

I. Grammar & Vocabulary**Choose the right answer**

- 1- Some teenagers cannot a day without playing online
 A- stay B- pass C- spend D- win
- 2- With the Internet there is no in buying newspapers since the news is available online
 A- interests B- interested C- advantage D- price
- 3- Penicillin was a fantastic which saved many lives
 A- discovered B- discovering C- discover D- discovery
- 4- The spell of bad weather stopped after just three days
 A- happily B- luckily C- fortunately D- by chance
- 5- With the Internet people a lot of time because they don't have to drive to go shopping
 A- earn B- win C- save D- gain
- 6- Working from home is a huge for mothers with young children
 A- benefit B- profit C- advantage D- saving
- 7- The Internet keeps spreading and new websites every day
 A- are born B- born C- were born D- bear
- 8- My parents live in the USA but I can keep in touch with them because calling is much cheaper now than in the past
 A- abroad B- a strange country C- foreign D- stranger
- 9- You can get your pictures printed four hours
 A- up to B- within C- before D- unless
- 10- He drinks two glasses of orange juice for breakfast
 A- all day B- every day C- every days D- all days
- 11- The Internet allows people to have access online meeting sites
 A- to B- at C- 0 D- on
- 12- I hate wine so I drink a glass of wine
 A- often B- sometimes C- seldom D- always
- 13- The Internet everybody to be connected to the whole world
 A- allows to B- provides C- provides to D- allows
- 14- My brother earns by selling insurance policies
 A- live B- his life C- his living D- life

- 15- With the Internet we can buy clothes without into a shop
 A- gone B- go C- going D- to go
- 16- Authorities should people about cyber crime
 A- advertise B- warn C- warn D- advice
- 17- I learnt football when I was at school
 A- how to play B- play C- played D- how play
- 18- She's eighteen,
 A- is she? B- has she? C- hasn't she? D- isn't she?
- 19- death always comes at the end
 A- 0 B- the C- this D- that
- 20- In the future the Internet will by everybody on earth
 A- used B- be using C- be use D- be used
- 21- The teacher wants copy the new words in their copy books
 A- the students to B- that the students C- that the students must D- students
- 22- The Internet has been widely used for ten years
 A- less than B- least than C- minor that D- last
- 23- If you don't look after your cat, you will it
 A- loose B- lose C- forgive D- lost
- 24- Do you think the Internet will.....?
 A- make books disappear B- do disappear books
 C- do books disappear D- make disappear books
- 25- Will you the show in the town theatre tonight?
 A- attend to B- assist to C- attend D- assist
- 26- global warming many people won't find enough food to feed their families
 A- while B- due C- because of D- resulting
- 27- With these special glasses the world on this screen will the real world
 A- look to B- look like C- look like to D- look after
- 28- With the Internet it takes time to send a message to distant countries than with postal mail
 A- least B- at least C- the less D- less
- 29- New technologies have changed people's lives, forfor some, for for others
 A- better/worse B- best/worst
 C- the better/the worse D- the best/the worst
- 30- With the Internet criminals can spy people's lives
 A- on B- about C- 0 D- over
- 31- The furniture dated .back..... the time when plastic and vivid colours were fashionable
 A- from B- to C- of D- 0

- 32- I this pen again, there is ink all over my fingers
 A- will not use B- do not use C- am used D- used
- 33- your computer for an hour? I want to check my emails
 A- may you lend me B-May I borrow you C- Can you lend me D-Can I borrow you
- 34- Although it was raining hard, he stopped a cigarette
 A- lighting B- to light C- to fire D- firing
- 35- We go back to college so that we can start our classes at 8.00 at the beginning of the week
 A- the Sunday night B- on Sunday night C- at Sunday night D- in Sunday night
- 36- Scientists don't know how to face the problem of global warming
 A- with B- 0 C- to D- over
- 37- The guard must stay on duty another guard arrives
 A- until B- up to C- for D- as far as
- 38- People a lot about the HIV virus since it keeps spreading
 A- are worry B- worry C- were worried D- worries
- 39- The station manager wants in the waiting room and not on the platform
 A-that the passengers wait B- the passengers wait
 C- the passengers to wait D- wait the passengers
- 40- For the past three years I have been to England for a week
 A- every years B- every year C- all year D- all the years

II. Reading Comprehension

Read the text carefully and fill in the blanks with the word below that best fits the text.

In the beginning computers were human. Then they took the shape of41..... boxes,42..... entire rooms before.....43..... ever44..... and more widespread. Now they are evaporating altogether and becoming accessible.....45..... anywhere.

That is about46..... brief a history of computers as anyone can make it. The point is that they are much more than devices in a box or in a data centre. Computing has constantly changed shape and location.

The first “computers” were indeed people. The word originally47..... an individual who solved equations, often using a mechanical calculator.48.....of them were employed by big companies that needed to do a lot of number-crunching, such as aeroplane manufacturers. It was only around 1945 that the word came.....49..... machinery The mainframe, the original computing platform, was dethroned by minicomputers, which in turn gave way to personal computers, which are now being pushed aside by hand-held devices and smartphones Now, computing is taking on yet another new shape. It50..... into what has come to be called a “cloud”, or collections of clouds. Computing power51..... more and more disembodied and will be consumed where and when it52.....

Oct 23rd 2008 *The Economist*

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|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| 41- A- metals | B- the metal | C- metal | D- a metal |
| 42- A- fill | B- filling | C- filled | D- full |
| 43- A- becoming | B-become | C- to becoming | D- became |
| 44- A- more small | B- the more small | C- smallest | D- smaller |
| 45- A-to | B-at | C- of | D- from |

46- A-0	B- like	C- for	D-as
47- A-means	B-mean	C- meant	D- meant
48- A-The hundred	B- The hundreds	C- Hundred	D- Hundreds
49- A-describing	B- described	C- describe	D- to describe
50-A-turns	B- is turning	C- turned	D- turn
51- A-will become	B-become	C- became	D- was becoming
52- A-is need	B-is needed.	C- it needs	D- will need

READ THE FOLLOWING TEXTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Seeding the seeds : Carbon nanotubes find an unusual use as fertilisers

MANURE, compost and ash were used as fertilisers for centuries before the 1800s, but people did not understand how they worked until the science of chemistry was developed in the 19th century and it became clear that they supply plants with nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. Today, something similar may be happening with a different sort of fertiliser altogether. For reasons that are not yet entirely clear, it looks as though exposing seeds to carbon nanotubes before they germinate makes the seedlings that subsequently sprout grow faster and larger.

A carbon nanotube is, as its name suggests, a tiny cylinder of carbon atoms. Such tubes have been proposed for all sorts of fancy uses, particularly in electronics, but they and other nanoparticles (so called because their dimensions are measured in nanometres, or billionths of a metre) have also been objects of concern. The fear is that if they became ubiquitous, they might damage living creatures, people included, by interfering with the way cells work

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53- When did people begin to use fertilisers?

- A- in the 19th century B- in the 20th century
C- when modern chemistry appeared D- as soon as they discovered that fertilisers were useful

54- Fertilisers are useful for plants because they bring them

- A- more water B- more nutrients C- fewer chemicals D- less water

55- At present nanotubes are mainly used in:

- A- chemistry B- biology C- farming D- electronics

56- Because of nanotubes plants can grow

- A-stronger B- safer C- with fewer chemicals D- slower

57- The size of nanotubes can be measured as parts of a meter. Is it

- A-ten power minus six B- ten power minus nine
C- ten power minus twelve D- ten power minus three

58- When can nanotubes become dangerous?

- A- when they are used in electronics B-when they are used everywhere
C- when they are used in plants D- when they are sold in shops

59- Nanotubes can be dangerous:

- A- for plants B- for people
C- for animals D- for all sorts of living creatures

60- Nanotubes can have a bad effect on

- A- electronics B- cells C- the human head D- chemistry

2. A dash of alcohol makes auto engines more climate-friendly

DRIVING and alcohol don't usually mix, but giving a petrol engine an occasional slug of the hard stuff could make it as fuel-efficient as a petrol-electric hybrid.

So says the Ford Motor Company, which on 19 May 2009 revealed test results on a novel ethanol-assisted engine. Called a direct-injection ethanol engine, the unit runs primarily on petrol. When it needs to deliver maximum power - to climb a hill or overtake, for example - the engine management computer adds a little ethanol to the fuel injected into the combustion chambers. . The ethanol from a 40-litre auxiliary tank would last about 30,000 kilometres, Ford says.

This arrangement allows the engine to operate at a much higher compression ratio - a measure of the amount by which the fuel-air mixture is compressed before being ignited - than normal. As a result, an average car engine can be "downsized" to one that should have around 23 per cent better fuel efficiency, Ford says.

Normally, the downside of a high compression ratio is that it encourages premature ignition or "knocking", which drastically cuts down the power output. Adding ethanol to the fuel suppresses knocking.....

The next step is to road test the engine in a variety of vehicles and to ensure that the engine does not become unusable if the ethanol tank runs dry.

New Scientist 30 May 2009 by [Phil McKenna](#)

61-The car prototype described here runs on :

- A- petrol and ethanol
- B- ethanol only
- C- petrol and electricity and ethanol
- D- ethanol and electricity

62- When does the engine use ethanol?

- A- all the time
- B- when the driver wants to save on petrol
- C- when the engine requires more power
- D- when the driver wants to avoid knocking

63-Adding ethanol allows the engine :

- A- to run faster
- B- to avoid knocking
- C- to slow the engine
- D- to make less noise

64-According to the article, when is the mixture petrol-ethanol used?

- A- when the driver decides
- B- when the car computer decides
- C- when the compression ratio is right
- D-when knocking starts to happen

65-Where is the required ethanol stored?

- A- in the engine
- B- it is mixed with petrol
- C- there is an extra tank in the car
- D- it is generated by the knocking effect

66-Which of these advantages is NOT mentioned in the text as being the consequence of this new technology?

- A- cars need less powerful engines
- B- car engines last longer
- C- there is little or no knocking
- D- cars use less petrol

67-What causes engine knocking according to the text?

- A- cold weather
- B- high compression
- C- nervous handling of the car
- D- hot temperatures

68-In this text downsizing a car means :

- A- Building a smaller car
- B- Designing a less powerful engine
- C- Fitting a smaller petrol tank
- D- Turning the car into a pick up truck

69-What happens when there is no ethanol left in the car?

- A- the engine goes on running only on petrol
- B- the engine stops
- C- the car engine is severely damaged
- D- engineers don't know yet

70-What will Ford engineers do next?

- A- implement the new engine on their cars
- B- test the engine on different car models
- C- add a new tank to their cars
- D- increase the quantity of ethanol in the fuel mixture