

ELS

English Language Studies

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TEST YOURSELF

Halloween celebrations today reflect many of the early customs. Stores and homes display orange and black figures of witches, bats, black cats and pumpkins. People dressed in fanciful outfits go to costume parties, where old-fashioned games like bobbing for apples in tubs of water may be a part of the festivities. Children put on costumes and masks and go from house to house demanding "trick or treat". The treat, usually candy, is generally given and the trick rarely played. Some parents feel this custom is dangerous. There have been numerous instances in which sharp objects or poisons have been found in candy bars and apples. To provide an alternative to begging for candy from strangers, many communities schedule special, supervised parties and events at Halloween.

- 1- **It is clearly stated in the passage that, nowadays, mischief by children on Halloween**
 - A) is only carried out towards strangers
 - B) often involves sharp objects
 - C) is as common as it has traditionally been
 - D) is a lot more common than before
 - E) is not often carried out

- 2- **It is mentioned in the passage that community Halloween events**
 - A) haven't had the support of many parents
 - B) have been organised for centuries
 - C) have resulted from former practices being viewed as too risky
 - D) are now viewed as a bit old fashioned
 - E) make it possible for children to beg for candy from strangers

- 3- **The author informs us that Halloween celebrations**
 - A) are now completely safe for children
 - B) have not changed a bit over the decades
 - C) are rooted in tradition
 - D) encourage children to misbehave
 - E) are performed by the people in their casual clothes

The international prestige of Great Britain was at a low ebb in January 1957 when Harold Macmillan succeeded the ailing Anthony Eden as prime minister and leader of the Conservative party. Two months earlier the British and French had invaded Egypt in an attempt to win back control of the Suez Canal. World opinion condemned this act of war, and the British-American alliance was severely strained. The people of Britain were bitterly divided. As prime minister, Macmillan helped Britain adjust to the consequences of the Suez invasion. He also oversaw the granting of independence to a number of former colonies, including Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya and Cyprus.

- 4- **According to the passage, at the time when Macmillan was elected,** .
- A) Great Britain had succeeded in winning back the Suez Canal
 - B) Great Britain was not viewed positively throughout the world
 - C) Great Britain had an unusually strong relationship with the US
 - D) British people from different segments united to defend their land
 - E) some African countries, Cyprus and Malaya were already free from British rule
- 5- **We learn from the passage that Britain's invasion of Egypt** .
- A) was seen as unjustified internationally
 - B) brought Britain international prestige
 - C) took place while Macmillan was in office
 - D) brought Britain and the US closer together
 - E) caused the government of Anthony Eden to be overthrown
- 6- **It is clear from the passage that during Macmillan's term in office,** .
- A) the Suez crisis was handled incompetently
 - B) world opinion accused him of the unfair occupation of Egypt
 - C) preparations were made to conquer the Suez Canal
 - D) Britain invaded some of the African nations
 - E) several British colonies became independent

Ryan White, born in Kokomo, Ind., in 1971, contracted the AIDS virus in 1984 after a blood transfusion to treat hemophilia. Having recovered from the initial shock, he and his parents started a campaign to help dispel myths and foster compassion toward AIDS patients and the disease. He successfully fought the board of his school in Kokomo, which tried to ban him from attending public middle school and he boldly endured discrimination and threats from community members. In 1987 the family moved to Cicero, Ind., where they were more widely accepted. Ryan, who attracted widespread attention from the news media and celebrities, never ceased his struggle for acceptance, until he was defeated by the disease in 1990.

7- We can infer from the passage that, at the time Ryan White had become infected with AIDS,

- A) he and his parents required psychological help to recover the shock
- B) he had to get blood transfusion regularly
- C) there were a lot of prejudices about AIDS and AIDS patients in society
- D) he ceased to attend public school to go on with his treatments
- E) the people in his hometown treated him with great mercy

8- It is clear from the passage that in Cicero,

- A) Ryan could overcome the AIDS virus
- B) people were more tolerant towards Ryan
- C) Ryan succeeded in being allowed to attend school after a long struggle
- D) the residents had barely welcomed Ryan and his family
- E) Ryan could escape media attention

9- We can understand from the passage that, in Kokomo,

- A) the inhabitants didn't hesitate to let Ryan join them
- B) some people tried to isolate and victimise Ryan
- C) the board of Ryan's school could convince him to stay in hospital instead of coming to school
- D) people generally fostered compassion for AIDS patients
- E) Ryan's parents organised a charity campaign to raise the money needed for the medical care

The Soviet novelist Mikhail Sholokhov won the Nobel prize for literature in 1965 for his realistic portrayals of Cossack life in the Don River region of Russia. His chief work, published from 1928 to 1940, has been translated into English as *And Quiet Flows the Don* in 1934 and *The Don Flows Home to the Sea* in 1940. Though some have praised Sholokhov excessively, some critics have accused him of plagiarism, drawing attention to his youth and inexperience at the time of the publication of his first novel. They claim the original work was done by the Cossack writer Fedor Kryukov, who died in 1920. They have also cited that Sholokhov's later books did not compare in quality with the great first novel.

10- According to the passage, it has been alleged that *And Quiet Flows the Don*

- A) hardly reflects the very nature of Don Cossacks
- B) hasn't been translated into English at all well
- C) is typical of the work of an inexperienced writer
- D) did not indeed belong to Sholokhov entirely
- E) was inferior to similar books by Fedor Kryukov

11- From the details in the passage, we can conclude that Sholokhov's famous work

- A) was translated into English twice as the first translation had been poor
- B) was unquestionably copied from another work
- C) has aroused much controversy in literary circles
- D) received little appraisal during the author's lifetime
- E) was suitable for young and unsophisticated readers

12- The passage tells us that one reason why literary experts have been suspicious of Sholokhov is that

- A) he described Russian life too attractive to be real
- B) his later novels were of a completely different style
- C) he had an insufficient level of English
- D) he had had a close relationship with Fedor Kryukov as a boy
- E) he failed to produce another work as successful as his first novel

Espionage was a major undertaking for many nations during the era of the Cold War, which lasted from about 1946 until 1990. Because the world was divided into hostile camps, dominated by the two superpowers — the United States and the Soviet Union — the Cold War made espionage a vital undertaking in order to protect national security and to help prevent a major war. The embassies and consulates of the United States were used as headquarters for the gathering of military and industrial secrets of other nations, particularly the Soviet Union and its allies. With the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe in 1989 and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, the excesses of Cold War espionage ended. But the intelligence-gathering organisations that conducted espionage did not go out of business. There are still many trouble spots in the world that require attention.

13- According to the passage, during the Cold War, spying

- A) led to the downfall of Communism in the Soviet Union
- B) was practised mainly by the Soviet Union and its supporters
- C) was attempted by only a few powerful countries
- D) was an unnecessary indulgence of the US
- E) was also essential for the prevention of large scale warfare

14- We can assume from the passage that although the Cold War is over,

- A) most of the former spies have managed to find work in unsettled locations around the world
- B) many countries still rely on Russia
- C) the world is still dominated by the US and Russia
- D) Eastern Europe cannot take any step without the permission of Russia
- E) there hasn't emerged a new world order in which other countries also have great power

15- According to the passage, the Cold War ended

- A) when the superiority of the US to the Soviet Union was proven
- B) due to the disintegration of the regime in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
- C) when it became too expensive for both sides to meet the expenses
- D) when spies were called away to other more serious trouble spots around the world
- E) since it had continued for more than forty years without any concrete results

The Romanian artist Constantin Brancusi was a simple man, and this simplicity is reflected in his sculptures. He reduced objects to the simplest, most essential shapes, eliminating all unnecessary detail. This simplicity caused him trouble with the United States Customs Department in 1926, when he sent his now-famous bronze 'Bird in Space' to New York City for an exhibition. Customs refused to allow the piece to enter the country as a tax-free work of art, because they claimed it did not resemble a real bird. He fought this decision in court and — with testimony from several prominent artists, critics and collectors — won the case.

16- According to the passage, Brancusi's 'Bird in Space' was refused entry into the US because

- A) works of art were not tax-free at that time
- B) it was illegal to import bronze
- C) Brancusi was wanted by the police in the US
- D) Customs officers did not regard it as an art work
- E) he hadn't paid the correct import duty

17- From the details in the passage, we understand that Brancusi

- A) was not skilled enough to produce elaborate sculptures
- B) achieved a parallelism between his personality and sculptures
- C) was particularly hopeless at drawing birds
- D) was not famous outside of his homeland in the 1920s
- E) was unable to shape bronze exactly as he wanted

18- According to the passage, 'Bird in Space'

- A) is on display in New York city nowadays
- B) is a near perfect, realistic copy of a bird
- C) is regarded as the best sculpture of all time
- D) contains a lot of unnecessary detail
- E) is a well-known work of art today

At the 1972 Summer Olympic Games in Munich, Olga Korbut won a silver medal on the uneven parallel bars, gold medals on the balance beam and floor exercise, and another gold in the team competition. Korbut stood out in Munich not only for her exciting routines and unusual moves, but also for her youth and small stature. The 17-year-old stood 1.5 metres and weighed 38 kilograms when most of the reigning champions were mature adults in their late 20s. Korbut was also different from the stereotypical Soviet athlete because she showed emotion while competing, crying when she made a mistake or smiling happily when she did well. Her skill and charm brought a great deal of attention to gymnastics, and she was invited to tour the United States in 1973. The American Broadcasting Company — ABC — chose Korbut as their athlete of the year, and the Associated Press awarded her the Babe Didrikson Zaharias Trophy, which had not been given to a competitor from the Soviet Union or its satellite countries since 1931.

- 19- Upon reading the passage, we learn that in 1972, Olga Korbut was
- A) more successful on the balance beam than on the uneven parallel bars
 - B) able to become first in all the branches of gymnastics in which she competed
 - C) chosen the athlete of the year in the United States
 - D) accused of doping before and during the Olympic Games
 - E) a typical Soviet athlete, showing emotion while she competed
- 20- The author describes Olga Korbut as
- A) demonstrative during her performances
 - B) the smallest athlete in stature
 - C) extremely ambitious to win a gold medal
 - D) more successful as an individual athlete than as part of a team
 - E) methodical and composed
- 21- It is clear from the passage that Olga Korbut
- A) helped to develop warm relations between the Americans and Russians
 - B) did not compete in the Olympic Games after 1972
 - C) decided to emigrate to the US after the Olympic Games
 - D) was highly valued in the US
 - E) was more popular in the US than in her homeland

The creation of "speaking, moving, living, human creatures" is the work of the novelist as defined by the English writer Anthony Trollope. His tales of the imaginary cathedral town of Barchester are peopled with unforgettable human beings. The reader follows the lives and experiences of Mrs Proudie, Mr Slope, Dr Stanhope and Signora Neroni from one book to another, watching their characters develop as they grow older, sharing the author's quiet amusement at their shortcomings and his sympathy for their sorrows. Trollope depicted the clerical society and political life of Victorian times with both humour and pathos. Trollope was a large man with a hearty, enthusiastic manner and a booming voice. One of his friends said that "he came in at the door like a frantic windmill." He was an entertaining companion, full of high spirits, joking and playful. It is hard to believe that this big, intense man had been wretchedly unhappy in his youth, neglected and mistreated by his teachers and despised by his fellow students because of his poverty.

22- The author describes the town of Barchester as

- A) non-existent in reality
- B) a genuine holy sight
- C) a centre for politics today
- D) famous for its windmills
- E) somewhere he remembers well

23- We understand from the passage that Trollope's characters of Barchester

- A) are usually politicians from Victorian times
- B) are not remarkable as those of Signora Neroni
- C) share the author's amusing nature
- D) live in desperate poverty but don't bother at all
- E) appear in a series of books

24- The author finds it surprising that Trollope

- A) interpreted the social and political life of Victorian times so well
- B) could create such vivid characters in his books
- C) was such a cheerful adult despite his miserable childhood
- D) came from such a poor family
- E) was not particularly creative as a child

In the days when a circus travelled in wagons in the United States, its caravan would often halt at daybreak at the edge of a new town. The performers would put on their most splendid costumes. Workmen would groom the animals. The wagons, horses, camels and elephants would be lined up in parade formation. At the end would be placed a steam calliope — a noisy musical instrument added to the circus world in the 1850s. Its band blaring and its calliope screaming, this gaudy parade would march down the main street, telling everyone the circus had come to town. Crowds would race behind the parade to the vacant lot where the big top was to be raised. Such colourful processions were the beginning of the grand and glorious free street parades that were long the great attraction of circus day in every part of the United States. To a limited extent, the tradition of the circus parade persists in a few cities.

25- From the passage, we learn that circus parades

- A) could only take place in towns where permission was granted
- B) served to make a town's population aware of the circus's arrival
- C) no longer take place in any form in modern times
- D) were valued for their musical quality
- E) were performed in order to give free concerts to the poor townspeople

26- According to the passage, circuses

- A) would set up a tent when they stopped at a town
- B) had to get permission from the town council to parade
- C) encouraged townspeople to take part in the processions
- D) used to hand out printed ads to inform people of the parades
- E) would hold races for townspeople to participate in

27- The author points out that circus parades

- A) began in 1850 with the invention of the steam calliope
- B) would take place at dawn at the edge of the town
- C) evolved into great street parades, which can still be seen today
- D) weren't allowed down the main street of a town
- E) were only appreciated by common people, not by the elite

Before the Portuguese discovered Brazil, it was the home of 4 million or more native peoples, who were divided into two fairly distinct racial and cultural groups. The thinly scattered Paleo-Americans, who were similar in many respects to the North American Plains Indians, occupied the colder and drier lands. They lived mostly by hunting and gathering. The tropical forest tribes were located in the jungles of the Amazon and along the Atlantic coast. Living in villages of as many as 3,000 people, they were expert fishermen and farmers who also manufactured hammocks, canoes and balsa rafts, blowguns for hunting and warfare, and well-crafted pottery. Their staple food was cassava, a shrubby plant widely grown for its large, starchy roots, which is still an important part of the Brazilian diet. Because they occupied the most accessible and fertile lands, the tropical forest Indians were the main targets of early European settlement. They were soon exterminated by war, disease and enslavement. The more isolated and warlike Paleo-Americans survived for several more centuries, and today a few bands still live in remote parts of the Amazon.

28- We can infer from the passage that in Brazil,

- A) there are only four million native Indian people today
- B) today one can still see forest Indians making hammocks, canoes and pottery
- C) the first European settlements grew where the tropical forest tribes lived
- D) the tropical forest Indians live mainly on cassava
- E) today's inhabitants are divided into two distinct groups

29- According to the passage, of the two racial groups present at the time of the Portuguese discovery of Brazil,

- A) the tropical forest Indians resembled the North American Plains Indians
- B) European settlers were more attracted to the colder, drier areas
- C) both were primitive hunters and gatherers
- D) both integrated into European civilisation
- E) Europeans became more interested in the forest Indians and their land

30- The author informs us that the tropical forest Indians

- A) were assimilated into European culture
- B) defended their land fiercely against the Portuguese
- C) spread disease among the European settlers
- D) were completely wiped out
- E) were as primitive as Paleo-Americans

One of the most curious characteristics of sea horses is the way they reproduce. The male, not the female, carries the fertilised eggs. On the male's abdomen is a pocket called a brood pouch, which resembles the pouch of a kangaroo. The female lays her eggs — up to several hundred at a time — in the male's pouch, where they remain until they hatch. At that time the male contorts his body and expels the young through the single opening in the pouch. The young emerge as miniature adults, each about one centimetre long. They do not return to the shelter of the pouch, for the opening is too small to admit them, so they must fend for themselves, hiding from their enemies in seaweed and coral.

31- It is implied in the passage that

- A) male animals do not usually carry fertilised eggs
- B) seahorses resemble kangaroos in appearance
- C) only a small number of the young seahorses survive
- D) young seahorses live in their father's pouch until they are fully grown
- E) kangaroos and seahorses are similar in the way they reproduce

32- According to the passage, once young seahorses have hatched, they

- A) leave the pouch permanently
- B) are unlikely to survive
- C) look a lot like kangaroos
- D) will grow to a maximum length of one centimetre
- E) return periodically to their father's pouch

33- It is clear from the passage that young seahorses

- A) do not initially know how to camouflage themselves from their enemies
- B) are very similar to coral in appearance
- C) look like grown-up seahorses
- D) do not grow a pouch until they are fully grown
- E) are about one centimetre in diameter

Science was the domain of the philosopher, while technology was in the hands of the craftsman. The two were not brought together until the 16th century, when Francis Bacon suggested that scientists should study the methods of craftsmen and that craftsmen should understand more science. Yet science generally lagged behind technology. The steam engine, for instance, had been widely used for more than 70 years before its scientific basis was well understood. It was only in the middle of the 19th century that the advances of science began to lead engineering and technology, a situation taken for granted today.

34- According to the passage, prior to the 16th century,

- A) craftsmen were interested in scientific study
- B) only Francis Bacon had studied both science and technology
- C) scientific thinking developed faster than technology
- D) science and technology were considered separate
- E) scientific studies had led to the invention of the steam engine

35- The author informs us that when the steam engine was first introduced,

- A) there had been scientific grounds for it 70 years earlier
- B) science started to lead engineering and technology
- C) science had already given a full explanation of its operation
- D) philosophers were very interested in technology
- E) there was no scientific explanation of how it worked

36- The author points out that science leading technology

- A) is not desirable for advancement
- B) is considered normal today
- C) was the case with the steam engine
- D) came into force 70 years ago
- E) happened thanks to craftsmen

The Anglo-Irish author William Trevor was the rare fiction writer who could write short stories and novels with equal mastery. His exploration of the emotional lives of richly imagined characters in the confines of the short story acquired the admiration of readers worldwide, and many critics labeled him one of the greatest short story writers of the 20th century. In the course of more than 30 years, Trevor had written a substantial body of work — including novels, short stories and screenplays for television and radio — through which he expressed the grand themes of love and death, honour and betrayal, and responsibility and neglect from the perspective of seemingly ordinary characters living seemingly ordinary lives. Trevor's genius lay in his ability to express the drama of common people, who become either the provocative or victims of human evil, who either triumph or give up quietly, in their own fashion.

37- We learn from the passage that William Trevor's short stories

- A) made up his complete body of work
- B) were about real people from around the world
- C) were appreciated less than his screenplays
- D) were written as skilfully as his novels
- E) reflect the limitations of this literary type

38- According to the passage, with his characters of the common people, William Trevor explored

- A) extremes of human emotions
- B) superficial themes
- C) Anglo-Irish politics
- D) rich people who lived extraordinary lives
- E) the lavish lifestyles of the elite

39- It is clear from the passage that

- A) Trevor produced more novels than short stories
- B) Trevor's writing career lasted over three decades
- C) no other writer produced as much work as Trevor in the same period
- D) Trevor produced almost the same amount of novels as short stories
- E) Trevor's work mainly appealed to the Irish and the English

At the age of 20, Brahms left home on a concert tour as accompanist to the violinist Eduard Remenyi. It was a tour that was to affect the young composer's future enormously. At one of the concerts Brahms met Joseph Joachim, the famous violinist. Joachim was so impressed with the youth's talents that he introduced him to two important musicians — Robert and Clara Schumann. Robert Schumann was a well-known composer, and Clara Schumann, his wife, was a popular concert pianist. The couple took a liking to Brahms, and they also praised the compositions he played for them. Through an article Schumann wrote about Brahms and his work, the young composer's name became known to important musical circles in Europe. It was largely through Robert's recommendations that the first compositions by Brahms were published. Clara also added to Brahms's growing reputation by playing his music at her recitals.

- 40- **The passage tells us that Brahms's concert tour with Remenyi** .
- A) included duets with Clara Schumann
 - B) helped to shape his future
 - C) was successful due to the young composer's established popularity
 - D) included a piece of his music played by Clara Schumann
 - E) was the subject of an article by Robert Schumann
- 41- **According to the passage, on the tour with Eduard Remenyi, Brahms** .
- A) was only accompanying Remenyi
 - B) was the leading violinist
 - C) was already well-known as a composer
 - D) had the opportunity to play to the Schumanns
 - E) was asked to accompany Joseph Joachim
- 42- **The passage informs us that Robert and Clara Schumann both** .
- A) played the piano in public
 - B) wanted Brahms as accompanist on their tours
 - C) contributed to Brahms's growing popularity
 - D) affected Brahms's personal life as well as his musical life
 - E) composed music for Brahms

In the second half of the 19th century, an American art pottery movement was born, largely from the efforts of several women. Cincinnati, Ohio, might well be credited as the cradle for this artistic development. It is there that Mary Louise McLaughlin founded the Cincinnati Pottery Club in 1879, and a year later Maria Longworth Nichols opened Rockwood Pottery, which became the preeminent American pottery for nearly 20 years. Inspired in part by the Arts and Crafts Movement in England and the writings of its chief spokesman, William Morris, the art pottery movement flourished into the 1920s, winning gold medals at all the international expositions. Japonisme and art nouveau were the principal stylistic influences on this slip-painted ware.

- 43- According to the passage, William Morris
- A) was the founder of the American art pottery movement
 - B) was the main advocate for the Arts and Crafts Movement in England
 - C) established an art pottery club in Cincinnati in 1879
 - D) won gold medals for his pottery
 - E) was the founder of Rockwood pottery
- 44- We learn from the passage that the American art pottery movement came into being
- A) in Cincinnati in the 1920s
 - B) in competition with the Arts and Crafts Movement in England
 - C) on the recommendation of William Morris in England
 - D) thanks to the work of a number of women
 - E) with the express purpose of winning international competitions
- 45- It is understood from the passage that American art pottery was
- A) similar to Japanese pottery
 - B) slow in gaining in popularity in Europe
 - C) designed mostly by William Morris
 - D) usually left unpainted
 - E) influenced mainly by two art styles

There are two primary points of view about the historical process, and supporters of neither side can prove their conclusions. One says that history is nothing more than a disordered collection of random happenings. Therefore no meaning can be found in history any more than one can find meaning and purpose in the world of nature. The opposite point of view, the majority opinion, asserts that there is a design, purpose or pattern in history. This viewpoint has its origins in the religious traditions of the West — in Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Religious beliefs have concluded that history is an unfolding of God's plan for the world. Therefore it has purpose.

- 46- As is stated in the passage, of the two major viewpoints about history, the one that attracts more supporters maintains that it is** .
- A) partly structured, partly haphazard
 - B) designed to serve God
 - C) revealed according to a plan
 - D) a repetition of earlier events
 - E) impossible to find meaning in it
- 47- It is clearly the author's opinion that of the two main theories about history,** .
- A) the one based on randomness is more believable
 - B) the one which finds it purposeful must be right
 - C) neither offers a satisfactory explanation
 - D) both seem to be correct to some extent
 - E) there is less support for religious explanations
- 48- According to the passage, the theory that history is the unfolding of God's plan** .
- A) is provable
 - B) is highly improbable
 - C) is not held by many people
 - D) is believed by the world's great religions
 - E) clearly indicates that it is without purpose

One zoo success story for a highly endangered species was that of the Arabian oryx. In their native habitats these antelopes had been hunted almost to extinction. In 1963 two males and one female were flown to the Phoenix Zoo in Arizona in a breeding program effort as a final remedy. The dry climate of Arizona was similar to that of Arabia, so it was hoped that the animals and their offspring would be able to survive under near-natural conditions. By 1990, more than 200 young had been bred at the Phoenix Zoo, and many others had been bred at other zoos around the country, providing a supply for efforts to reestablish the Arabian oryx in its native habitat.

49- The passage makes it clear that Arizona was chosen as a breeding site for the Arabian oryx because

- A) Phoenix Zoo already had 200 oryxes
- B) of its climatic similarities to the animal's natural habitat
- C) there were other zoos in the country with oryxes
- D) the distance was not too great to make transport uncomfortable
- E) it is much hotter and drier than Arabia

50- It is understood from the passage that the purpose of the program was

- A) to offer exciting exhibits to American citizens
- B) to raise the number of oryxes to introduce them into the wild again
- C) to provide animals for game hunting
- D) to supply zoos all over the country with the exotic animals, oryxes
- E) to study an animal that was extinct in the wild

51- From the details in the passage, it is clear that the program was

- A) destined to be a failure from the start
- B) too expensive to be practical
- C) less successful than was initially thought
- D) planned well in advance
- E) an emergency measure

Many ecologists believe that fire plays an essential role in regenerating forests by clearing underbrush and destroying the least-healthy plant life. From 1972 onward, the United States National Park Service followed a free-burn policy that allowed natural fires — for example, those caused by lightning — to take their course so long as the fires posed no threat to human life or to private property. The free-burn policy was questioned during the summer of 1988, however, when a series of 13 major fires was touched off by lightning in Yellowstone National Park. The park was suffering a combination of hot weather, high winds and the worst drought in more than a century. Before September snows slowed the fires, almost 405,000 hectares had burned.

52- We learn from the passage that many ecologists think fires

- A) are the single most destructive occurrence in forests
- B) should always be put out as quickly as possible
- C) play a fundamental part in forest renewal
- D) should be allowed to follow their natural course no matter what the consequences are
- E) irreversibly damage forests

53- From the passage, it is clear that the free-burn policy

- A) was abandoned in the USA in 1988
- B) puts human lives and personal property under threat
- C) has resulted in the complete destruction of Yellowstone National Park
- D) allows naturally occurring fires to burn under certain conditions
- E) is severely criticised by many ecologists

54- We can understand from the passage that at the time of the fires in 1988 in Yellowstone National Park,

- A) human intervention caused the fires to spread more quickly
- B) ecologists were still against the free-burn policy
- C) lives and private property were destroyed
- D) the free-burn policy proved successful in renewing the forest
- E) the conditions in the area were not very suitable to leave the fires alone

The French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau helped bring about a revolution in education. In his novel *Emile* he harshly criticised the way parents and teachers brought up and taught children. Rousseau urged that young people should be given freedom to enjoy sunlight, exercise and play. He recognised that there are definite periods of development in a child's life, and he argued that children's learning should be scheduled to coincide with them. A child allowed to grow up in this fashion will achieve the best possible development. Education should begin in the home. Parents should not preach to their children but should set a good example. Rousseau believed that children should make their own decisions.

55- According to the passage, it was Jean-Jacques Rousseau's belief that

- A) all education should be carried out at home and not at school
- B) children learn very little from their parents
- C) not all children are capable of learning at school
- D) what the child will be taught ought to correspond to the different stages of his development
- E) exercise, fresh air and play are more important to a child's development than education

56- We learn from the passage that Jean-Jacques Rousseau

- A) was instrumental in introducing changes in education
- B) blamed parents and teachers for the child's failure at school
- C) was severely criticised by teachers for his novel *Emile*
- D) favoured the type of education carried out in the open air
- E) believed most parents provided good examples for their children to follow

57- The author points out in the passage that Jean-Jacques Rousseau's novel *Emile*

- A) was so successful in terms of numbers sold that it caused a revolution in education
- B) recognises the achievements made by teachers and parents in bringing up children
- C) is about a girl who learns to make her own decisions
- D) describes his plan for the modernisation of education only superficially
- E) explains his disapproval of how children are educated by their parents and teachers

Sherwood Anderson was born in Camden, Ohio, on September 13, 1876, the third child of eight. His father was an irresponsible man who could not hold a job long, but he was a colourful talker and storyteller. Most of Anderson's boyhood was spent in the small town of Clyde, Ohio, where he attended school irregularly. When he was only 14, his mother died, and Anderson ended his formal education. The young man drifted from one job to another, finally welcoming the chance to serve in the Spanish-American War. When the war was over, he returned to Ohio and eventually became manager of a paint factory. It was at this time that Anderson began to write. He became more and more absorbed in writing. One day he walked out of the factory, apparently on a sudden impulse, never to return. In 1916 his first novel, *Windy McPherson's Son*, was published. It was a story of factory life, based on his own experiences. In his short stories and novels, Anderson protested against the frustrations of ordinary people. He was a master of colloquial speech. His concern with the unfulfilled lives of "little" people probably came from his early observations of life.

- 58- It is obvious from the passage that before Anderson adopted writing as a career, he** .
- A) had a colourful life, filled with adventure
 - B) tried many jobs for a living
 - C) travelled extensively to gain experience
 - D) taught himself the subtleties of a refined language
 - E) participated in protests by the general public
- 59- We learn from the passage that Anderson** .
- A) was skilful at using everyday expressions
 - B) was unable to accept responsibility
 - C) was a recognised hero in the Spanish-American War
 - D) was very young when he published his first book
 - E) received almost no formal education
- 60- It is clear in the passage that Anderson's decision to leave his factory job was** .
- A) made as a result of the success of his first book
 - B) due to the frustration he felt for his colleagues
 - C) made suddenly, without much thought or warning
 - D) made at the time of his mother's death
 - E) a carefully planned action to allow him time to write

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1- Istanbul is a lot more densely populated than many other metropolises around the world, shown in the diagram.
- A) like
B) such as
C) as
D) likewise
E) similar
- 2- French people believe that French influence exerted itself, it introduced a refined taste of literature there.
- A) whichever
B) wherever
C) whatever
D) whoever
E) whenever
- 3- Malnutrition is common in the developing countries in the developed ones.
- A) such/as
B) so/that
C) more/than
D) no sooner/than
E) whether/or
- 4- Asia is well endowed with nearly mineral resource required by a modern industrial society.
- A) every
B) all
C) both
D) whole
E) either
- 5- Land reform in South Korea has primarily benefited peasant families, were allotted small private farms after 1945.
- A) when
B) which
C) where
D) whom
E) who
- 6- Some people can teach to speak a foreign language without having to go to school, while cannot learn no matter how hard they try.
- A) them/another
B) their/the others
C) they're/any other
D) themselves/others
E) their own/the other

- 12- My son phoned yesterday to say that he today, but he still up.
- A) was arriving/hasn't shown
 - B) has arrived/didn't show
 - C) had arrived/wasn't showing
 - D) is going to arrive/won't show
 - E) arrives/doesn't show
- 13- When the car back-fired, it made loud noise we thought it was a gun.
- A) so/that
 - B) such a/that
 - C) a very/which
 - D) too/so
 - E) enough/why
- 14- I to visit my brother in New Jersey by plane rather than by train from Canada last week, but I the fare.
- A) will have preferred/may not afford
 - B) would prefer/haven't been able to afford
 - C) would have preferred/couldn't afford
 - D) preferred/won't have afforded
 - E) prefer/can't have afforded
- 15- I don't like taking exams, and do any of my friends.
- A) so
 - B) as well
 - C) also
 - D) neither
 - E) either
- 16- If only I all my money in the stock market at the wrong time, I everything.
- A) didn't invest/wasn't losing
 - B) wouldn't invested/didn't lose
 - C) haven't invested/won't be losing
 - D) couldn't invest/haven't been losing
 - E) hadn't invested/wouldn't have lost
- 17- Although there may be some similarities, writer's style differs from that of
- A) all/the others
 - B) every/other
 - C) each/another
 - D) some/the other
 - E) any/others

18- Jane forgot to charge mobile phone and wanted to borrow to make an important call.

- A) herself/my own B) her/mine
C) her own/myself D) hers/my
E) hers/me

19- The road yet, and, given the difficulties encountered in its construction and maintenance, it finished in the near future.

- A) hasn't been completed/may not be
B) hadn't been completed/must not have
C) wasn't completed/needn't have
D) won't be completed/hasn't been
E) isn't completed/couldn't have been

20- There is much controversy among psychologists and sociologists about some people are genetically disposed to crime illegal acts have their origin in one's upbringing and environment.

- A) such/that B) whether/or
C) more/than D) both/and
E) either/or

21- Some countries to find a solution to the Middle East crisis for many years now, but they no success so far.

- A) have been trying/have had
B) were trying/are having
C) try/had
D) had tried/were having
E) are trying/have

22- In the 1960s Mingus notorious as a problem performer because he inconsiderate audiences.

- A) has become/wasn't tolerating
B) became/wouldn't tolerate
C) would become/doesn't tolerate
D) had become/won't have tolerated
E) was becoming/hasn't tolerated

35- Most countries have introduced compulsory education, some countries lack the facilities needed for its application.

- A) otherwise
- B) although
- C) because
- D) in spite of
- E) therefore

36- After returning to France, Edouard Manet became the leader of the group of artists later gave rise to impressionism.

- A) who
- B) when
- C) where
- D) whom
- E) how

37- Men, women, used cosmetics heavily during the mid-18th century.

- A) for instance
- B) as well as
- C) however
- D) as much
- E) likely

38- The effect of heavy make-up was not a natural one, though, as complexions were made porcelain.

- A) resembled
- B) resembling
- C) being resembled
- D) to resemble
- E) resemble

39- Through his efforts, a hospital was opened doctors and nurses from underdeveloped countries were trained.

- A) which
- B) whom
- C) that
- D) whose
- E) where

40- When the space shuttle Challenger exploded just 73 seconds after lift-off, the seven astronauts aboard were killed.

- A) each
- B) many
- C) every
- D) several
- E) all

- 41- Some members until the meeting half over.
- A) hadn't come/has been
 - B) didn't come/was
 - C) weren't coming/would be
 - D) don't come/will be
 - E) haven't come/is going to be
- 42- After he contracted plague, John Howard spent the last years of his life means of preventing plague and limiting the spread of contagious diseases.
- A) to have studied
 - B) to be studying
 - C) to study
 - D) being studied
 - E) studying
- 43- Nazi leaders met at Wannsee to make plans for their "final solution" they called the Jewish problem.
- A) how
 - B) that
 - C) to what
 - D) for whom
 - E) at which
- 44- At the end of the meeting, they decided that all Jews to camps and subjected to slave labour until they
- A) were to be taken/died
 - B) were taken/had died
 - C) will be taken/die
 - D) should be taken/will die
 - E) took/have died
- 45- Before the Colt revolver, six-shooter handgun with a rotating cylinder that allowed the user to fire six bullets before reloading, was invented, the guns had to be reloaded after shot.
- A) all
 - B) whole
 - C) each
 - D) several
 - E) many
- 46- Deep dives were made possible by the bathyscaphe, a deepwater submarine was developed by a Belgian physicist in 1948.
- A) for whom
 - B) that
 - C) when
 - D) by which
 - E) where

53- Before Paris to German troops, the leader of Paris from the city by balloon to raise new armies from other cities.

- A) was surrendering/escaped
- B) surrendered/had escaped
- C) would surrender/was escaping
- D) had surrendered/ought to escape
- E) has surrendered/could escape

54- access people have to information and the exchange of ideas, likely that official or unofficial censorship can be made to work.

- A) No sooner/at least
- B) The least/too little
- C) The greater/the less
- D) Whenever/so little
- E) As much/as little

55- The famous novelist seems certain that his next novel, which will be published in two weeks, more for its style than for its plot.

- A) will be praised
- B) will have praised
- C) is praised
- D) praises
- E) has been praised

56- Time will tell what we have done here today was right or wrong.

- A) in case
- B) when
- C) as though
- D) that
- E) if

57- Coffee is consumed hot cold by about one-third of the world population, in amounts larger than those of any other drink.

- A) whether/or
- B) either/or
- C) so/that
- D) such/as
- E) when/just

58- she went on holiday to New York with was kept as a secret by her parents.

- A) Where
- B) When
- C) Whom
- D) The fact that
- E) Which

59- Do not tell until I tell you I'm ready. I want to shock all our guests with my surprise.

- A) anyone/anything
- B) everything/everyone
- C) someone/nothing
- D) something/anyone
- E) anything/nobody

60- in an accident the other day when her car skidded on the icy road, she is now in hospital with two legs in plaster.

- A) To be involved
- B) Having involved
- C) Involving
- D) Having been involved
- E) To involve

61- As a symphony orchestra conductor, Walter Damrosch many tours to cities that symphonic music ever before.

- A) was making/haven't heard
- B) has made/don't hear
- C) makes/won't hear
- D) had made/weren't hearing
- E) made/hadn't heard

62- It is really difficult to get my little daughter her teeth every night.

- A) brushing
- B) to brush
- C) brush
- D) to be brushed
- E) brushed

63- According to the witnesses, when last, the suspect was wearing a checked suit, presumably at an expensive store.

- A) seeing/buying
- B) to see/being bought
- C) seen/bought
- D) having seen/to buy
- E) to be seen/having bought

64- After the presentation made by the chairman, members of the executive committee asked questions.

- A) so much
- B) such a lot
- C) very much
- D) a good many
- E) a great deal

65- English literature of the 1950s was at any time but much of it was made notable by the appearance of a new breed of writers called the Angry Young Man.

- A) the most varied B) varied enough
C) so varied that D) very varied
E) as varied as

66- They have in common, but in spite of this, she has decided to marry him.

- A) such a few B) much more
C) so little D) too much
E) such a lot

67- Its favourable geographical position made the city the main commercial and administrative centre of the country, its wealth and prestige made it a target for foreign conquerors.

- A) whereas B) because
C) despite D) otherwise
E) in addition to

68- people are, at last, becoming aware of the need to take preventive measures against pollution.

- A) Much more B) More and more
C) Less and less D) So much
E) More than

69- Everyone will be here at the station at 6 o'clock, at

- A) so late B) later
C) the latest D) much later
E) too late

70- Of the family, only the two-year-old son survived the crash. All were killed.

- A) the other B) another
C) others D) other
E) the others

- 71- It was only natural that she so nervous since it was the first time she in public.
- A) was looking/has sung
 - B) has looked/will sing
 - C) is looking/is singing
 - D) looked/had sung
 - E) had looked/should sing
- 72- To sustain satire for a whole book is a difficult undertaking it calls for maintaining a high level of wit throughout.
- A) because
 - B) although
 - C) nonetheless
 - D) while
 - E) thus
- 73- I'm concerned, the new regulations in the sales department will decrease the sales.
- A) At the most
 - B) As far as
 - C) At least
 - D) As for
 - E) The more
- 74- Tragic drama, according to Aristotle, was intended to arouse fear and pity in the viewer, providing an emotional release.
- A) but
 - B) because
 - C) nevertheless
 - D) however
 - E) thus
- 75- Quite a few locals voluntarily, so the school building ahead of time.
- A) have worked/had completed
 - B) will be working/has completed
 - C) worked/was completed
 - D) were working/is completed
 - E) will work/has been completed
- 76- fearing mice, she doesn't really have any phobias.
- A) Rather than
 - B) As well as
 - C) In addition
 - D) Apart from
 - E) Not only

- 83- The research station near our town as an agricultural investigation centre, but recently, a local newspaper evidence that it is in fact a research station for biological warfare.
- A) has been known/had found
B) had known/has been finding
C) could be known/found
D) would have known/was finding
E) used to be known/has found
- 84- The best way to get out of a bad mood is to direct thoughts away from
- A) yourself/yours B) your/yourself
C) them/you D) their/your
E) yours/your own
- 85- I wish the dog next door barking. It is so irritating.
- A) stops B) has stopped
C) is stopping D) would stop
E) will have stopped
- 86- For fear that things worse, the businessman to inform the police about his being blackmailed.
- A) have got/doesn't dare
B) might get/didn't dare
C) get/hadn't dared
D) were getting/won't dare
E) must get/hasn't dared
- 87- the demand for antiques grew, the field was expanded to include many kinds of things that weren't considered antiques formerly.
- A) Though B) Just
C) As D) By the time
E) Provided
- 88- Normally, he contributes to our conversations, but last night he didn't do
- A) as well B) either
C) neither D) also
E) so

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY

- 1- The teacher needn't have criticised his essay so; after all, he is a foreign student and still has a slight problem expressing his thoughts properly.
- A) applicably B) unevenly
C) harshly D) strangely
E) deliberately
- 2- Roald Dahl used to work on his children's stories in a hut at the bottom of his garden where he could get completely in his writing.
- A) absorbed B) accustomed
C) compared D) associated
E) celebrated
- 3- My brother isn't very fit at the moment because he only exercises and hasn't got a fitness routine.
- A) illegibly B) intensely
C) irregularly D) formerly
E) initially
- 4- Tim's wife, Sue, that formal education for the very young hinders their progress and she is determined to teach her children at home for the first few years.
- A) intends B) contradicts
C) predicts D) asserts
E) guides
- 5- Angela runs her profitable wooden toy business from a ordinary cottage in a small village.
- A) briefly B) smartly
C) movingly D) seemingly
E) virtually
- 6- For the project to, our organisations need to trust each other completely and work in harmony.
- A) attain B) assess
C) compile D) conquer
E) succeed

13- The type of lace called Maltese is a heavy, attractive pillow lace. The is of geometric forms, often a Maltese cross, joined by a purled background.

- A) pattern
- B) symbol
- C) thread
- D) yarn
- E) fibre

14- Sand devil sharks are not known ever to have attacked people without

- A) indigestion
- B) provocation
- C) attitude
- D) occurrence
- E) visibility

15- Vitamins and minerals are for good health. Without a supply of them in sufficient amounts, our health will suffer.

- A) evident
- B) modified
- C) vital
- D) surplus
- E) superficial

16- Since the 1960s, the great increase in domestic crime, airplane hijackings and international terrorism has inspired the invention of numerous, far more sophisticated devices and measures.

- A) refuge
- B) patriotism
- C) security
- D) hazard
- E) caution

17- Most of the world the US plan to invade a far away land on grounds that have not been proved, and many people are campaigning against any war.

- A) envies
- B) applauds
- C) associates
- D) arouses
- E) condemns

18- Like painting or music, ballet consists of a basic technique that individual artists can to express their own sentiments.

- A) regret
- B) modify
- C) relieve
- D) capacitate
- E) initialise

19- As long as India and Pakistan remain to each other, there will always be the threat of war.

- A) passive
- B) dormant
- C) attentive
- D) hostile
- E) indifferent

20- The observer spoke with great about the plight of the people of Zimbabwe today, describing in detail how a large part of the population is starving. It was enough to make one weep.

- A) humour
B) pathos
C) invention
D) imagination
E) suspicion

21- Although Brian is the owner of quite a small business, his story really is one of a/an over hardship. Raised in poor conditions, he educated himself and worked his way to the top. He is, in fact, truly a self-made man.

- A) triumph
B) disaster
C) proportion
D) award
E) championship

22- When Steve asked if we had a 'clothes maiden', I didn't know what he was talking about. Apparently, it is a/an expression used in northern England for a frame on which to hang clothes.

- A) encoded
B) foreign
C) technical
D) academic
E) colloquial

23- Jed's birthday happens to with Independence Day, so we always have a double celebration.

- A) recognise
B) adjust
C) collide
D) coordinate
E) coincide

24- Alex clearly cares more for his son than for his two daughters. I cannot understand how one can one child above the others.

- A) reign
B) serve
C) favour
D) develop
E) part

25- I'm enjoying this novel more and more as the plot

- A) confirms
B) winds
C) weaves
D) repeats
E) unfolds

26- **Reportedly, gypsies in Romania suffer terrible, being forced to live in makeshift homes in slums.**

- A) unfaithfulness
- B) discrimination
- C) sensitivity
- D) indigestion
- E) distortion

27- **On this issue, several politicians have spoken out against the government. These well-known spokespeople want to avoid war at all costs.**

- A) protruding
- B) prominent
- C) pronounced
- D) intervening
- E) virtual

28- **In 1989 a common market of North African countries, called the Arab Maghrel Union, was established to trade by allowing free movement of goods across borders.**

- A) sweep
- B) compile
- C) exhibit
- D) boost
- E) manufacture

29- **Richard from one place to another, not staying very long, when almost by chance he found a job which suited him perfectly and settled down.**

- A) browsed
- B) swayed
- C) swung
- D) dragged
- E) drifted

30- **At the age of 40, Susan quit her job and started her own training business.**

- A) distantly
- B) reliably
- C) steadily
- D) barely
- E) boldly

31- **The priest stood in the pulpit and about tolerance and forgiveness to the townspeople.**

- A) discussed
- B) negotiated
- C) confirmed
- D) preached
- E) agreed

32- **He had always wanted to do social work amongst the poor and needy, but seeing so much poverty and being unable to do much about it him.**

- A) scratched
- B) frustrated
- C) escalated
- D) fooled
- E) twisted

65- Today, FIFA, which is headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, has more than 140 member nations and the activity of about 39 million players worldwide.

- A) creates
- B) displaces
- C) accumulates
- D) oversees
- E) translates

66- The professor the disease malaria during a research trip in eastern Africa.

- A) attributed
- B) infected
- C) commissioned
- D) operated
- E) contracted

67- Potatoes were introduced into Ireland in the late 16th century and later became the food of Irish peasants.

- A) debatable
- B) inferior
- C) revered
- D) staple
- E) rejected

68- He is not a typical doctor in many For example, he likes to examine a patient's total well-being and recommends natural therapies as well as those from traditional medicine.

- A) perceptions
- B) angles
- C) alternatives
- D) respects
- E) derivations

69- Doctors prefer to this disease with tablets, but eliminating certain foods from one's diet can improve the chances of a full and speedy recovery as well.

- A) treat
- B) wound
- C) bandage
- D) operate
- E) heal

70- When the space shuttle exploded in flight, parts of the spacecraft were over hundreds of miles of America.

- A) destroyed
- B) scattered
- C) grated
- D) departed
- E) offended

71- In surgery, to cut the skin, the surgeon uses a surgical knife, called a scalpel, with a/an steel blade to make the cut as fine as possible.

- A) steep
- B) basic
- C) sharp
- D) corrupt
- E) blunt

79- She is well known in high-society, attending community functions and socialising with other rich wives at the local health spa.

- A) volumes
- B) inclusions
- C) circles
- D) negotiations
- E) shapes

80- As a charity worker for Voluntary Action, she was sent to a poor community in Chile. There was filth everywhere around the makeshift homes and no sanitation. The dirty, shoeless children were truly a/an sight.

- A) wishful
- B) cautious
- C) satisfactory
- D) artificial
- E) wretched

81- There was once a fire at Windsor Castle, a royal residence, which caused damage, some of which was irreparable.

- A) numerous
- B) substantial
- C) secretive
- D) delicate
- E) fragile

82- Thanks to improved technology, quality fake furs now closely genuine furs.

- A) interpret
- B) resemble
- C) intercept
- D) reflect
- E) redeem

83- Mr Biggs had promised to support the Financial Director at the board meeting, but he him at the last minute.

- A) solidified
- B) agreed
- C) abolished
- D) concluded
- E) betrayed

84- For most people, company is a/an part of life. Few people can be happy with a solitary existence.

- A) essential
- B) lonesome
- C) reluctant
- D) intense
- E) accidental

TEST YOUR PREPOSITIONS

- 1- In order not to put weight, you must learn to abstain high-calorie foods.
- A) down/for
B) up/with
C) off/in
D) out/out of
E) on/from
- 2- I think that Indian food does not agree with me because whenever I eat it, I a terrible stomachache.
- A) go through
B) catch up with
C) look down on
D) come across
E) come down with
- 3- The poems, stories and plays of Langston Hughes, known his lifetime the poet laureate of Harlem, tell of the joys and miseries of ordinary African Americans.
- A) for/for
B) during/as
C) in/like
D) with/among
E) as/from
- 4- A construction engineer training, he took everyone surprise when he decided to become a travel agent.
- A) by/by
B) in/with
C) with/for
D) for/to
E) from/from
- 5- In 1916 the American painter Norman Rockwell sold his first cover illustration *The Saturday Evening Post*, and a period of more than half a century, his paintings decorated 317 of the magazine's covers.
- A) for/to
B) from/with
C) with/in
D) to/over
E) about/on
- 6- When Dostoevsky wrote two novels, he was arrested a revolutionary and sentenced to be shot, yet the last minute, the sentence was changed to four years of hard labour.
- A) for/in
B) from/with
C) as/at
D) in/by
E) through/on
- 7- Sea snakes rely mainly chemical cues and small movements to locate prey in holes or rest on the sea floor.
- A) to/for
B) on/at
C) from/with
D) in/through
E) towards/to

- 46- I shouted him, but apparently, he was not reach of my voice, for he did not hear me.
- A) at/through B) with/among
C) for/between D) to/within
E) towards/into
- 47- The boat nearly capsized when,, we were caught up in a storm.
- A) for once B) all of a sudden
C) at times D) on purpose
E) by mistake
- 48- Fortunately, after struggling with the waves for a while, we managed to shelter in a bay, where we waited until the wind
- A) took on B) died down
C) pulled up D) got in
E) broke into
- 49- The production manager explained to us that the body of a car passes 147 stages the production line.
- A) into/with B) away/in
C) out/over D) from/along
E) through/on
- 50- his own account, he was out of town the time of the robbery, but the police, certain that he wasn't, have been trying to prove his involvement.
- A) On/with B) From/on
C) By/at D) With/since
E) Through/by
- 51- "Please keep your voice, children, while I put your brother bed," begged the mother.
- A) down/to B) away/on
C) out/in D) off/into
E) up/over
- 52- We arrived the appointed spot good time, but some of the group were not punctual.
- A) in/with B) to/at
C) for/around D) at/in
E) from/during
- 53- Sandra and Jeff are saving money a new house, and they hope to have saved enough to meet the downpayment the end of the year.
- A) for/since B) in/for
C) to/at D) toward/by
E) at/until

54- You could easily lose yourself the books in his house before he classified them "Fiction" and "General" and put them all on shelves.

- A) between/to
B) among/under
C) around/with
D) through/in
E) with/between

55- He couldn't his mind which course to follow, so he sought the advice of the school counsellor.

- A) find out
B) get off
C) lay down
D) put on
E) make up

56- By the time he arrived the office, the meeting was already progress.

- A) at/in
B) in/for
C) for/over
D) to/into
E) within/with

57- James and Thomas form an ideal team for mountaineering since, many other features, they both have a love of adventure common.

- A) with/with
B) among/to
C) besides/in
D) for/from
E) in/for

58- The skirt fit Jenny perfectly the waist, but it was a little too long for her and needed to be taken a few inches.

- A) at/along
B) with/off
C) to/down
D) around/up
E) through/in

59- No longer feeling very strong, the elderly singer only agreed a three-concert contract, and she sang particular warmth at last evening's concert.

- A) with/in
B) to/on
C) about/to
D) on/with
E) for/at

60- She was so determined that nothing could keep her taking part the beauty contest.

- A) off/with
B) up/for
C) away/to
D) out of/at
E) from/in

