

1. The students worked all night because they'd made a _____ to turn in their project the next day.
A) solution
B) problem
C) commitment
D) factor
E) treatment
2. I am looking for a more _____ work schedule that will let me get home at the same time every evening.
A) successful
B) sensitive
C) flexible
D) negative
E) stable
3. I _____ at my local library for a program that provides children with homework help.
A) take steps
B) volunteer
C) develop
D) respect
E) frighten
4. They now own only six stores, but they are planning to _____ to ten stores next year.
A) expand
B) skip
C) avoid
D) contain
E) restore
5. My parents are art buyers for museums. They are well-known _____ on 20th century East Asian art.
A) talents
B) experts
C) challenges
D) advantages
E) employees
6. Graduating from college is a great _____ in a person's life.
A) reward
B) performance
C) implication
D) prevention
E) achievement
7. Jack is shopping for a new tennis racquet, but he isn't looking for any _____ brand.
A) concept
B) source
C) specific
D) variety
E) artificial
8. I'm not ready yet, but you can leave for the park now and I'll _____.
A) turn into
B) hang out
C) make up
D) catch up
E) call off
9. His car _____ again, and this time, it can't be fixed.
A) gave up
B) kept away
C) took after
D) broke down
E) put out
10. He is hoping that, by the time he ---- for the grant, his book on Egyptian silverwork ----.
A) has to apply / will have been published
B) had applied / had been published
C) was to apply / has been published
D) will be applying / would have been published
E) would have applied / will be published
11. Old Danish, one of the languages of the Vikings who ---- in parts of Britain during the 9th to 11th centuries, ---- a strong influence on the development of English.
A) have settled / had had
B) had settled / would have
C) settle / has
D) settled / had
E) would settle / will have

12. **New DNA evidence hints that “African Eve”, the 150,000-year-old female ancestor of every person on Earth, ---- in Tanzania or Ethiopia.**
 A) has lived B) is used to living
 C) may have lived D) would live
 E) would be living
13. **Socrates ---- that we ---- with the improvement of our souls.**
 A) must have said / would be concerned
 B) had said / had to be concerned
 C) was saying / should have been concerned
 D) has said / had been concerned
 E) said / should be concerned
14. **Twenty years ago the study of aging ---- as somewhat misdirected, but now it ---- into an important science.**
 A) was regarded / has developed
 B) had been regarded / would develop
 C) has been regarded / would be developing
 D) would have been regarded / had developed
 E) was being regarded / has been developing
15. **The first stage of the new factory project ---- last year, and work on the second phase ---- well now.**
 A) had been completed / would progress
 B) was completed / is progressing
 C) would have been completed / was progressing
 D) has been completed / will progress
 E) was being completed / has progressed
16. **If he ---- with this rare congenital disorder at this early age, treatment ---- less successful.**
 A) hasn't been diagnosed / had been
 B) weren't diagnosed / was
 C) wouldn't be diagnosed / will be
 D) hadn't been diagnosed / would have been
 E) isn't diagnosed / has been
17. **Although simple games ---- available on mainframe computers in the years after the Second World War, their widespread adoption ---- until the emergence personal computers.**
 A) were going to be / could wait
 B) had been / should have waited
 C) were / had to wait
 D) used to be / would have waited
 E) would have been / must have waited
18. **The rapid disappearance of Arctic ice ---- the use of an undersea Internet cable, ---- a shorter path between Europe and Asia.**
 A) can enable / to be created
 B) must enable / being created
 C) would enable / to have created
 D) may enable / creating
 E) should enable / to be creating
19. **The panda has become an international symbol for conservation since 1990, winning the public's affection ---- their distinctive black and white markings and clumsy behaviour.**
 A) in spite of
 B) on behalf of
 C) thanks to
 D) in contrast to
 E) except for

20. Given that it is highly likely that further reservoirs exist, the interior of our planet could contain at least six times ---- much water ---- all the world's oceans do.
- A) as / as
B) so / that
C) whether / or
D) both / and
E) either / or
21. ---- bacteria were discovered in the 17th century, infectious diseases were thought to be caused by sickly smells.
- A) Once
B) Given that
C) Since
D) Until
E) Even if
22. On the black market, prices of ---- thousand dollars are paid for the extremely rare hyacinth macaw, which is ---- sought after by enthusiasts.
- A) any / a lot
B) each / neither
C) several / much
D) some / a little
E) enough / all
23. Many of the chemical controls for insects and diseases ---- the plants to which they are applied if they ----.
- A) could have damaged / were misused
B) can damage / are misused
C) would have damaged / are being misused
D) will damage / had been misused
E) might have damaged / would be misused
24. When ---- the bedroom, people are advised to choose colours like aqua green, baby blue, and light pink, which ---- to have a calming effect.
- A) to paint / had been reported
B) painted / are reported
C) having painted / were reported
D) painting / have been reported
E) being painted / would be reported
25. A bioregion is a geographical area that (16) _____ by natural topography and ecological traits rather than arbitrary political or territorial boundaries. There are several methods to divide areas (17) _____ bioregions, but the term 'bioregionalism' (18) _____ to any methodology that aims to do so. This strategy strives to connect mankind to the nature around them, forming strong bonds between people and the environment (19) _____ they live and finding the best solutions for that environment. Mountain ranges, important rivers, water systems, topography, and prevalent ecosystem types, (20) _____ forests, grasslands, deserts, native flora and fauna, are all examples of physical and biological factors that may be used to define bioregions.
- A) defines
B) will be defined
C) was defined
D) is defined
E) has defined
26. A) into
B) of
C) around
D) out
E) for
27. A) means
B) combines
C) detects
D) indicates
E) refers
28. A) when
B) where
C) why
D) how
E) who

29. A) so that
C) however
B) such as
D) on the contrary
E) thus

30. Oxygen (21) ---- about 1772 by a Swedish chemist, Carl Wilhelm Scheele, (22) ---- obtained it by heating potassium nitrate, mercury oxide, and (23) ---- other substances. An English chemist, Joseph Priestley, (24) ---- discovered oxygen in 1774 by the thermal decomposition of mercury oxide and published his findings the same year, three years (25) ---- Scheele published. A French chemist, Antoine Lavoisier, first recognized the gas as an element, coined its name, and explained combustion as a union of oxygen with the burning material.

21.

- A) could be discovered
B) is discovered
C) would be discovered
D) was discovered
E) should have discovered

31. A) for whom
B) whom
C) whose
D) that
E) who

32. A) many
B) some of
C) little
D) plenty
E) almost

33. A) sincerely
B) cunningly
C) considerably
D) reverently
E) independently

34. A) ago
B) when
C) while
D) before
E) since

35. Leo Tolstoy ranks as one of the world's great writers. He was also an important moral thinker and reformer. Educated at Kazan, Tolstoy joined the army in 1851. After fighting in the Crimean War, he left the army and travelled abroad. After his return, he settled on his Volga estate, where he wrote his epic masterpiece, *War and Peace*, the story of five families living at the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia — one of the finest novels ever written. His next novel, *Anna Karenina*, is one of the best-known love stories. He then experienced a spiritual crisis which led to such works as *A Confession* and *What I Believe*. He transferred his fortune to his wife and lived poorly as a peasant under her roof. Leaving home secretly, he died of pneumonia some days later at a nearby railway station.

It is clear from the passage that though Tolstoy had plenty of money, _____.

- A) he came from very poor origins
B) his extravagant life style led to him dying in poverty
C) he was too mean to live a comfortable life
D) his fortune came from his successful career as a writer
E) the latter part of his life was spent in voluntary poverty

36. According to the passage, Tolstoy's beliefs and values _____.

- A) were consistent throughout his life
B) are most clearly understood by readers of *Anna Karenina*
C) underwent a change after he wrote *Anna Karenina*
D) were shaped by Napoleon's invasion of Russia
E) were expressed in his epic masterpiece, *War and Peace*

37. It is implied in the passage that Tolstoy lived as a peasant _____.

- A) because his wife took all his money
B) in order to gather material for a new novel
C) because he knew he was going to die of pneumonia
D) because of his spiritual beliefs
E) after his wife threw him out

38. The world's nuclear plants have accumulated vast stocks of highly radioactive waste. Worldwide, high-level waste is currently stored above ground, and no government has a clear policy on its eventual disposal. While most experts believe that burying the waste is the safest bet in the long term, the problem is finding sites that everyone can agree are geologically stable. Decaying radioactive isotopes release heat. As a result, high-level waste must be constantly cooled; otherwise, it becomes dangerously hot. This is why many experts want to store waste above ground until it has decayed and is cool enough to be stored safely in sealed warehouses several hundreds of metres below ground. According to one recent theory, however, waste should be lowered down boreholes drilled to 4 kilometres. The trick is to exploit heat generated by the waste to fuse the surrounding rock and contain any leaking radioactivity.

It is clear from the passage that the safe disposal of radioactive waste _____.

- A) has been satisfactorily dealt with by scientists in conjunction with governments
 B) is a problem that each government must decide on for its own country
 C) remains a global problem of great magnitude
 D) is a problem that has not attracted enough attention
 E) will in all likelihood soon be resolved, and a clear policy agreed on by concerned governments
39. **As it is pointed out in the passage, many experts are of the opinion that radioactive waste _____.**
- A) should never be stored underground as it cannot then be monitored
 B) should not be stored underground while the radioactive isotopes continue to let off substantial amounts of heat
 C) does not require to be cooled when stored above ground
 D) cannot be safely disposed of anywhere and the problem of what to do with it intensifies as the amount increases
 E) can be safely left to cool down underground in sealed warehouses
40. **The passage describes a new method, still only a theoretical one, for the disposal of radioactive waste, _____.**
- A) which uses boreholes so that all sites are suitable
 B) at a depth considerably less than that normally recommended but the chosen site must meet certain geological requirements
 C) which, unfortunately, increases the time needed for cooling the waste before final disposal
 D) in which the radioactive isotopes are prevented from releasing heat
 E) whereby the heat produced by that waste will serve to seal it safely into the rock under which it has been buried

41. Greenpeace is an international organisation that tries to promote environmental awareness. Founded in 1971 to oppose U.S. nuclear testing in Alaska, the organisation has fought to protect endangered species, stop the dumping of hazardous waste, and strengthen national and international laws that regulate environmental affairs. A small organisation largely dependent on voluntary funding, it has used wide media exposure to draw attention to its causes. A Greenpeace ship scheduled to protest French atmospheric nuclear weapons tests was blown up in Auckland Harbour, New Zealand, in 1985, by French intelligence agents. The resulting scandal caused the resignation of France's minister of defence and the firing of the head of France's intelligence service.

It is clear from the passage that although Greenpeace works for good causes, _____.

- A) its opponents sometimes resort to violent methods
 B) it sometimes has to resort to violence
 C) international law is against it
 D) bad publicity leaves it short of funding
 E) it is not very good at using the press
42. **According to the passage, the original purpose of Greenpeace was to _____.**
- A) strengthen international laws concerning environmental affairs
 B) raise money for its activities
 C) protect endangered species
 D) stop companies from dumping their waste into the environment
 E) try to stop certain nuclear tests by the United States
43. **We understand from the passage that French intelligence agents _____.**
- A) cooperated with Greenpeace against the United States
 B) destroyed a Greenpeace ship
 C) allowed a Greenpeace ship to stay at Auckland Harbour
 D) had to abandon New Zealand due to pressure from Greenpeace
 E) agreed to stop nuclear testing

44. There are several points to remember when buying food. First of all, larger shops sell goods at lower prices than smaller shops. As most people know, supermarkets often sell their own brands of many products. "Own brands" are, on average, cheaper than the brands of leading manufacturers. For example, on items such as peas, beans, soap and soap powder, own brands can be up to 15 percent cheaper. On some lines, such as washing-up liquid, the savings can be even greater. There is no reason to suppose that own brands are inferior. They are commonly produced in the same place as the branded products. Often the difference is the packaging and the price.

The passage argues that _____.

- A) the prices of most branded products are completely fair
 B) people should avoid the cheaply packaged "own brands"
 C) big stores charge more for basic food stuffs than is necessary
 D) there is no real difference in quality between "own brands" and the branded products
 E) customers should be protected against poor products

45. When buying food stuffs and cleaning materials in a supermarket, _____.

- A) one is advised to choose "own brands"
 B) one should not look for the cheaper brands
 C) we must not ignore the packaging
 D) we must remember that goods may be of poor quality
 E) it is advisable to buy the products of major manufacturers

46. In this passage, the author is trying to show people _____.

- A) that they should always shop at the same supermarket
 B) how to cut the weekly budget by at least 15 percent
 C) what brands are produced by leading manufacturers
 D) why it is wiser to prefer smaller shops
 E) how to shop economically

47. Much has been said and written about the declining numbers of and disappointing lack of diversity among American college students majoring in engineering. Among the factors cited to explain this phenomenon are the lack of exposure of high school students to the very idea of engineering and the fact that many have insufficient mathematics and science background to be accepted to engineering school, even if they do identify the profession as a possible career. This is unfortunate, for the ideas of engineering should be integrated into the curricula not only of high schools but also of middle and primary schools. Our children are being done a disservice by not being exposed properly throughout their education to engineering activities identified as such. After all, even pre-school children have the prerequisites in their play for appreciating exactly what engineering is: design. Indeed, design is everywhere around them throughout their school day, even in their before-school and after-school activities. It need only be pointed out to them that they are designing something, and therefore being engineers of sorts, in virtually everything that they do.

The writer of the passage feels strongly that _____.

- A) children should be involved in engineering activities at an early age
 B) many children are being unfairly directed into a career in engineering
 C) the mathematics and science courses in schools need to be modernized
 D) university engineering courses ought to be upgraded
 E) the education of pre-school children is being given too much importance

48. The writer points out that children can, at a very early age, _____.

- A) be encouraged to take part in after-school activities
 B) develop an interest in scientific matters
 C) make up their minds to study engineering at university
 D) learn something about the basis of engineering, which is design
 E) be influenced by their school environment

49. The writer recognizes the fact that engineering _____.

- A) is only suitable for highly intelligent students
 B) is becoming less and less popular as a field of study among university students
 C) is a complicated subject only suitable for really mature students
 D) has become one of the most popular fields of study at American universities
 E) requires many years of training prior to qualification

50. According to the passage, all school programmes _____.

- A) must encourage children to make creative designs
 B) ought to give priority to the sciences
 C) should be designed to make students aware of the engineering practices and principles
 D) seem to put the emphasis on the need to diversify learning
 E) overlook the fact that all children are different