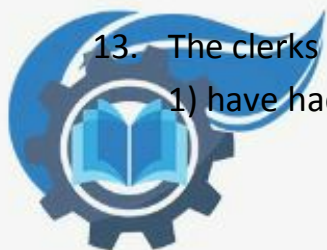


Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

1. Several companies the government's new program.
1) supported 2) created 3) performed 4) competed
2. they have tried to limit such imports in order to their jobs.
1) Prepare 2) produce 3) protect 4) present
3. The government had to the foreign prisoners and allow them to go to their own countries
1) release 2) review 3) remind 4) realize
4. There are talks about the of petrol.
1) import 2) snack 3) progress 4) degree
5. The American economy is already very bad, and it is getting worse.
1) definition 2) continuation 3) situation 4) fascination
6. some women are forced to make a between their family and their job.
1) track 2) review 3) departure 4) choice
7. We want to all the money we have collected to their bank.
1) stretch 2) attach 3) involve 4) transfer
8. All office door before you leave.
1) must lock 2) must be locked
3) are being locked 4) will lock
9. The bank manager, we talked about, has been given a raise.
1) which 2) who 3) whose 4) whom
10. All employees are asked to hand in ID card when arriving
1) his 2) their 3) your 4) its
11. To have a cheque cashed you need to bring either your birth certificate a valid ID.
1) together 2) or 3) as 4) by
12. There is going to be a new in Electronic Banking.
1) develop 2) developing 3) development 4) developer
13. The clerks tea, when the boss stepped in.
1) have had 2) are having 3) used to have 4) were having

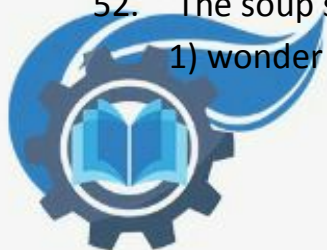


14. The has requested to be given a second chance.
1) application 2) applicant 3) applied 4) applying
15. I'm still looking for a job but I something soon.
1) to hope find 2) hope to find 3) find to hope 4) hope finding
16. A : Why are you turning on the television ?
B: I.....the news .
1) Will watch 2) am watching
3) am going to watch 4) watch
17. The teacher didn't give the students a homework assignment,?
1) did he 2) didn't he
3) did the teacher 4) didn't the teacher
18. My friend Jack will get good job he may graduate from school or not .
1) that 2) while 3) when 4) whether
19. The phone started ringing I walked out of the room .
1) therefore 2) as 3) since 4) instead
20. Today we didn't have class The teacher was absent .
1) so 2) whenever 3) because 4) however
21. Her performance to the test was below
1) action 2) activity 3) average 4) account
22. She every morning by running in the park .
1) breathes 2) exercises 3) expresses 4) raises
23. He is suffering from the effects of smoking at the moment .
1) useful 2) colorful 3) powerful 4) harmful
24. He looked down at the floor in an attempt to hide his
1) explanation 2) involvement
3) embarrassment 4) presentation
25. Our teacher believes that our English will with practice .
1) improve 2) stretch 3) influence 4) continue
26. The company all its money from direct foreign investment.
1) Derives 2) assesses 3) estimates 4) distributes



27. We will soon have pay programmers to reward top researchers in our institute.
1) Obvious 2) variable 3) principal 4) perspective
28. I would take you if I could but I don't have a car at my This week.
1) Draft 2) device 3) domain 4) disposal
29. All evidence to this case must be given to the police.
1) relevant 2) obtained 3) perceived 4) dominant
30. After what happened yesterday, I have no But to ask you to leave.
1) method 2) authority 3) procedure 4) alternative
31. The doctors have The cause of this illness to an unknown disease.
1) involved 2) modified 3) occurred 4) attributed
32. He was killed by the driver of a stolen car who was being by the police.
1) induced 2) pursued 3) restored 4) converted
33. This is large house with much for improvement.
1) policy 2) insight 3) scope 4) intensity
34. was the term's third victory and their fourth victory in five matches
1) affective 2) submissive 3) successive 4) responsive
35. Education is the current focus for public across the country .
1) trend 2) debate 3) interval 4) prospect
36. "Do you want to play tennis today?"
"No, I don't have time to play."
1) so 2) too 3) such 4) enough
37. Scientists used the best telescope They could observe other objects in the space.
1) so that 2) because 3) whereas 4) in order to
38. I can still remember the story it was so long ago.
1) when 2) whether 3) since 4) even though
39. Goods in automated factories are cheaper.
1) manufacture 2) manufactured
3) manufacturing 4) are manufacturing

40. "I wonder why Ali didn't say hello."
"He you come in."
- 1) should not see 2) might not see
3) should have seen 4) might not have seen
41. Someone who is good at sport and takes part in sports competitions is called a/an
- 1) partner 2) swimmer 3) athlete 4) winner
42. Computers can control the Of all spacecrafts through space.
- 1) orbiting 2) inventing 3) attracting 4) stretching
43. Several species of monkeys are in danger of
- 1) mystery 2) extinction 3) exploration 4) hardship
44. We have enhanced the quality of the picture. "Enhance" means:
- 1) instruct 2) produce 3) improve 4) distract
45. It was very to have so little control over my life.
- 1) surprising 2) normal 3) probable 4) economical
46. They discussed the Of building so near so near to the airport.
- 1) connection 2) advisability 3) involvement 4) invention
47. Mr. Alavi has a big farm, he usually many laborers to work on his farm.
- 1) devotes 2) catches 3) hires 4) shares
48. The government needs a more Approach to education.
- 1) flexible 2) physical 3) fashionable 4) emotional
49. This hotel is comfortable, so we will stay at it.
- 1) continuously 2) powerfully 3) wonderfully 4) scientifically
50. Barbara The TV because she was tired of listening to the news.
- 1) searched for 2) turned off 3) gave back 4) took away
51. Students should have more respect for their teachers,
- 1) haven't they 2) shouldn't they
3) don't they have 4) shouldn't they have
52. The soup smells
- 1) wonder 2) wondering 3) wonderful 4) wonderfully



53. this coat is n't new - I it for very long .
 1) had 2) have 3) have had 4) am having
54. She..... happier if she had a car .
 1) is 2) was 3) will be 4) should be
55. My father asked medrive so fast.
 1) not to 2) don't 3) I don't 4) to not
56. Where's the nurse at the hospital ?
 1) who I saw 2) who did I see 3) whom I saw her 4) whom did I see
57. I'm sick of my parents me like a child.
 1) treating 2) managing 3) preferring 4) influencing
58. Hethat he had stolen the car .
 1) forbade 2) denied 3) repaired 4) requested
59. The seating of the hall is 300 .
 1) hole 2) track 3) width 4) capacity
60. Cut the meat in to thin and cook it for 20 minutes .
 1) rows 2) slices 3) details 4) muscles
61. he has long legs and walks with steps .
 1) giant 2) extra 3) crowded 4) immediate
62. It is cold in the mountains and it is important to make sure your are wearing clothing.
 1) safe 2) common 3) sufficient 4) fashionable
63. Ais the top of a box which can be removed when you want to open the box .
 1) lid 2) wire 3) tower 4) measure
64. We never learned anything in our bistory class—we just sat at the back of the class
 1) orbiting 2) winning 3) giggling 4) searching
65. Many parents feel a sense of when their children leave home .
 1) loss 2) effect 3) struggle 4) competition
66. I asked Donald to play with me, but he
 1) upset 2) refused 3) replied 4) destroyed

67. The police are still trying to solve the Of his death.
1) reason 2) record 3) scene 4) mystery
68. I you for helping the poor so much .
1) raise 2) admire 3) realize 4) encourage
69. He has a pretty garden. "Pretty" means:
1) good 2) fun 3) beautiful 4) early
70. He paid me 10,000 Rials for that book. "Paid" means:
1) got 2) grew 3) gave 4) forget
71. Why did you come to school late?
1) have to 2) had to 3) must 4) could
72. If you don't hurry up, you will work late.
1) go up 2) get up 3) get to 4) take to
73. How is it from school to your house?
1) long 2) much 3) far 4) many
74. you must milk before using it.
1) clean 2) boil 3) move 4) return
75. It is a fast-growing plant without leaves or green coloring matter. It is a
1) flower 2) mushroom 3) plant 4) coconut
76. You can see rising from snow when it melts.
1) smoke 2) ice 3) steam 4) lid
77. Birds sometimes during their migration.
1) rest 2) fly 3) hope 4) turn off
78. He was studying when I left home. When I returned he was studying.
1) ever 2) repeat 3) still 4) again
79. My sister usually says: "it is not my to clean your room."
1) sense 2) duty 3) title 4) type
80. He told me: "Please give my teacher a to say that I am sick and I will be absent tomorrow."
1) language 2) sentence 3) message 4) guidance

81. Ahmad has listened to the music morning.
1) for 2) at 3) since 4) by
82. After has we had dinner, my sister the dishes.
1) washed 2) found 3) brushed 4) watered
83. I couldn't find any money on my pocket. I had my wallet.
1) found 2) made 3) lost 4) opened
84. Unfortunately we don't have enough to solve the problem.
1) water 2) science 3) knowledge 4) point
85. Try to drink a glass of orange each day.
1) Water 2) fruit 3) juice 4) glass
86. I asked to use pen.
1) hers – her 2) her – her 3) her – hers 4) hers – hers
87. The opposite of push is
1) pass 2) pull 3) try 4) bring
88. My father reads
1) TV 2) magazine 3) sport 4) shop
89. He was born in a city is not very big.
1) who 2) which 3) whose 4) whom
90. A : "How was the film?" B: "It was interesting.
1) quite 2) quiet 3) good 4) bad
91. If You haven't got enough money to pay the doctor, what?
1) you will do 2) you do 3) will you do 4) did you do
92. I didn't know you lived a long way from cit center.
1) so 2) too 3) much 4) such
93. maxima is a very nice car, it is extremely expensive to run.
1) while 2) since 3) when 4) If
94. I haven't got
1) no money 2) money 3) any money 4) some money .

95. orange juice in the fridge .

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) There isn't no | 2) There is any |
| 3) There isn't any | 4) There aren't no |

96. He goes to work

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1) by taxi | 2) on taxi | 3) with taxi | 4) in taxi |
|------------|------------|--------------|------------|

97.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Always he wakes up at 9:00 | 2) He wakes up at always 9:00 |
| 3) He always wakes up at 9:00 | 4) He wakes always up at 9:00 |

98. We haven't got mineral water.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1) a lot | 2) little | 3) too | 4) much |
|----------|-----------|--------|---------|

99.

- 1) Where playing Manchester United ?
- 2) Where is playing Manchester United ?
- 3) Where is Manchester United playing ?
- 4) Where playing is Manchester United ?

100.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) What's like the weather ? | 2) How's the weather ? |
| 3) What's the weather like ? | 4) How the weather is ? |

101. Mark fly to London tomorrow .

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| 1) to going | 2) goes to | 3) is going to | 4) go to |
|-------------|------------|----------------|----------|

102. I have class

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) on Mondays | 2) in Mondays . |
| 3) at Mondays | 4) by Mondays . |

103. John is the manager , you need to speak to

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1) it | 2) him | 3) her | 4) you |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|

104. I wanted a purple bike but they only had

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 1) a one green | 2) one green | 3) a green one | 4) a green |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|

105. He breakfast yesterday.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1) Hadn't | 2) no had | 3) didn't have got | 4) didn't have |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|

106.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Give the Joan money | 2) Give the money to Joan |
|------------------------|---------------------------|

3) Give to Joan the money

4) Give the money at Joan

107.

1) Mary usually drives carefully

2) Mary carefully drives usually.

3) Mary carefully usually drives.

4) Mary usually carefully drives.

108. I have to go to the bank some money.

1) For getting

2) to get

3) to getting

4) for to get

109. I've lost my keys. I can't find them

1) anywhere

2) nowhere

3) nothing

4) somewhere

110. we can't get there by at 3:00 P.M There is time .

1) few

2) too little

3) too little little

4) too few

111. He arrived Heathrow airport on Friday morning.

1) in

2) at

3) on

4) by

112. I haven't had lunch with my mother a year ago.

1) since

2)

3) for

4) during .

113. the kitchen can't be dirty he

1) is just clean it

2) have just cleaned it .

3) just clean it .

4) has just cleaned it .

114. he's looking forward that film .

1) to see

2) seeing

3) see

4) to seeing

115. Don't start

1) to shouting!

2) shouting!

3) shout!

4) in shouting!

116. He works at the theatre , ?

1) doesn't he ?

2) does he ?

3) isn't he ?

4) didn't he ?

117. Has Mr. Brown arrived ?

1) already

2) still

3) now

4) yet

118. If I won the lottery , I a house in the country .

1) would Buy

2) have bought

3) will buy

4) would have bought



119. Peter is Jane to do it at this very moment.
1) telling 2) saying 3) saying to 4) telling to
120. have you been waiting?
1) How long 2) What time 3) How far 4) When
121. They weren't surprised and nor I.
1) weren't 2) wasn't 3) were 4) was
122. I invited Mary out for a meal, but unfortunately.
She dinner.
1) had already got 2) had already had
3) have already had 4) already had
123. Is it from Barcelona to Madrid?
1) How far 2) How long 3) How much 4) How many
124. I Working at night nowadays.
1) used to 2) used 3) am used to 4) would
125. I have to catch 5:00 am train tomorrow, so I go to bed late.
1) needn't 2) haven't 3) have to 4) mustn't
126. I wouldn't mind tonight.
1) to go out 2) go out 3) going out 4) to going out
127. "Those cases look heavy "
"..... carry one for you ? "
"That's very nice of you "
1) will I 2) Do I have 3) Shall I 4) Do it
128. Where have you put my keys?
I clearly remember them on the table last night.
1) to leave 2) left 3) did leave 4) leaving
129. You look tired You go to bed .
1) need 2) have 3) should have 4) ought to
130. That was a great match. I'll never forget Rivaldo score that goal.
1) see 2) to see 3) seeing 4) to seeing
131. We better hurry up or we'll be late .
1) would 2) should 3) had 4) ought



132. She worked hard yesterday and type all the letters.
 1) was able to 2) can 3) could 4) would be
133. I couldn't mend the PC myself, so I at a shop.
 1) had it mended 2) had it mend 3) did it mend 4) had mended
134. He ran so fast being followed by a ghost.
 1) as 2) as if he were 3) like 4) -
135. A examination of the ruins indicates the possibility of arson; a more extensive study should be undertaken.
 1) cursory 2) mysterious 3) meticulous 4) sinister
136. Does the threat of capital punishment serve as a (an) to potential killers?
 1) device 2) malady 3) deterrent 4) intervention
137. It took hours to The car from the sand and go on with our trip.
 1) extricate 2) discard 3) preclude 4) elevate
138. These figures are surprisingly high and they'll have to be before we can accept them.
 1) acquired 2) displayed 3) blended 4) verified
139. I've had two job offers, and I'm in a real over which one to accept.
 1) hatred 2) tension 3) quandary 4) discord
140. They live on a busy street a lot of noise from the traffic.
 1) It must be 2) There must be 3) It must have 4) There must have
141. What do you think is the best solution the problem?
 1) to 2) on 3) for 4) with
142. The police officer told him to stop, but he kept away.
 1) ran 2) to run 3) running 4) be running
143. People of other nationalities to take part in the Olympics two centuries ago.
 1) hadn't invited 2) didn't invite
 3) weren't invited 4) hadn't been invited
144. the police ordered me anyone go out of the building.
 1) not let 2) do not let 3) not letting 4) not to let



145. she is going through a difficult at the moment because of family problems.

- 1) flight 2) function 3) heading 4) period

146. Japan and exports electronic goods all over the world.

- 1) permits 2) performs 3) promises 4) produces

147. We are taking a vacation in Europe this summer "vacation" means

- 1) holiday 2) contact 3) movement 4) situation

148. I'm not going to talk to him unless he starts reasonably.

- 1) behaving 2) informing 3) designing 4) attracting

149. We first met when we were at school, and it was the start of a long

- 1) meeting 2) education 3) friendship 4) invitation

150. Three people have been To design a new computer system.

- 1) Performed 2) employed 3) designed 4) influenced

151. Write your..... of the experiment in your notebook.

- 1) importance 2) competition 3) observation 4) conversation

152. He called out the names of the winners to step forward. "Called out" means

- 1) shouted 2) counted 3) excited 4) respected

153. After the accident he was not for a few days.

- 1) chemical 2) conscious 3) dangerous 4) emotional

154.,you've got nothing to worry about.

- 1) Sharply 2) Seriously 3) Impolitely 4) Attentively

155. I had never seen that lady before, I recognized her from a picture.

- 1) since 2) unless 3) whether 4) Although

156. Most students think about their examination papers others do not.

- 1) When 2) so that 3) whereas 4) because

157. Mary has hair.

- 1) Beautiful long black 2) Beautiful black long
3) black beautiful long 4) long beautiful black

158. the town attacked several times since the beginning of the war.

- 1) is 2) was 3) has been 4) had been





171. Neither of the doctors Ready to operate on him?
 1) are 2) have been 3) was 4) where
172. The teacher told us that exam papers next week?
 1) Will correct 2) would correct
 3) will be corrected 4) would be corrected
173. I thought we could sit under a tree and rest but I found that we By many people around.
 1) are watched 2) have been watching
 3) were watching 4) were being watching
174. I Will have my soon in that institute.
 1) to train 2) train 3) training 4) trained
175. Mr. alavi is going to have his son by a good teacher.
 1) taught 2) teaching 3) teaches 4) to teach
176. Do you mind This letter for me?
 1) to mail 2) mail 3) mailed 4) mailing
177. The doctor advised the patient smoking as soon as possible.
 1) stopped 2) to stop 3) stopping 4) stop
178. were is your father now?
 He drove to shiraz yesterday morning. He there by now.
 1) could be 2) ought to be 3) must be 4) should be
179. what a beautiful painting! It by a famous painter.
 1) must have painted 2) must have been painted
 3) should have painted 4) should have painted
180. I am not feeling well today at all.
 1) If I am, I will go on a picnic
 2) if I had been, I would have gone on a picnic
 3) If I were, I would have gone on a picnic
 4) if I were, I would go on a picnic
181. The puzzle was much too confusing for the child to solve. If it
 1) was easier, he would solve it 2) were easier, he would solve it
 3) is easier, he will solve it 4) had been easier, he'd have solved it



182. I didn't pass the exam. I wish Harder.
 1) work 2) worked 3) had worked 4) have worked
183. My father wasn't rich enough to buy me a bicycle when I was a child. I wish he Rich.
 1) was 2) were 3) had been 4) has been
184. The gardener said that the flowers The night before.
 1) had been watered 2) had watered
 3) have been watered 4) were watered
185. She said to me "I'm tired now" she told me that
 1) she is tried now 2) she was tried then
 3) I am tried now 4) I was tried then
186. Do you know they gave the book to?
 1) when 2) where 3) whose 4) whom
187. Home doesn't like to go college, and Hamid
 1) didn't either 2) doesn't either
 3) neither does 4) neither did
188. It was raining so hard, he decided to go out for a walk.
 1) besides 2) so 3) therefore 4) yet
189. Do you speak French?
 "Yes, I learned in France"
 1) how it to speak 2) how to speak
 3) it how to speak 4) to speak it how
190. A teller's job include cheerful and willing service to customers.
 1) acting 2) giving 3) looking 4) doing
191. A teller must within his/her institution's policies.
 1) act 2) earn 3) save 4) pay
192. To analyze financial we must study financial statements of the past 5-10 years.
 1) management 2) markets 3) trends 4) policies



193. An asset is anything that is and has money value.
 1) earned 2) held 3) purchased 4) learned
194. He had a heart attack because his vessels were with fat.
 1) converted 2) clogged 3) ignored 4) warded
195. A box in which honey – bees live is called a
 1) bloom 2) hive 3) comb 4) scent
196. What do you think is more than time?
 1) costly 2) expensive 3) valuable 4) worth
197. our aunt is a very Person, and she always knows exactly what she wants to do.
 1) impolite 2) decisive 3) offensive 4) ignorant
198. The between arithmetic and geometry is that some symbols and principles are the same.
 1) formation 2) Agreement 3) language 4) relationship
199. The doctor told him to the bottle before he took the medicine.
 1) break 2) make 3) wake 4) shake
200. Money isn't the of every problem.
 1) discussion 2) collection 3) formation 4) solution
201. A carefully Program could be the solution to the possible problem.
 1) attended 2) collected 3) drawn 4) planned
202. A: What is the opposite of safe?
 B: It is
 1) difficult 2) quick 3) clean 4) dangerous
203. Banks normally give to large businesses when deciding on loans.
 1) welfare 2) guideline 3) schedule 4) priority
204. I don't like a person who To know all the answers.
 1) prevents 2) presents 3) pretends 4) predicts
205. A: What did he manager ask you?
 B: He asked me The report.
 1) finishing 2) to finish 3) I finish 4) that I finish



206. I will go with you to school if you slowly.
 1) drive 2) driving 3) drove 4) will drive
207. I am looking forward to a book from him.
 1) have received 2) received 3) receive 4) receiving
208. The man ran, to get to the station on time.
 1) hoping 2) To hope 3) that hope 4) will hope
209. Jim hurt his knee football.
 1) when played 2) While playing 3) have played 4) after playing
210. Tellers the responsibility for the safety of depositor's funds.
 1) keep 2) present 3) provide 4) share
211. People feel when they know their deposit is safe.
 1) free 2) pride 3) rich 4) secure
212. When cash or any other asset is borrowed, the firm is said to have
 debt.
 1) induced 2) Incurred 3) indulged 4) indicated
213. Every organization the services of accountants in providing information.
 1) pays 2) requires 3) offers 4) divides
214. He was driving in such a terrific speed that he couldn't avoid hitting the other car.
 "Terrific" means
 1) extreme 2) exciting 3) specific 4) speculative
215. To know the exact meaning of a word, one has to In a good dictionary.
 1) call it up 2) Put it on 3) look it up 4) turn it on
216. Do you think people can be and happy without having to work.
 1) available 2) healthy 3) nervous 4) safe
217. An element is a substance which cannot be decomposed into other substances.
 "Decomposed" means
 1) made of 2) Put away 3) given up 4) broken down
218. I have been A job, but I have decided not to accept it.
 1) protected 2) performed 3) offered 4) produced



219. The new restaurant in Bahar street is very good. I it.
1) calculate 2) handle 3) provide 4) recommend
220. The sun's light and Make our plants and food grow.
1) heat 2) movement 3) change 4) shape
221. Each year people see a few things that scientists can't name.
1) angry 2) afraid 3) strange 4) blow
222. Unfortunately, many people Confidence in their own abilities.
1) interfere 2) lack 3) disappoint 4) prevent
223. A wind broke all the young trees.
1) forceful 2) frightful 3) helpful 4) hopeful
224. A : do you clean your room?
B: once a week
1) what time 2) how often 3) how long 4) when
225. A: oh! My God, I'm sleepy.
B: Me too. I wish we the party.
1) leave 2) will leave 3) had left 4) could leave
226. Did you repair the tape – recorder yourself?
No, I got the repairman..... it."
1) to do 2) do 3) done 4) to have done
227. I have been learning English Five years.
1) before 2) during 3) since 4) for
228. Minoo said, "I like history. It's very interesting."
I think she is interested history.
1) to 2) of 3) at 4) in
229. If you look carefully, you might find the letter those papers.
1) between 2) among 3) inside 4) into
230. I didn't study hard, I failed the exam.
1) since 2) while 3) whether 4) so that
231. we expected the tower before we returned home from our holiday.
1) to build 2) to built 3) to be built 4) to be building



232. "Did Mom put off the lights when she went out?" "Yes, she.....".
 1) put off them 2) put them off 3) put lights off 4) put off lights
233. My father went to bed earlyhe was very tired last night.
 1) So as 2) whether 3) although 4) because
234. It is terrible outside. Jack still hasn't arrived. Thereheavy traffic in the city.
 1) must be 2) should be
 3) should have been 4) must have been
235. When you think of Switzerland's..... you think of mountain.
 1) churches 2) features 3) measures 4) pressures
236. china is going tocommunications satellite into the space very soon.
 1) launch 2) operate 3) design 4) attract
237. A Sport in which two persons fight by holding each other and trying to push each other on the ground is called..... .
 1) boxing 2) running 3) wrestling 4) jumping
238. over half his speech was.....to the issue of unemployment.
 1) devoted 2) managed 3) required 4) recorded
239. the products of this company contain no.....materials.
 1) physical 2) mental 3) central 4) artificial
240. This programs are for use on home computers.
 1) similar 2) complete 3) suitable 4) comfortable
241. having children is a big and I'm not sure I'm ready for that yet.
 1) solution 2) procedure 3) employment 4) responsibility
242. I asked the secretary to how I should fill in the form.
 1) locate 2) protect 3) receive 4) explain
243. The main of this meeting is to decide what we should do next.
 1) opinion 2) purpose 3) collection 4) statement
244. You must decide for yourself. Don't let anyone else you.
 1) judge 2) rescue 3) admire 4) influence
245. I' m feeling tired. I for six hours.
 1) Work 2) will work
 3) am working 4) have been working



246. The book is not in the library.

- 1) I need 2) I need it 3) that I need it 4) which I need it

247. I can't talk to peter. I wish I How to speak English.

- 1) Knew 2) know 3) had known 4) have known

248. who is boy in the class?

- 1) most intelligent 2) more intelligent
3) the most intelligent 4) more intelligent

249. The whole class

- 1) the exercises badly did 2) badly did the exercises
3) did the exercises badly 4) did badly the exercises

250. My father bought a shirt when he was in Iraq.

- 1) white Arabian long cotton 2) long white cotton Arabian
3) long white Arabian cotton 4) long cotton white Arabian

251. Would you mind off your shoes before coming into the room?

- 1) take 2) to take 3) be taken 4) taking

252. Did you turn off the television before you went to bed?

Yes, I

- 1) turned off it 2) turned it off
3) turned television off 4) turned off television

253. Professor Smith warned us directly at the sun during a solar eclipse.

- 1) not to look 2) do not look 3) not looking 4) not to looking

Direction: Read the following passage and Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Tourism competes with the local population for space, for example, space for the construction of hotels and other types of tourism facility. And space in terms of the services, for example. space on the buses, in the shops, at the post office, and on the golf course. Land use for tourism may often compete with alternative economic opportunities. In many cases, however, tourism may provide the most environmentally attractive option. In many Latin countries tourism is called the industry without chimneys, emphasizing its clean and environmentally positive



aspects. Tourism facilities may also compete for land best left undeveloped as open space for public enjoyment.

254. The main idea of the passages is

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) public enjoyment | 2) economic opportunities |
| 3) land use in tourism | 4) tourism in some Latin countries . |

255. Tourism is regarded as an industry without chimneys because

- 1) it prevents factory building
- 2) a lot of people benefit from it
- 3) it doesn't spoil the environment
- 4) every country should give importance to it .

256. We may understand from the passage that tourism

- 1) causes problems for transportation .
- 2) does not encourage building construction .
- 3) makes much more money than other industries do .
- 4) may be troublesome to the local population of an area .

the two most important manifest functions of education are to prepare people to make a living and to help people reach their potential for personal fulfillment and social contribution. the two functions are related but not identical. It is difficult to be a well rounded person unless one can earn a living and, conversely, an employee may be more valuable with an education which includes more than vocational skills. Yet a good general education does not always produce marketable skills, and narrowly focused vocational education may leave one ignorant of the cultural understanding needed for successful living.

Thus , one of perennial issues in education is the relative concern devoted to general or cultural as opposed to strictly vocational instruction .

257. The writer suggests

- 1) employers need well trained people .
- 2) the primary aim of education is vocational training .
- 3) people with a high level of culture are often vocationally weak .
- 4) vocational ability and cultural qualities should be combined .

258. Vocational training is helpful

- 1) as opposed to general education .
- 2) only if it is done by employers .



- 3) in preparing people to make a living .
- 4) in the development of educational institutions .

259. The word 'perennial' in line 7 is closest i meaning to

- 1) 'ancient' 2) 'popular' 3) 'apparent' 4) 'professional'

Every social group contains within it the elements and conditions in which disputes will arise. Even the smallest social group will experience disputes between its members, and as we would expect, the larger and more complex a social group becomes, the more varied and, perhaps, frequent will be the disputes which crop up within it. Hardly a day goes by in people's everyday lives without some problem occurring, some argument arising or some resentment or frustration being felt by one person or group over the activities of another.

Family rows, arguments with friends, confrontations at work and so on are familiar to most people as are the various solutions which we use to deal with those disputes .

260. The passage is about

- 1) social groups and economic disputes
- 2) the law of disputes and social groups
- 3) different types of problematic disputes
- 4) disputes between members of a social group

261. According to the passage ,

- 1) more complex social groups suffer from the same problems .
- 2) in a society there will be disputes between the rich and the poor .
- 3) almost every social group has disputes among its members .
- 4) small social groups do not usually have disputes over economic problems

262. The passage mentions that

- 1) People have some problems almost everyday in their lives .
- 2) Small social groups experience more varied disputes .
- 3) Some disputes can easily be settled between the social groups .
- 4) The simplest disputes are dealt with by various informal means.

263. the expression 'crop up' in line 4 is closest in meaning to

- 1) 'move' 2) 'appear' 3) 'create' 4) 'establish'



Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

It is easy to be a winner. A winner can show his joy publicly. He can celebrate his (264) And people would like to be with winners. Winners are never lonely. Unlike winners. Losers are the lonely ones of the world. It is difficult to (265) With greatness. Losers cannot show their failure (266) They may suffer personally, But they must be (267) in public. They have (268)to celebrate and no one to share their sadness. Thus it is important for them to practice more to become the same as the winners.

264.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1) Energy | 2) victory | 3) power | 4) mystery |
|-----------|------------|----------|------------|

265.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) Fight | 2) react | 3) expect | 4) distract |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|

266.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1) Nearly | 2) easily | 3) publicly | 4) briefly |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|

267.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) Efficient | 2) confident | 3) brilliant | 4) important |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

268.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1) Nothing | 2) anything | 3) something | 4) everything |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

The science of space exploration is called astronautics. Space travelers themselves are known as astronauts, (269) the Russians call them cosmonauts. The (270) load or payload lifted into space by the launch (271) is the spacecraft.

Spacecraft with human passengers (272) instrument and radio equipments. The passenger cabin is called a capsule or module. The spacecraft (273) in space are said to dock. A reusable manned spacecraft is called a shuttle.

269.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1) when | 2) because | 3) whether | 4) although |
|---------|------------|------------|-------------|

270.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1) useful | 2) colorful | 3) painful | 4) central |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|



271.

- 1) robot 2) vehicle 3) organ 4) device

272.

- 1) carry 2) continue 3) employ 4) produce

273.

- 1) involving 2) including 3) holding 4) joining

Direction: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3) or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

human beings used speech as a means of communication long before writing was invented. writing (274) the sounds we make when we speak. Written language is usually more (275)than speech, In a typical conversation, a speaker will stop and start , leave a sentence unfinished, and say "er" or "um" when thinking what to say next. written language, by (276), is much more tidy and organized, If you were to write down (277)what people were saying in a casual conversation, you would (278)with a very untidy piece of writing. Also in a conversation, speakers often predict what someone is about to say next.

274.

- 1) shows 2) considers 3) measures 4) performs

275.

- 1) similar 2) formal 3) physical 4) regular

276.

- 1) contact 2) content 3) contrast 4) practice

277.

- 1) calmly 2) socially 3) possibly 4) exactly

278.

- 1) look for 2) put off 3) end up 4) turn down

Leonardo da Vinci is one of the greatest artists of the Italian Renaissance. He (279) at Vinci, Italy. He studied painting (280) Florence. The most (281) Of his paintings is the Mona Lisa. It (282) in the Louver. He



Knew the art of making (283) look nearer or farther away. In fact, he was a master artist.

279.

- 1) born 2) is born 3) was born 4) had born

280.

- 1) in 2) on 3) at 4) into

281.

- 1) useful 2) famous 3) agreeable 4) disappointing

282.

- 1) hangs 2) stands 3) looks up 4) wonders

283.

- 1) objects 2) pictures 3) subjects 4) passages

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Our bodies are wonderful machines. They are far more wonderful than any machines that men have ever built. Like all living things they are made of tiny blocks of living material called cells. The cells are made of protoplasm is a mysterious substance. Scientists know what elements exist in it, but they cannot put these elements together to make it. There are billions of cells in a person's body. They are so tiny that no one can see them without a microscope. The cells are not all alike. There are many different kinds. Our muscles are very different from our bones because they are made of different kinds of cells.

Our brains are not at all like our stomachs because the cells in them are not a like.

Some parts of our bodies are made of cells of several different kinds.

284. The passage is mainly about

- 1) Human body 2) living things
3) Wonderful machines 4) mysterious substance

285. The pronoun "they" in the 2nd line refers to

- 1) Cells 2) machines 3) our bodies 4) living things

286. According to the passage, scientists

- 1) have made the elements in a protoplasm
2) know nothing about human body
3) have invented mysterious substances



4) don't know enough to make a human body

287. The cells in a person's body

- 1) are not all these same
- 2) can be found in the muscles
- 3) are the same in the muscled and bones
- 4) can be seen like the blocks in a building

288. Different parts of our bodies are different because

- 1) only some of them have cells
- 2) the cells are different
- 3) some parts are bigger than others
- 4) some people are stronger than others

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Association football, commonly called soccer, is the most popular game in Europe and south America and is also widely played throughout the rest of the world. Most countries belong to the international organization that governs the sport, the Federation International de football Association (FIFA).

When the game began is not really known; something like it was certainly played in Roman times and during the Middle Ages, but this early form of the game was so rough that it was banned by seven kings. It was not until the latter part of the 19th century that it began to take its present form in schools in Great Britain. Even then there was a wide variety of rules. Where open fields were available, a greater number of players was permitted, and so was "handling and kicking". Finally in 1863 the football Association (FA) was founded in order to decide on a standard set of rules. The point on which most people disagreed was over the right of "hacking", or kicking wildly to obtain the ball, and when this was forbidden it brought about the final parting of the ways between soccer and rugby football which up until then had considered themselves variations of the same game.

289. The passage is mainly about"".

- 1) the countries that govern the football games.
- 2) the most widely played game throughout the world.
- 3) the Federation of International football Association.
- 4) the most popular game in Europe and South America.



290. Which statement is Not True according to the passage?

- 1) Romans played it during the Middle Ages.
- 2) The Association Football is called soccer.
- 3) The early form of the game was banned by seven kings.
- 4) Everybody knows the game was certainly started.

291. The word "ban" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

- 1) deny
- 2) force
- 3) forbid
- 4) control

292. The present form of football British schools was taken

- 1) before the 19th century
- 2) after the 19th century
- 3) in the second half of the 19th century
- 4) in the first half of the 19th century

293. According to the passage, the Football Association was established in order

- 1) how to handle and kick the ball.
- 2) to decide on a standard set of rules.
- 3) to find open fields for a greater number of players.
- 4) to find the difference between soccer and rugby football.

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by three or four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

Betty is 35 and she's teacher of English in a state secondary school. She's a graduate of Sussex University and has a degree in English Literature. When she graduated, she first worked in an office but she was very bad at typing and soon got bored with the job. She decided she wanted to teach, so she went to a teacher training college. She teaches six different classes of children between the ages of 12 and 18. The pupils enjoy her lesson, but she finds it hard work. She gives the children a lot of homework to do, and every evening she has to mark it and to prepare for the next day. One problem is that the children in Betty's school don't behave very well. They're often impolite. Betty and the other teachers have to be very strict with them.

294. Betty didn't like her first job because

- 1) it was hard work
- 2) she wasn't good at typing
- 3) the manager was very strict
- 4) the students were often impolite .



295. the word "them " (line 8) refers to

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) problems | 2) children |
| 3) the other teachers | 4) Betty and the other teacher . |

Reading comprehension.

Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree or diploma course could find a good career quite easily. Companies toured the academic institutions, competing with each other to recruit graduates. However, those days are gone, even in Hong kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs.

Most careers organizations highlight three stages for graduates to follow in the process of securing a suitable career: recognizing abilities, matching these to available vacancies and presenting them well to prospective employers.

Job seekers have to make a careful assessment of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic qualifications, which would include special skills within their subject area. Graduates should also consider their own personal values and attitudes, or the relative importance to themselves of such matters as money, security, leadership and caring for others. An honest assessment of personal interests and abilities such as creative or scientific skills, or skills acquired from work experience, should also be given careful thought.

296. "them" in paragraph 2 refers to:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) careers organizations | 2) three stages |
| 3) abilities | 4) available vacancies |

297. In paragraph 1, "those days are gone, even in Hong Kong", suggests that:

- 1) in the past, finding a good career was easier in Hong Kong than elsewhere.
- 2) nowadays, everyone in Hong Kong has an equal chance of finding a good career.
- 3) it used to be harder to find a good job in Hong Kong than in other countries.
- 4) even in Hong Kong companies tour the universities trying to recruit graduates.

298. "prospective" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1) generous | 2) reasonable | 3) future | 4) ambitious |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|



299. According to paragraph 3, job seekers should:

- 1) aim to give a balanced account of what the employer needs.
- 2) divide the time equally between listening to the interviewer and speaking.
- 3) discuss their own abilities in relation to what the employer is looking for
- 4) attempt to show the employer they have balanced abilities.

300. According to the passage which of the following is NOT true?

- 1) until recently it was quite easy for graduates to get good jobs in Hong kong.
- 2) job seekers should consider as many as possible of the factors involved.
- 3) businesses used to visit the universities in Hong kong to recruit graduates.
- 4) graduates sometimes have to take part in competitions to secure a good career.

Reading comprehension

Dear Sirs,

Your shipment of twelve thousand 'smart' watches was received by our company this morning. However, we wish to make a number of complaints concerning the serious delay in delivery and your failure to carry out our explicit instructions with regard to this order. It was stressed from the outset that the delivery date had to be less than six weeks from the initial order, in order to comply with our own customers' requirements. While we appreciate that delays in production are occasionally inevitable, we must point out that the major reason why the order was placed with your company was because we were assured by you of its straightforwardness, and that your existing stocks were sufficiently high to ensure immediate shipment. Late delivery of the goods has caused us to disappoint several of our most valued customers, and is bound to have an adverse effect on potential future orders. The second complaint concerns the discrepancy in color between the watches we ordered and those delivered. It was stated clearly in the original order that watches in combination of green/ purple and orange / purple only were required. However, only half the watches in the delivery received are of the colors specified.

301. The manufactures of 'smart' watches were given the order because:

- 1) They were assured and there was sufficient space for immediate shipment.
- 2) They watches would be easy to make and the design were already prepared.
- 3) They promised they could produce enough stocks quite quickly.
- 4) They claimed the order would be easy since the watches were already in stock.



302. Which of the following could best replace straightforwardness' in paragraph 2:
- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1) simplicity | 2) speed of delivery |
| 3) efficiency | 4) directness |
303. Late delivery will have an 'adverse effect on future orders' in paragraph 2 because:
- 1) The company will no longer place orders with manufactures.
 - 2) future orders will have to be delivered sooner.
 - 3) The company is sure to lose some of its business with its customers.
 - 4) The company will certainly have to advertise itself more effectively in future.
304. In the last sentences of paragraph 3, 'specified colors' refers to:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) the wrong colors | 2) watches of other colors |
| 3) the colors originally ordered | 4) none of the above |
305. Which of the following best describes the general tone of the letter:
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) angry and aggressive | 2) firm but polite |
| 3) reasonable but impolite | 4) polite and forgiving |

Directions: Read the following five passages and choose the number of the best answer (1) ,(2) ,(3) ,or(4).Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

Business customers, also known as industrial customers, purchase produces or services to use in the production of other produces. Such industries include agriculture, manufacturing, construction, transportation, and communication, among others. They differ from consumer markets in several respects .Because the customers are organizations. the market tends to have fewer and larger buyers than consumer markets. This often results in closer buyer -seller relationships, because those who operate in a market must depend more significantly on one another for supply and revenue Business customers also more concentrated; for instance ,in the United States more than half of the country' s business buyers are concentrated in only seven states, Demand for business goods is derived demand, which means it is driven by a demand for consumer goods. Therefore, demand for business goods is more volatile, because variations in consumer demand can have a significant impact on business-goods demand .Business markets are also distinctive in that buyers are professional purchasers who are highly skilled in negotiating contracts and



maximizing efficiency, In addition ,several individuals within the business usually have direct or indirect influence on the purchasing process,

306. what is the subject of the passage?

- 1) Business customers.
- 2) Consumer markets.
- 3) The relationship between supply and demand.
- 4) products and services used in the production of other products.

307. The word "others" in line 3 refers to

- 1) products
- 2) markets
- 3) industries
- 4) customers

308. The word "revenue" in line 7 is closest in meaning to.....

- 1) demand
- 2) income
- 3) production
- 4) raw materials

309. According to the passage, all of the following are true about business customers EXCEPT that they

- 1) are also referred to as industrial customers.
- 2) are more concentrated than consumer markets.
- 3) work based on the principles of consumer markets
- 4) Buy products and services for use in their own industries.

310. Where in the passage does the author cite an example?

- 1) Line 4
- 2) Line 8
- 3) The first line
- 4) The last two lines

Passage 2:

Another form of early banking activity was the acceptance of deposits. These might derive from the deposit of money or valuables for safekeeping or for purposes of transfer to another party; or, more straightforwardly, they might represent the deposit of money in a current account .A balance in a current account could also represent the proceeds of a loan that had been granted by the banker, perhaps based on an oral agreement between the parties (recorded in the banker's journal)whereby the customer would be allowed to overdraw his account.

English bankers in particular had by the 17 th century begun to develop a deposit banking business .and the techniques they evolved were to prove influential elsewhere. The London goldsmiths kept money and valuables in safe custody for their customers. In addition, they dealt in bullion and foreign exchange, acquiring and sorting coin for profit, As a means of attracting coin for sorting, they were

prepared to pay a rate of interest, and it was largely in this way that they began to supplant as deposit bankers their great rivals, the "money scriveners ". The letter were notaries who had come to specialize in bringing together borrowers and lenders: they also accepted deposits.

311. What does the paragraph before this passage most probably discuss?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) An early banking activity | 2) when banks appeared |
| 3) The acceptance of deposits | 4) Modern banking |

312. The word "process" in line 4 is closet in meaning to.....

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1) procedures | 2) payment | 3) money | 4) sorts |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|

313. According to paragraph 2, the London goldsmiths did all of the following EXCEPT

- 1) buying and selling bullion and foreign exchange,
- 2) safekeeping of people's valuable things
- 3) producing coins for sorting .
- 4) paying a rate of interest.

314. Which of the following does paragraph 2 state that the London goldsmith replaced?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Borrowers and lenders | 2) Deposit bankers |
| 3) English bankers | 4) Money seriveners. |

315. The phrase "this way" in line 13 refers to.....

- 1) supplanting as deposit bankers their great rivals.
- 2) dealing in bullion and exchange.
- 3) acquiring and sorting coin for profit.
- 4) paying a rate interest.

316. The phrase "the latter" in line 14 refers to.....

- 1) deposit bankers
- 2) money scriveners.
- 3) borrowers and lenders
- 4) deposit bankers and their great rivals.

passage3:

The banking business has been revolutionized by computer technology. Deposits and withdrawals are instantly logged into a customer's account, which is perhaps stored on a remote computer. Computer generated monthly statements are unlikely

to contain any errors unless they arise during manual entry of check amounts. The technology of electronic funds transfer, supported by computer networking, allows the amount of a grocery bill to be immediately deducted from the customer's bank account and transferred to that of the grocery store. Similarly, networking allows individuals to obtain cash instantly and almost worldwide by simply stepping up to an automated teller machine (ATM) And providing the proper card personal identification number (popularly known as a PIN).

The downside of this technology is the potential for security problems. Intruders can see packets traveling on a network (e.g, being transported via a satellite link) and can perhaps interpret them (if not carefully encrypted) to obtain confidential information on financial transactions. Network access to personal accounts has the potential to let intruders not only see how much money an individual has but also to transfer some of it elsewhere.

317. Paragraph 1 is mainly concerned with

- 1) the growth of computer science.
- 2) the automated teller machine (ATM)
- 3) the technology of electronic funds transfer.
- 4) the favorable effect of a new technology on the banking business.

318. The word "that" in line 6 refers to

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1) account | 2) amount |
| 3) a grocery bill | 4) computer networking |

319. Where does the author begin to deal with some of problems involved in the use of computer technology in the banking business?

- 1) The first sentence of paragraph 2
- 2) The last sentence of paragraph 2
- 3) The first sentence of paragraph 1
- 4) The last sentence of paragraph 1

320. The abbreviation "e.g." in line 10 means.....

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1) namely | 2) specifically |
| 3) for example | 4) on the other hand |

Passage 4:

There are many different types of reading material (books, cards, charts) which schools use in the teaching of reading. This was not always so as you can see if you

turn to the article children's Literature. Today there are books at all levels which are both interesting and enjoyable and also help children to become better readers. Many contain pictures and diagrams designed to help and encourage the young reader. Often a whole series of books offers a step – by – step development of reading skills. Each is designed to build on what has been taught in previous books and to prepare the reader for what follows in later books.

In the past, most text books used for the teaching of reading had a "controlled vocabulary". Each story in the book used only a small number of words. Because there were so few words (in some cases as few as 20) , the stories were not very original or interesting.

321. What is the best title for this passage?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) teaching reading | 2) Reading materials |
| 3) Reading problems | 4) The young reader |

322. Today, most textbooks

- 1) contain boring stories
- 2) help children become good readers
- 3) have a small number of pictures
- 4) are out of touch with the modern word

323. The word "Each" in line 10 refers to

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1) book | 2) skill | 3) reader | 4) development |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------------|

324. According to the passage, stories in old text books were not interesting because they

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) had a large vocabulary | 2) had very few words |
| 3) were designed for adults | 4) were designed by teachers |

325. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of reading materials?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1) charts | 2) cards | 3) books | 4) diagrams |
|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|

Passage 5:

Normal, healthy people can improve their memories very easily. First of all, learn to relax if you're trying to memorize something. You may miss important items if your mind is on something else or if you weren't paying attention because of anxiety – you retain information best when you are alert and concentrating. If you're having trouble concentrating, increase the flow of oxygenated blood to the brain. Despite

its small size the brain used 20 percent of the body's oxygen requirement. So try to combine study with exercise, particularly the kind of exercise that gets you breathing faster. Keep your mind fit as well as your body by doing mental workouts. Crosswords, scrabble and quizzes all help to keep the mind in shape.

326. The passage mainly discusses

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) two ways of remembering | 2) how to train your memory |
| 3) why we forget important items | 4) short term and long term memory |

327. The word it's in line 5 refers to

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1) flow | 2) blood | 3) brain | 4) oxygen |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|

328. According to the passage, in order to memorize something, first you should

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1) study hard | 2) do puzzles |
| 3) learn to relax | 4) improve your memory |

329. You may forget important things because you

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) are anxious | 2) pay attention |
| 3) breathe very fast | 4) are concentrating |

330. All of the following help to keep the mind in shape EXCEPT

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1) facts | 2) quizzes | 3) puzzles | 4) crosswords |
|----------|------------|------------|---------------|



[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]