

C) to become dangerous

D) to become smaller

 86. What does “this” refer to in paragraph 4, line 3?

 A) improved life

 B) new people moving

 C) hopeful situation

 D) expensive housing

**Reading 2**

1. Are you a pessimist by nature, a "glass half empty" sort of person? That's not good for your brain. A new study found that repetitive negative thinking in later life was linked to cognitive decline and greater storage of two harmful proteins responsible for Alzheimer's disease.
2. "We propose that repetitive negative thinking may be a new risk factor for dementia," said lead author Dr. Natalie Marchant, a psychologist and senior research fellow in the department of mental health at University College London, in a statement. Negative thinking behaviors such as thinking about the past and worrying about the future were measured in over 350 people over the age of 55 over a two-year period. About a third of the participants also underwent a PET (positron emission tomography) brain scan to measure storage of tau and beta amyloid, two proteins which cause Alzheimer's disease, the most common type of dementia.
3. The scans showed that people who spent more time thinking negatively had more tau and beta amyloid buildup, worse memory and greater cognitive decline over a four-year period compared to people who were not pessimists. The study also tested for levels of anxiety and depression and found greater cognitive decline in depressed and anxious people, which is parallel to prior research. But deposits of tau and amyloid did not increase in the already depressed and anxious people, which led researchers to suspect that repeated negative thinking may be the main reason why depression and anxiety **contribute** to Alzheimer's disease. "Taken alongside other studies, which link depression and anxiety with dementia risk, we expect that chronic negative thinking patterns over a long period of time could increase the risk of dementia," Marchant said. "This is the first study showing a biological relationship between repetitive negative thinking and Alzheimer's pathology, and gives physicians a more precise way to assess risk and offer more personally-tailored interventions," said neurologist Dr. Richard Isaacson, founder of the Alzheimer's Prevention Clinic at New York-Presbyterian and Weill Cornell Medical Center, who was not involved in the study.
4. "Many people at risk are unaware about the specific negative impact of worry and contemplation directly on the brain," said Isaacson. "This study is important and will change the way I care for my patients at risk.”

87. According to the article, which is TRUE about people who always have negative thoughts

1. These people consume high-protein foods.
2. Half a glass is better than no glass at all.
3. They are already suffering from Alzheimer’s disease.
4. They have a higher risk of getting Alzheimer’s disease.

88. What was the purpose of the study conducted at University College, London?

1. to test if most people are pessimists
2. to measure the effect of negative thinking on the brain
3. to determine if tau and amyloid contribute to Alzheimer’s disease
4. to measure the effect of Alzheimer’s disease on negative thinking

89. What did the result of the study show?

1. The study was a huge success.
2. A large number of participants tested positive for Alzheimer’s disease.
3. There is “a biological relationship between repetitive negative thinking and Alzheimer's pathology.
4. The deposits of tau and amyloid did not increase in people who spent more time thinking negatively.

90. According to Dr. Richard Isaacson, What is the ‘risk’ that many people are unaware of?

1. Smoking can cause damage to the brain.
2. Repetitive negative thinking is not a serious problem.
3. Most people in the world are at risk of dementia and cognitive decline.
4. Pessimism and negative thinking can cause serious damage to the brain if not treated.

 91. Why does Dr. Isaacson argue that this study is important?

1. It proves that stress is a global pandemic.
2. It will change the way he treats his patients.
3. It has found a cure for Alzheimer’s disease.
4. It shows that people who suffer from mental illness only have themselves to blame.

 92. What does “contribute” mean in paragraph 3, line 8?

 A) help

B) cause

C) support

D) provide

**Reading 3**

1. Your fear may save your life one day. It did for Theresa Lennon. One day, as Theresa was walking to her car at the shopping mall, a man approached her in the parking lot. He said his car ran out of gas, and he needed a ride to a gas station. Just before Theresa opened her car door for him, she got a funny feeling that this man was dangerous. She quickly ran back inside the mall and alerted a police officer. The police officer later tracked the man down. Theresa’s instincts were right. The man had a gun and some rope in his jacket. If Theresa had given this man a ride home, she may not be alive today.
2. Theresa was lucky, but she was also smart to trust that funny feeling she got when she first met the man in the parking lot. She had sense to act on her fear instead of squelching it. Research on fear shows that victims of violence usually feel a sense of fear before it occurs. Some people don’t trust their feelings or fear and think that they are being irrational or foolish. But researchers say that it is important to act on these fears and not to waste time. If you second-guess your fear, then you may lose valuable time.
3. Animals have a keen sense for danger. An antelope can sense a lion’s presence without knowing exactly where it might be stalking. A mouse hides in a hole from a hawk it cannot see. Just like these animals, humans also have these instincts to avoid danger. Fear is a chain reaction in the brain that starts with a stressful stimulus and ends with the release of chemicals that causes your heart to beat fast, your muscles to tense up, and the hair on the back of your neck to stand up. At this point, your brain activates the “fight or flight” response. “Fight” means to get involved in the dangerous situation, and “flight” means to run away. Security experts would say to trust your “flight” instinct. An animal would not explore the situation or **dismiss** its fears. An animal would run. If you sense something, then listen to your fear and run. It may save your life.

93. What is the passage about?

 A) how fear can hurt you

 B) being careful in parking lots

 C) how fear can help you

 D) why we get scared

94. What do victims of violence usually feel before something bad happens?

 A) They don’t feel afraid.

 B) They trust that everything is OK.

 C) They feel a sense of fear.

 D) They dismiss their fears.

95. Some people don’t trust their fears because they think \_\_\_\_\_.

 A) it is not logical

 B) it is a waste of time

 C) it is OK to be afraid

 D) they can fight

96. Why is it important to act on your fears right away?

 A) so that you don’t waste time

 B) so that you can fight the bad person

 C) so that you can lose valuable time

 D) so that you don’t run away

97. If an antelope sensed a lion nearby, it would \_\_\_\_\_.

 A) fight the lion

 B) run away

 C) stalk the lion

 D) second-guess its fear

98. What happens in our brains when we are afraid?

 A) Fear gives our brain chemicals, and it makes us feel sick.

 B) Our brains get tired.

 C) It reacts irrationally

 D) Fear sets off a chain reaction in our brain that releases chemicals.

99. Which physical reaction to fear is NOT mentioned in the text?

 A) fast heart beats

 B) tense muscles

 C) damp hands

 D) hair on back of neck standing up

100. The word **‘dismiss’** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

 A) allow

 B) secure

 C) decrease

 D) reject