

1- There was no date on the jar to say when the jam should be eaten

- A- to
- B- for
- C- at
- D- by

2-of the information we were given was particularly helpful

- A- No
- B- Not
- C- None
- D- Nor

3- This rugby player to retire next season

- A- is told
- B- is said
- C- told
- D- said

4- I wish Iwhat the consequences of global warming will be

- A- know
- B- had known
- C- knew
- D- will know

5- He smokesday, he will end up with a cancer!

- A- all
- B- every
- C- all the
- D- a

6- I put food out in the garden every day, no birds ever took it

- A- Through
- B- Although
- C- Thought
- D- Thorough

7- I phoned my aunt three times yesterday, buttime there was no answer

- A- all the
- B- every
- C- each
- D- at

8- Seeing that the soldiers were carryingweapons, I walked towards them

- A- any
- B- of
- C- some
- D- no

9- Itlast week that the factory would be transferred to the Czech Republic

- A- revealed
- B- was revealed
- C- has been revealed
- D- had revealed

10- Are youin joining this political party?

- A- interest
- B- intersting
- C-interested
- D- for

11- I phonedthe booking office but they said they had no seats left for the next match

- A- 0
- B- at
- C- to
- D- for

12- I don't like this restaurant, I wish weto the Four Seasons

- A- went
- B- go
- C- had gone
- D- have gone

13- I haven't been to a football matcha long time

- A- for
- B- there is
- C-since
- D- in

14- Farmersa hard time recently because of the mad cow disease, the bird flu, the foot and mouth disease etc

- A- had
- B- have
- C- have had
- D- are having

15- You should have seen Martha's face: she happier

- A- could not be
- B- could not have been
- C- must not have been
- D- should not have been

16- Rose promised she tell anyone else

- A- would not
- B- should not
- C- will not
- D- could not

17- We spend most of the day together at school, so wefriends

- A- all become
- B- had all become

- C- shall all become
- D- have all become

18- I'm sure that everything will be all right

- A- at the end
- B- endly
- C- in the end
- D- on the end

19- I used swimming every Sunday when I was young

- A- to go
- B- going
- C- go
- D- to have gone

20- I was thinking of .going to Thailand for my holiday but the tsunami made me twice

- A- think
- B- to think
- C- thought
- D- having think

21- Nobodyso the little boy took the packet of sweets from the shelf and put it in his pocket

- A- watch
- B- watched
- C- was watching
- D- has been watching

22- It was only much later that I found out that during all the time Ito my girlfriend, my mother had been opening and reading my mail

- A- wrote
- B- was writing
- C- had been writing
- D- had writen

23- Inspector Holmes had been in touch with the family six months before the girl

- A- disappeared
- B- disappear
- C- will disappear
- D- has disappeared

24- I can't believe it! You mean that the girlmoney from the till all this time!

- A- has stolen
- B- has been stealing
- C- stole
- D- steals

25- Ita long time since I last had a good French meal!

- A- is
- B- has been
- C- is being
- D- was

26- I have just at the barber's

- A- had my hair cut
- B- cut my hair
- C- made my hair cut
- D- made cut my hair

27- If I wereloved you, what would you say?

- A- told to be
- B- to tell you that I
- C- told to
- D- telling I

28- If it, we would be home by now

- A- does not rain
- B- had not rained
- C- is not raining
- D- would not rain

29- I wish you..... so much noise late at night

- A- would stop to make
- B- would stop making
- C- would have stopped to make
- D- would have stopped making

30- Iyou drove slowly and more carefully

- A- would rather
- B- had rather
- C- would have rather
- D- should have rather

31- It was very goodyou to help Sue with her homework

- A- for
- B- to
- C- with
- D- of

32- We areno obligation to change goods which were not purchased here.

- A- with
- B- to
- C- under
- D- at

33- It's too late to start revising for this exam, at any

- A- case
- B- time
- C- situation
- D- rate

34- Jim completely fellmy story and believed every word of it

- A- into
- B- for
- C- in
- D- on

35- Although he had parked his car in a no-parking part of the street, the police let himbecause it was a first offence

- A- away
- B- out
- C- off
- D- 0

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable expression:

It is never too late for the36..... to get off their haunches and exercise. This week, a study found that physical activity beginning37.....old age, even after a38..... life lost to sloth, can help rescue the39..... from mental decline –40..... in mice. The link between41..... exercise and remaining mentally astute into the golden years is well known but not42.....understood. Exercise seems to stimulate the43..... of new neurons in certain parts of the brain. Physically active animals (.....44..... humans) perform better on tests of cognition45.....their inactive counterparts.

The Economist September 24th 2005 page 97

- 36
- A- olds
 - B- old
 - C- elder
 - D- older

- 37-
- A- at
 - B- in
 - C- into
 - D- off

- 38-
- A- whole
 - B- all
 - C- full
 - D- entire

39-

- A- brain
- B- brains
- C- mind
- D- head

- 40-
- A- least
 - B- lastly
 - C- at last
 - D- at least

- 41-
- A- take
 - B- taking
 - C- taken
 - D- took

- 42-
- A- right
 - B- good
 - C- well
 - D- best

- 43-
- A- grow
 - B- growth
 - C- develop
 - D- implementation

- 44-
- A- include
 - B- included
 - C- including
 - D- inclusive

- 45
- A- more
 - B- than
 - C- that
 - D- with

Which sentence best describes the following messages:

- 46- She paid him back for all his insults
- A- she gave him some money
 - B- she insulted him
 - C- she thanked him
 - D- she took her revenge

Burgess is not a physicist, but a sociologist. For the concern rests not on scientific evidence of any danger, but is instead the result of sociological factors : it is an urban myth, supported and propagated by official sources, but no less a myth for that.

Mobile phones started to become widespread in the late 1980s, when the oil industry was in the middle of a concerted safety drive. This was in large part, a response to the Piper Alpha disaster in 1988, when 167 people died in an explosion on an oil platform off the Scottish coast. The safety drive did not apply merely at offshore operations : employees at some British oil company offices are now required to use handrails while walking up and down stairs, for example. So nobody questioned the precautionary ban on the use of mobile phones at petrol stations. The worry was that an electrical spark might ignite explosive fumes.

By the late 1990s, however, phonemakers –having conducted their own research- realised that there was no danger of phones causing explosions since they could not generate the required sparks. But it was too late. The myth had taken hold.

One problem, says Dr Burgess, is that the number of petrol-station fires increased in the late 1990s, just as mobile phones were proliferating. He investigated many of the 243 such fires that occurred around the world between 1993 and 2004. He concluded that that most were indeed caused by sparks igniting petrol vapour, but the sparks themselves were the result of static electricity, not electrical equipment. Most drivers will have experienced a mild electric shock when climbing out of their vehicles. It is caused by friction between driver and seat, with the result that both end up electrically charged. When the driver touches the metal frame of the vehicle, the result is sometimes a spark. This seems to have become more common as plastic car interiors, synthetic garments and rubber-soled shoes have proliferated.

56- According to the text, petrol station fires are triggered by :

- A- static electricity generated by mobile phones
- B- static electricity generated by rubbing clothers or plastic materials
- C- magnetic weves generated by mobile phones
- D- drivers' smoking while filling up

57- « exhaustively answered » (line 1) means :

- A- every aspect of the question has been examined
- B- tests have been performed on cars, particularly near exhaust pipes
- C- physicists and sociologists have all studied the problem
- D- a ban has been introduced on the use of mobile phones in petrol stations

58- When did petrol station fires begin to increase?

- A-between 1990 and 1993
- B- between 1993 and 1995
- C- between 1995 and 1997
- D- between 1997 and 1999

59- Why did petrol station fires begin to increase?

- A- because the number of mobile phones went up as well
- B- because more plastic materials were used
- C- because people paid less attention to safety rules
- D- because cars became less safe

60- Car drivers can generate sparks when :

- A- they use their mobile phones
- B- they touch the metallic parts of their cars
- C- they walk on the ground
- D- they wear synthetic clothes

61- The ban on the use of mobile phones in petrol stations was introduced when:

- A- mobile phones were proved to cause fires when in contact with petrol vapour
- B- physicists proved that mobile phones could generate sparks
- C- when the oil industry tightened its safety rules
- D- official sources showed that mobile phones generated static electricity

62- People usually believe that mobile phones can cause electric fires in petrol stations because:

- A - physicists and scientists have proved it
- B- the Piper Alpha fire was generated by a mobile phone
- C- official sources are convinced of it
- D- people can see sparks coming out of their mobile phones under certain circumstances

63- What kind of safety measure must the workers of a British oil company take when walking up and down stairs ?

- A - they must walk slowly
- B- they must not walk up and down stairs while using their mobile phones
- C- they must not smoke while walking up and down stairs
- D- they must put their hands on a bar while walking up and down stairs

Implanting microchips links body and computer

The new york Times – Le Monde Feb 18th 2006 (page 6)

William Donelson's left hand gripped the paper-covered arm of an antique barber chair at a tattoo and piercing shop in Cambridge, Ontario, as he waited for his implant.

The piercer -whose day is usually spent inserting rings into the eyebrows and navels of teenage girls - snapped on purple latex gloves and lifted a four – millimeter - wide sterilized needle to Mr s Donelson's hand.

« I'm set ». Mr Donelson said with a deep breath. He watched as the needle pierced the fleshy webbing between his thumb and forefinger and a microchip was slid under his skin. At last he would be able to do what he had long imagined : enhance his body's powers through technology. By inserting the chip, a radio frequency identification device, Mr Donelson, a 21-year-old computer networking student, plans to log on to his computer, open doors and unlock his car with a wave of his hand.

Mr Doneslon's new chip, complete with a miniature antenna and enclosed in a glass ampoule no bigger than a piece of long-grain rice, has a small memory where he has stored the words 'Embrace Technology '.

« People are already using their cellphones as an extension of their communicaton ability », Mr Donelson said, indicating the wireless cellphone earpiece affixed to his ear. « It is pretty much a part of you anyway ».

There are about thirty people around the world who have independently inserted radio frequency identification chips, known as RFID tags, into their bodies, according to Web-based forums devoted to what participants call getting tagged. The tiny silicon chips, which for years have been safely implanted in pets and livestock to identify their owners, come with an encoded string of numbers. They are read by a scanner five to ten centimeters away, much like a bar code except the chips don't need to be visible to be read.

Digital products people use every day are becoming more integral to the human body. Cameras, storage drives and MP3 players are designed with mirrored surfaces or crystals to make them more attractive to wear as necklaces and pendants. Bluetooth wireless technology enables jackets and sunglasses to double as electronic devices.

64- Where was Mr Doneslon's new chip exactly inserted?

- A - on the back part of his hand
- B- inside his hand
- C- between two of his fingers
- D- on his thumb

65- Which use of Mr Doneslon's new chip is not mentioned in the text?

- A - starting up a computer program
- B- getting money out of a cash machine
- C- opening a door
- D- unlocking a car

66- Which part of the body does the piercer mentioned in the text pierce most often?

- A - the nose
- B- the part just above the eye
- C- the ear
- D- the nose

67- What is the main use of the chip mentioned in the text?

- A - generating music
- B- helping people look nice
- C- identifying the owner
- D- telephoning

68- According to the text, why are these chips used with animals ?

- A - to remember their names
- B- to know their owners
- C- to record their vaccines
- D- to feed them

69- How long is Mr Doneslon's new chip ?

- A - less than one millimeter
- B- about one millimeter
- C- between two and four millimeter
- D- more than four millimeter

70- Bluetooth technology is more and more used because

- A - of its colour
- B- its devices can be easily fitted within clothes and glasses
- C- because it uses very little power
- D- it does not require any connection