

I-STRUCTURE OF THE LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY

Choose the best answer :

- 1- She always wears the ----- fashion.
A-recent B-recently C-last D-latest
- 2- Everybody has had ----- own experience.
A-there B-their C-they're D-its
- 3- I couldn't remember all ----- I had seen.
A- B-what C-where D-when
- 4- Why not ----- at home using all the modern technology ?
A-study B-to be studying C-studying D-to study
- 5- I love detective stories but my husband hates ----- of novel.
A-the kind B-the kinds C-these kinds D-this kind
- 6- Neither you ----- will depend on our parents.
A-either me B-neither me C-nor I D-either I
- 7- ----- I'm saying is only the truth !
A-which B-what C-that D-this
- 8- There is no reason ----- you shouldn't do it.
A-what B-why C-which D-for
- 9- Thank you very much ----- my letter so quickly.
A-for answering B-to answering C-to answer D-answering
- 10- ----- later, the reception would have been ruined.
A-was Lyndsay arrived B-Lyndsay has arrived
C-has Lydsay arrived D-had Lyndsay arrived
- 11- I am really motivated ----- something.
A-to do B-doing C-about doing D-for doing
- 12- She suggested ----- to Madrid.
A-him to go B-him going C-that he should go D-he goes
- 13- You may have these cakes ----- there are some left for the rest of the group.
A-even if B-provided C-nonetheless D-whereas
- 14- The crisis we all know today will probably deter consumers ----- buying.
A-from B-in C-into D-of
- 15- They ----- have been very rich but they were not happy.
A-should B-ought to C-may D-can
- 16- Everybody knew he wanted ----- .
A-that she calls B-that she called C-her calling D-her to call
- 17- Could you tell me how much ----- ?
A-costs this book B-this book costs
C-does this book cost D-does cost this book
- 18- If I ----- there, nothing would have happened.
A-would be B-had been C-had to be D-was

III- IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

- 36-“She gave him a piece of her mind”, means :
A-she spoke to him gently
B-she openly told him what she thought about him
C-she made him guess what she wanted
D-she didn’t say all that she wanted to tell him
- 37-“He speaks pidgin English”, means :
A-his English is impossible to understand B-his English is acceptable
C-his English is grammatically incorrect D-his English is perfect
- 38- “I’ve never seen such a teenager’s room: everything is in apple-pie order !”, means :
A-perfectly tidy and neat B-terribly messy
C-very trendy D-very dirty
- 39- “Don’t pull the wool over my eyes”, means :
A-try to convince me
B-make me dream over things that are impossible
C-give me all the details of the story
D-deceive me
- 40- “We can swim in the river to our heart’s content”, means :
A-because we are very happy B-as long as we want
C-until we are completely exhausted D-because we like swimming
- 41- “My son is going through a fad for hard rock music”, means :
A-he is completely crazy about it B-he can do without it
C-he doesn’t like it D-he hates it
- 42- “I am down in the dumps”, means :
A-being completely lost B-feeling ill
C-feeling depressed D-not knowing what to think any more
- 43- “The proof of the pudding is in the eating”, means :
A-experience comes from eating pudding
B-proof of experience is worth it
C-only experience teaches you if something is good
D-eating pudding is a good experience
- 44- “You’ll have to face the music”, means :
A-put up with the noise B-accept your fate C-be obedient D-be a conductor
- 45- “Procrastination is the thief of time”, means :
A-you should be patient
B-you should think twice before acting
C-you should do things more quickly
D-you shouldn’t keep postponing what you have to do.

IV-COMPREHENSION

Fill in the gaps with the most suitable words :

WHOSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ?

When you, sir or madam, utter words today in Duluth or Orlando, or take up your pen anywhere from Boston to Seattle, please be aware that a new responsibility has been ---46--- on you. It is now official that you are in charge of the richest language ---47--- the world, the Queen's English, the English of Shakespeare and King James Bible.

Robert Burchfield says so, and he knows what he is talking about. He is the man who has decided ---48--- goes in the definitive Oxford English Dictionary. With his sweaty Sherpas and finicky specialists, he has labored for 30 years in the word mines. He has ---49--- with no fewer than 62,750 additions for the 12 volumes of the 1884-1928 dictionary, and he declares that the language's center of gravity has clearly shifted from England to America.

This is brave of him. If he were not a nice New-Zealander, he would be charged with treason and clapped in the Tower of London.

Burchfield has ---50--- his dictionary with such made-in-the U-S-A. items as teenager, superpower, yuppie, weight watchers, zap, sitcom, unisex. Is this ---51--- a precious heritage ? Not at all. English is safe while it is honest, vivid and concise.

The real menace to English consigned to American hands lies not in the vitality of the common people but in their seduction by euphemism, sales talk and what Orwell called political language designed to make lies sound ---52--- and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind. Once upon a time, there were poor people, then they became needy, deprived, underprivileged and finally disadvantaged. A "disadvantaged" Jules Feiffer cartoon character summed it up by remarking that while he still doesn't have a dime he sure has acquired a fine vocabulary.

I think of the bureaucrats who hide a ghetto in a relatively depressed area ; television people who refer to precipitation situations ; advertising that offers limited lifetime guarantees ; airlines that say, "We will be in the air momentarily," which is ---53--- ominous, when they mean soon.

And chauvinism should be rejected. English has thrived on theft. Half our 600,000 words are foreigners. England itself is still inventive, and its exports should be gratefully received. There is that new word "wally", meaning chump; and "supergrass" that so aptly describes the key police informant. It's better than squealer, who is noisy, whereas someone who grasses does it furtively. I have liked to believe it comes from the Ink Spots' song "Whispering Grass (Don't Tell the Trees)" ; but Burchfield says its roots is grasshopper, which is Cockney rhyming slang ---54--- shoppers, meaning people who go ---55--- the cop shop and rat on their friends.

Perhaps the best English will be transatlantic, drawing on ---56--- roots as did Churchill, who had an American mother. "Give us the tools and we will finish the job," he told Roosevelt in 1941. Imagine if he had called Roosevelt and said : "The task would be capable of termination were the appropriate implements made available to those concerned."

They would have lost the war.

HAROLD EVANS – U.S.NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

46- A-posed	B-lied	C-laid	D-disclosed
47- A-in	B-into	C-to	D-towards
48- A-that	B-who	C-what	D-what for
49- A-leaked	B-emerged	C-emitted	D-enshrined
50- A-covered	B-stuffed	C-fulfilled	D-packed
51- A-detaching	B-corrupting	C-improving	D-defeating

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|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 52- A-correct | B-truthful | C-respectful | D-real |
| 53- A-literally | B-naturally | C-unnaturally | D-obviously |
| 54- A-to | B-with | C-for | D-since |
| 55- A-with | B-along with | C-at | D-to |
| 56- A- both | B-the two | C-neither | D-no |

Read the following texts and for each of them choose the answer which you think best fits the text. Give **only one** answer per question.

CATCHING STUDENTS IN THE WEB

Prospective students with access to the internet can bypass a visit to check out a school ; they can now pay a virtual visit to a growing number of language centers that have established Web sites.

The Australian College of English (ACE) in Sydney provides a characteristic example.

“We provide information through our home page about the school’s history, the various campuses and the different courses (along with a list of dates and fees). We also have information about how a student can enroll at the school, and we have an ‘electronic’ enrollment form” says ACE Registrar Susan Gormlie.

Some institutions are going further. Spain’s Instituto Cervantes, for example, recently set up a Web site that will provide language teaching assistance, access to research materials, links among Spanish language centers in different countries and discussion forums for Hispanic specialists and enthusiasts (www.cervantes.es).

Other Web sites include the British Institute (www.britcoun.org) and the Goethe Institut (www.goethe.de).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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|---|--|
| 57- Young people who want to do further studies | |
| A-can use a bypass to visit schools | B-no longer need to go to school in person |
| C-are paying a growing number of visits | D-can be virtually established |
| 58- The Australian College of English | |
| A-gives history lessons on the web | B-can enroll students through the web |
| C-needs dates and fees to enroll students | D-has special characteristics |
| 59- The institutions on the web | |
| A-give lessons in Spanish | B-have enthusiastic specialists |
| C-include different language centers | D-link all the language centers on the web |

OPEN FOR COUCH POTATOES

That Briton’s favourite activity is watching television is generally a cause for national embarrassment. But a group of retailers and banks are planning to turn this lazy habit to their advantage. They are hoping to entice millions of customers into doing business through Open an interactive service designed for digital television transmission. Their plans rest on the assumption that many Britons are scared of new technologies, especially the Internet. In their tellies, however, they trust. Open may be right. But it has yet to show that its attractions can compete with the net.

It is backed by a group of retailers- mainly well known High Street names, such as Woolworths, a chain of shops, and Argos, a catalogue-based company- and a handful of banks, led by HSBC. Open's chief hope is the popularity of the TV in Britain ; some 99% of households own one. And the government intends to switch off conventional "analogue" broadcasting in 2010 at the latest. So households will have to switch to digital television, which offers better pictures and more channels.

In contrast, personal computers-despite recent rapid growth-are still relatively rare. Fewer than one-sixth of households contain one. Televisions, moreover, being there already, are "free", and, Open argues, interactive television will prove much cheaper to use than the telephone-hungry PC. In short, Open has, they say, lower "financial barriers to entry" than the Internet. Lower "emotional barriers" too. The Internet still generates concerns about technological complexity and about potential security lapses. The television, however, is a family friend, with a place of honour in the living-room rather than the study.

Unfortunately for Open, and its four share-holders (BT, a telecommunications company, BSKYB, a satellite broadcaster, HSBC and Matsushita, a Japanese electronics company) the service, launched last autumn, fails to live up to its name. While it offers e-mail connections, the rest of Open is, well closed. Unlike on the web, viewers have access only to those retailers or service providers who have paid Open for the privilege. So far, for example, it has just three banks : HSBC, Abbey National and Woolwich, though Open says it would like more. And the retail offering, which if made attractive, should draw business for the banks, is far from enticing. The range of goods available is trifling- Woolworths offered just 250 different toys in the run-up to Christmas. With the exception of the odd, unappealing "special offer", there is none of the deep discounting that has driven bargain-hunters in droves to the Internet.

Like the retailers, the banks are offering their regular products. None of them is planning the sort of keen pricing that Egg and first-e, two Internet banks, are using to woo customers online. None yet offers anything approaching a full banking service. HSBC goes the furthest, by offering customers the ability to check their balances and look at statements. Abbey National, daringly, lets customers calculate the cost of a mortgage or a loan. Woolwich's site is purely informational for now, though it plans to offer a fuller site in June.

Since the banks are still offering such limited services, it is hard to evaluate them. But the experience of the retail sites is not encouraging. Some are very slow-apparently reflecting how busy the satellite is. But however clunky Open's banking services turn out to be, they will at least be convenient. That alone may be enough to secure their popularity among the massed ranks of Britain's television addicts.

THE ECONOMIST

60- The fact that the British like watching television more than any other hobby

A-is a good thing in the opinion of certain businessmen

B-is because they are frightened of technology

C-is to be exploited on the Internet

D-is because they are an embarrassment

61- A new interactive television service

A-will be switched on by the government in 2010

B-will be sold on mail order through a catalogue

C-will be sold on the High Street

D-will come into effect because of digital television

62- In Britain the general public

- A-prefer to buy Pcs
 - B-think that televisions are cheaper than telephones
 - C-want to lower the price of the Internet
 - D-consider television sets as a friend
- 63- The television service “Open”
- A-is owned by 4 people
 - B-does not offer many services
 - C-launched its new name last autumn
 - D-has closed down its e-mail connections
- 64- The ranges of services offered by “Open”
- A-is enticing business from banks
 - B-include attractive retailed offers
 - C-is only available to people who pay
 - D-included a great many toys from Woolworths before Christmas
- 65- People using the “Open” service
- A-do not do as well as people using the Internet
 - B-get exceptional special offers
 - C-drive bargain hunters to the Internet
 - D-bargain for discounts
- 66- The bank on the “Open” service
- A-offer the same products as the retailers
 - B-are planning special prices for eggs
 - C-do not offer anything special
 - D-are approaching a full banking service
- 67- One of the banks
- A-is approaching a full banking service
 - B-is planning to move its site in June
 - C-calculates the costs of mortgages and loans
 - D-at present only offers information
- 68- “Open” banking services
- A-are difficult to judge because of their limitations
 - B-might work because they are practical
 - C-are not doing as well as the retail services
 - D-are popular because the British are addicted to television
- 69- This article is about
- A-digital television
 - B-the embarrassment of the British Nation
 - C-a possible competition to the Internet
 - D-all the people in Britain who like watching television

WHEN BETRAYAL MATTERED

The British, who love a spy scandal, have not had a good one for years. Now they do. In the last two weeks, eight Britons, of whom six are still alive, have been described in the press or on the BBC as agents for the Soviet Union during the Cold War. The source of most of these revelations is a new book co-written by a former archivist for the KGB Vasily Mitrokhin, who defected to England in 1992, carrying six trunk-loads of sensitive documents.

An entire generation of Americans is growing up with only dim memories of the Cold War, which must appear as a distant clashing of ideologies and rattling of weapons that evaporated during the Bush administration. The latest revelations are a reminder of the deep passions that attached to that struggle. They are also a reminder that post-war Britain seemed to produce an unusual number of turncoats – or, in the spyspeak popularised by John Le Carré, moles. Britain’s rigid class system, which provoked a

particularly virulent leftism among upper-class intellectuals in the 1930's, may have been partly to blame. Whatever the reason, the KGB found plenty of ideological soulmates- not only prominent, well-educated spies like Kim Philby, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, who rose to high station in Britain intelligence and had access to useful information, but clerks and obscure professors who knew very little. In those days, no scrap of information seemed too trivial.

Clearly the most captivating of the latest batch of spies is an 87-year-old great-grandmother named Melita Norwood, a secretary in the British nuclear weapons research program during the 1940s who copied documents that she said "appeared interesting" and sent them to Moscow. Mrs Norwood may have been as harmless then as she appears now, but in nearly all respects but one, her lowly station, she resembles far more notorious spies like Philby, Burgess and Maclean.

Like them, she was radicalized in college- Southampton, in her case, not Cambridge. Like them she believed that Britain badly mistreated its poor, that Moscow's social model was infinitely better and that the Soviet Union was Hitler's only reliable oponent. Like them, she fervently believed that Moscow should have the atomic bomb as a counterweight to the West. And like nearly all of them, she is unrepentant. "In the same circumstances," she told the reporters, "I know I would do the same thing again."

There is no evidence that anything Mrs Norwood did seriously compromised her country or hastened Moscow's development of the bomb. British authorities decided years ago not to prosecute her. Given the Cold War's outcome, her efforts, in hindsight, seem empty, even a bit quaint. But at the time they were matters of great moment, as they were to Philby and the others. They were in fact matters of treason.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

70- Vasily Mitokhin wrote a book

- A-about his present activities as a KGB archivist
- B-that says that the British love spies
- C-about his holiday to England when he took a lot of luggage
- D-that reveals KGB secrets

71- The class system in Britain

- A-produce socialists only in the upper classes
- B-was why Philby, Burgess and Maclean had to use the train
- C-had a similar ideology to the KGB
- D-was responsible for the leftist thinking among the educated class

72- The Intelligence authorities in Moscow

- A-liked to employ grandmothers
- B-thought all information was important
- C-captured a secretary who worked for the nuclear weapons programme
- D-made Mrs Norwood resemble spies like Philby, Burgess and Maclean in every way

73- Mrs Norwood

- A-was at university with Burgess and Maclean
- B-became a communist when she was at Southampton University
- C-became a socialist top model in Moscow
- D-believed the Soviet Union was reliable for Hitler

74- All these British spies

- A-thought that the West and the Soviet Union should be equally armed
- B-are sorry for what they did
- C-did equal damage to the West
- D-are now considered quaint