

## I - Structure of the language and vocabulary

Choose the best answer.

- 1) I'd rather she ----- tomorrow.  
A) went                      B) goes                      C) go                      D) will go
- 2) He'd better ----- it now.  
A) to do                      B) does                      C) doing                      D) do
- 3) ----- people than I thought came to the party.  
A) Few                      B) A few                      C) Fewer                      D) Less
- 4) He used ----- a lot when he was younger.  
A) to smoke                      B) to smoking                      C) smoking                      D) smoke
- 5) Ye will be back to work as soon as he ----- .  
A) had recovered                      B) will recover                      C) recover                      D) recovers
- 6) They did nothing but ----- all the time.  
A) talk                      B) talking                      C) to talk                      D) talked
- 7) I can't bear ----- you cry.  
A) heard                      B) I hear                      C) hearing                      D) to hearing
- 8) They have changed ----- .  
A) of mind                      B) of minds                      C) their mind                      D) their minds
- 9) Where did you have your hair ----- ?  
A) cutting                      B) cut                      C) to cut                      D) to be cut
- 10) Why not ----- tomorrow.  
A) go                      B) going                      C) you go                      D) you will go
- 11) Let's go now ----- ?  
A) will we                      B) won't we                      C) shall we                      D) don't we
- 12) He suggested ----- a meeting.  
A) set up                      B) sets up                      C) to set up                      D) setting up
- 13) This new film is his best ----- .  
A) already                      B) ever                      C) always                      D) never
- 14) I'm not used ----- coffee so late.  
A) to have                      B) to having                      C) having                      D) have
- 15) If I ----- you I'd go later.  
A) were                      B) was                      C) would be                      D) am
- 16) ----- John ----- Peter will know, ask Tim.  
A) Neither/or                      B) Neither/nor                      C) Not/nor                      D) Nor/not
- 17) We're all longing ----- the next holidays.  
A) for                      B) to                      C) on                      D) forward

- 18) She goes to her Chinese class every ----- week.  
 A) two                      B) another                      C) others                      D) other
- 19) She graduated with honors, ----- pleased her mother.  
 A) what                      B) whom                      C) that                      D) which
- 20) Mr. Blair is the ----- Prime Minister.  
 A) actual                      B) current                      C) currently                      D) nowadays
- 21) If we leave now we ----- on time for the meeting.  
 A) should be                      B) must be                      C) are                      D) have to be
- 22) ----- he ask you, don't tell him.  
 A) If                      B) As                      C) Should                      D) Would
- 23) I ----- when he came in.  
 A) slept                      B) have slept                      C) am sleeping                      D) was sleeping
- 24) He suggests that she ----- appointed chairperson.  
 A) be                      B) was                      C) should                      D) is
- 25) He is thought ----- killed in an accident last week.  
 A) he was                      B) to be                      C) to have been                      D) he has been
- 26) This room needs ----- .  
 A) paint                      B) being painted                      C) be painted                      D) painting
- 27) He is ----- charge ----- the whole operation.  
 A) on/of                      B) in/of                      C) in/for                      D) on/for
- 28) "Oops..! I'm on the ----- bus!"  
 A) wrong                      B) good                      C) bad                      D) straight
- 29) He rented a car and drove ----- America.  
 A) through                      B) down                      C) up                      D) across
- 30) Please ----- your seat belts.  
 A) attach                      B) clip                      C) fasten                      D) hook
- 31) John's going to apply ----- the job.  
 A) for                      B) on                      C) to                      D) at
- 32) It's ----- of your business!  
 A) not                      B) no                      C) not any                      D) none
- 33) "It's no use ----- over spilt milk".  
 A) crying                      B) spitting                      C) smiling                      D) laughing
- 34) "All that glitters is not ----- "  
 A) silver                      B) metal                      C) polished                      D) gold
- 35) "You can't have your cake and ----- it".  
 A) drink                      B) smell                      C) eat                      D) taste

- 36) "A friend in need is a friend -----".  
 A) in reality            B) really            C) forever            D) indeed
- 37) "Talkers are not -----".  
 A) actors            B) doers            C) takers            D) speakers
- 38) "I swear to tell the truth, ----- truth and nothing but the truth".  
 A) all            B) all the            C) every            D) the whole
- 39) I don't have ----- to buy this.  
 A) enough money    B) money enough    C) no money            D) not any money
- 40) The bank has refused to ----- him the money he needed.  
 A) borrowed            B) loan            C) lend            D) hire
- 41) Everybody knows ----- ?  
 A) doesn't it            B) isn't it            C) doesn't he            D) don't they
- 42) Peter's house is twice ----- John's.  
 A) as big as            B) so much bigger than    C) so big as            D) bigger
- 43) Hardly ----- came.  
 A) nobody            B) somebody            C) anybody            D) everybody
- 44) He knew it wasn't easy, ----- he insisted on trying.  
 A) nevertheless        B) unless            C) whereas            D) despite
- 45) You can park on ----- side.  
 A) neither            B) both            C) no            D) either
- 46) The film was about a man ----- wife was killed in an accident.  
 A) which            B) whom            C) whose            D) who's
- 47) He makes 10% ----- average.  
 A) in            B) at            C) on            D) for
- 48) Children should obey ----- their parents.  
 A) 0            B) to            C) at            D) for
- 49) It will be ready ----- .  
 A) by five years        B) in five years' time    C) for five years        D) until five years
- 50) He ----- two albums this year.  
 A) has released        B) releases            C) was releasing        D) is released

## II - Reading Comprehension

Read the following text and find the word that best fits in the blank.

(The Independent, 31<sup>st</sup> December 2003)

TIM BERNERS-LEE, the publicity-shy -----51----- who invented the world-wide Web has been -----52----- a knighthood.

An unsung hero of the modern age, Mr. Berners-Lee is named in today's New Year Honours for "services to the internet" – creating the system that has revolutionised Information -----53----- .

The system, which he devised in his spare time in 1991 -----54----- working as a -----55----- at the European particle research laboratory, Cern, -----56----- billions of web pages used by hundreds of millions of people every day.

Crucially, Mr. Berners-Lee gave his invention -----57----- rather than trying to patent or -----58----- its use, making it possible for the web to grow at an astonishing -----59----- instead of remaining the exclusive domain of -----60----- computer experts. In typically modest fashion, the 48-year old Briton was at pains yesterday to point out that he did not invent the internet itself, but instead devised a method for accessing what was there.

"I'm very -----61----- , although it still feels strange. I feel like quite an -----62----- person," he said.

- |     |                |               |               |               |
|-----|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 51) | A) physician   | B) physics    | C) physicist  | D) politician |
| 52) | A) won         | B) gained     | C) rewarded   | D) awarded    |
| 53) | A) technocracy | B) system     | C) technology | D) computers  |
| 54) | A) by          | B) while      | C) in         | D) on         |
| 55) | A) engineer    | B) researcher | C) secretary  | D) surgeon    |
| 56) | A) spans       | B) affords    | C) takes      | D) features   |
| 57) | A) off         | B) to         | C) away       | D) through    |
| 58) | A) restrict    | B) restrain   | C) refrain    | D) explain    |
| 59) | A) development | B) rate       | C) rating     | D) percentage |
| 60) | A) few         | B) many       | C) a few      | D) a fewer    |
| 61) | A) honoured    | B) ashamed    | C) shameful   | D) honourable |
| 62) | A) normal      | B) ordinary   | C) special    | D) unlucky    |

### III - Read the following text and answer the questions

**Only a beginning (The Economist, 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2003)**

***Wi-Fi is useful, but in its present form it will not change the world***

Given that wireless and broadband technologies are two of the brightest spots in telecoms today, many people regard Wi-Fi, a wireless broadband technology, as a sure-fire winner. Intel, the world's largest chip maker, is spending \$300m to promote its Centrino Wi-Fi Chips under the banner "Unwire". *Wired* magazine, the bible of Silicon Valley geeks, even renamed itself *Unwired* for a special issue devoted to the technology.

Setting up a Wi-Fi network involves plugging a small base-station into your broadband internet connection. Wi-Fi enabled laptops within 50 metres can then connect to the internet wirelessly, via the base-station. Fervent Wi-Fi believers dream of blanketing cities with Wi-Fi coverage, making wireless high-speed internet access available to all. Some think it will turn the technology industry around by driving demand for broadband connections and boosting e-commerce and online-advertising revenues. Around the world, companies are rushing to build Wi-Fi hotspots in public places such as airports, conference centres and coffee shops to cater for laptop-toting travellers. Wi-Fi has, in short, inspired a mania not seen since the early days of the internet.

Wi-Fi is certainly useful, allowing people to use a laptop anywhere around the house, office or campus. But it does not amount to an epochal shift. Although there are perhaps 25m Wi-Fi enabled laptops around the world, not all that many people carry their laptops around all day. Operators are gambling that demand will pick up as they build more hotspots. But this is eerily reminiscent of the “build it and they will come” approach taken by many firms during the dotcom boom. The hotspot market shows all the signs of a bubble about to burst. Unless Wi-Fi is added to mobile phones, most people will not carry a Wi-Fi capable device, so hotspots will have limited appeal. In short, Wi-Fi in its current form is not a mass-market phenomenon in the mobile-phones league.

The true significance of Wi-Fi is that it provides a glimpse of the potential of wide-area wireless-broadband technologies. A good example is the network jointly operated by Walker Wireless and Vodafone in Auckland, New Zealand. It uses technology from IP wireless, a company based in San Bruno, California, to deliver wireless broadband access, and also supports voice calls, routing them over the broadband connection.

### **The wider the better**

Connecting a computer to the network involves plugging in a small wireless adaptor, as with Wi-Fi, but the service is available over a wide area, not just in small hotspots. The IP wireless base-stations are mounted on existing mobile-phone masts, covering the same sort of area as a standard mobile-phone base-station, or about 10,000 times larger than a Wi-Fi hotspot. Within the coverage area, the network competes with incumbent operators offering voice and broadband over copper telephone networks.

Other wireless-broadband firms, such as Flarion, Arraycomm and Navini, offer similar technology. Meanwhile, new versions of Wi-Fi for wide-area use are being developed. In a decade’s time, people will look back at today’s Wi-Fi as a transitional technology, a stepping stone on the way towards true wireless broadband.

- 63) \$300m represents:
- A) the money spent by Intel to make a new chip
  - B) the money spent by Intel on advertisement
  - C) Intel’s turnover
  - D) Intel’s deficit
- 64) “Wired” is:
- A) Wi-Fi magazine
  - B) a film
  - C) the name of an IT company
  - D) a new chip made by Intel
- 65) According to the text:
- A) you will find connections every 50 metres
  - B) the maximum distance between your laptop and the wi-fi station is 50 metres
  - C) you need a long cable to connect your laptop
  - D) you shouldn’t be too close to the station
- 66) “Some” refers to:
- A) opponents to Wi-Fi
  - B) people who are confident in the development of Wi-Fi
  - C) laptops
  - D) cities

- 67) A) this Wi-Fi mania can be compared to the beginning of the internet  
B) Wi-Fi makes you crazy  
C) this mania will be short-lived  
D) Wi-Fi inspires a lot of people
- 68) A) Wi-Fi can only be used when you travel  
B) Wi-Fi can be used anywhere  
C) Wi-Fi can only be used at home or in the workplace  
D) people will be allowed to use their laptops around the office
- 69) “Operators are gambling” means that:  
A) they are not sure people will use Wi-Fi  
B) they are sure  
C) they will introduce Wi-Fi in casinos  
D) people will gamble around hotspots
- 70) The hotspots market is:  
A) saturating  
B) weakening  
C) bursting  
D) bubbling
- 71) A) the future of Wi-Fi is limited to hotspots  
B) the future of Wi-Fi lies in a network that covers a wide area  
C) Wi-Fi has a potential future only in New Zealand or California  
D) The true significance of Wi-Fi is a good example
- 72) Would you say that the author is rather ----- about the potential of Wi-Fi  
A) realistic  
B) careful  
C) pessimistic  
D) optimistic
- 73) The author is rather ----- about the current Wi-Fi technology.  
A) pessimistic  
B) optimistic  
C) realistic  
D) enthusiastic