



PART 1-LISTENING

A. You will listen to four people talking about fame. Choose the correct option. You will hear the recording TWICE. You have 30 seconds to check the questions below.

1. The presenter clearly states that the discussion will be about _____.
 - a) the impact of fame on society
 - b) celebrities and their lifestyles
 - c) behaviors of the society
 - d) the main reason for becoming famous
2. Lina thinks that _____.
 - a) media always covers significant events
 - b) people focus too much on celebrities and fame
 - c) famous people do not care about their fans
 - d) gossip magazines are not reliable sources
3. Jack thinks that interest in celebrities is a/an _____.
 - a) unhealthy habit which should be discouraged
 - b) big obstacle for celebrities to work hard
 - c) temporary trend that will change soon
 - d) case that can be deemed natural as they are good
4. According to Tanvi, who manages fame more easily?
 - a) individuals looking for a change
 - b) recognized music talents
 - c) calm and serious people
 - d) athletes with natural abilities
5. Lina thinks that media _____.
 - a) helps celebrities get used to fame
 - b) makes it difficult to reach fame
 - c) portrays celebrities accurately
 - d) influences celebrities on a limited scale
6. Jack and Tanvi agree that _____.
 - a) becoming famous requires an intense training course
 - b) fame is undesirable for most young people
 - c) famous people should become teachers or coaches
 - d) society should have a critical attitude towards fame
7. Tanvi thinks that people with unique abilities _____.
 - a) can do amazing things that are not related to fame
 - b) should use their abilities for the sake of themselves
 - c) should do their best to become a celebrity one day
 - d) can contribute to the education of young people

B. You will listen to an interview about the disaster in Japan. Choose the correct option. You will hear the recording TWICE. You have 30 seconds to check the questions below.

8. In the aftermath of the 2011 Fukushima disaster, _____.
 - a) the government was able to collect all the radioactive material
 - b) over a hundred thousand people had to leave their homes
 - c) multiple tsunamis hit Japan devastating only coastal areas
 - d) recovery occurred within a short time
9. The Japanese government has spent billions in order to _____.
 - a) design new towns
 - b) construct new gates around the town
 - c) clean up the area
 - d) reopen the nuclear power plant



10. A decade after the explosion, _____.
- a) life has returned to normal
 - b) all the affected towns have been reopened
 - c) radiation has partially gone down
 - d) not many people have returned to the region
11. When you look through the gates that block the site, you can see _____.
- a) animals wandering around
 - b) hardly any vegetation
 - c) government buildings
 - d) new houses
12. The people who come back to Fukushima _____.
- a) actually prefer living in new communities
 - b) are elderly who are not very concerned about radiation
 - c) are new to the region
 - d) get paid to live in the area
13. Maasato Saki wants to _____.
- a) continue living in his hometown
 - b) go back to the temporary shelter he has been living in
 - c) restart life somewhere else
 - d) make the authorities rebuild his old house
14. Today many Japanese think that nuclear power _____.
- a) will replace coal and natural gas
 - b) is risky and dangerous
 - c) will eventually come back to their lives
 - d) is more costly than coal and natural gas

C. You will listen to the news about Legos. Choose the correct option. You will hear the recording TWICE. You have 30 seconds to check the questions below.

15. Andrew Johnson regarded Lego pieces as _____.
- a) the most up-to-date design
 - b) objects appearing like robots
 - c) small pieces of replica
 - d) extremely small bricks
16. For the head of his Lego model, Andrew _____.
- a) had to spend a couple of hours
 - b) used only two pieces of brick
 - c) did not have to spare a lot of time
 - d) did not pay much attention to
17. Despite his fascination with Lego, Andrew _____.
- a) lacks time to play due to his busy schedule
 - b) does not neglect to socialize with other people
 - c) does not spend so much time on it
 - d) thinks it is suitable for children
18. What brought Andrew back to Lego was
- a) a re-creation of the iconic Picasso sculpture
 - b) a competition in Chicago
 - c) a formal training he took
 - d) a summer camp job as a counsellor
19. At a university in Chicago, Andrew is studying
- a) history and digital cinema
 - b) computer programming
 - c) stop-motion animation
 - d) childcare
20. About his passion for Lego, Andrew is _____.
- a) optimistic
 - b) neutral
 - c) pessimistic
 - d) hesitant



PART 2-LANGUAGE USE

A. For questions 21-30, choose the best answer to complete the text.

The Galapagos Islands, an archipelago located in the Pacific Ocean, are one of the most (21) _____ places on Earth. Situated approximately 1100 kilometers off the western coast of Ecuador, these islands have remained relatively untouched by human influence for much of their existence. The Galapagos which were largely comprised of volcanic rocks (22) _____ as a result of volcanic activity millions of years ago, which created a unique and diverse (23) _____ unlike any other on Earth. One of the most unusual features of the Galapagos Islands is their (24) _____ biodiversity, which is a product of their remoteness. In time, various (25) _____ of flora and fauna have adapted and evolved, which gave rise to unique and often different forms of life found nowhere else on the planet. Among the most iconic inhabitants of the Galapagos are the (26) _____ tortoises, whose huge size and gentle attitude have impressed the visitors for centuries. These magnificent creatures, some weighing as much as 230 kilograms, (27) _____ freely across the islands, serving as a living reminder of the archipelago's ancient past. In addition to the huge tortoises, the Galapagos Islands are also home to other fascinating creatures, including marine iguanas that (28) _____ in the harsh coastal environments, and turtles that (29) _____ navigate the crystal-clear waters surrounding the islands. Perhaps most peculiar of all is the flightless cormorant, a bird found only in the Galapagos, which has adapted (30) _____ diving abilities to hunt for fish underwater.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. a) isolated | b) fundamental | c) internal | d) abstract |
| 22. a) indicated | b) exported | c) absorbed | d) emerged |
| 23. a) contamination | b) landfill | c) ecosystem | d) atmosphere |
| 24. a) enthusiastic | b) extraordinary | c) contemporary | d) commercial |
| 25. a) factors | b) disasters | c) episodes | d) species |
| 26. a) giant | b) irritating | c) greedy | d) decisive |
| 27. a) invade | b) gather | c) roam | d) land |
| 28. a) glide | b) thrive | c) hibernate | d) graze |
| 29. a) accidentally | b) desperately | c) furiously | d) smoothly |
| 30. a) remarkable | b) gradual | c) cooperative | d) delicate |

B. For questions 31-40, choose the best answer to complete the text.

Elephants, (31) _____ are the giants of the animal kingdom, are known for more than just their size. One interesting thing about them is their trunk, which they use for various tasks like smelling, washing, eating, drinking, communicating, and even hugging. They can also lift heavy objects with their trunks, weighing up to 450 kg. However, baby elephants don't know (32) _____ to use their trunks at first, just like human babies can't walk right after birth. It takes time and practice for them (33) _____ to use their trunks effectively. Another fascinating fact is that elephants cover their sensitive skin with mud and sand (34) _____ protect themselves from the sun's harsh rays. This natural sunscreen helps them avoid sunburn and damage. Lastly, elephants are highly intelligent animals. They have large, complex brains developing slowly. This feature contributes to their social interactions and overall intelligence. Over the last 20 years, people (35) _____ elephants and how they live, and in the end, we are beginning to understand these fascinating giant creatures. Unfortunately,



their number is quickly decreasing. Although there were about 1.5 million African elephants in 1975, there are (36) _____ than 600,000 elephants right now. People are killing elephants to make money (37) _____ selling their ivory tusks. People use this ivory to make bracelets, rings, and other ornaments. However, precautions are necessary and (38) _____ to stop, or limit this ivory trade because tourism is also important to the economy of many African countries and elephants are a part of tourist attraction. Many people travel to Africa (39) _____ they can enjoy its beautiful and impressive countryside, learn about its culture, and see its unusual animals. (40) _____, with cooperation among countries around the world, elephants may continue to live, and everyone can see these fascinating animals.

31. a) that b) who c) which d) what
 32. a) how b) why c) who d) what
 33. a) learn b) to learn c) learning d) learned
 34. a) due to b) despite c) as a result of d) in order to
 35. a) had studied b) have studied c) studied d) are studying
 36. a) fewer b) the fewest c) less d) the least
 37. a) with b) from c) on d) by
 38. a) could be taken b) would be taken c) can be taken d) must be taken
 39. a) consequently b) despite the fact that c) so that d) although
 40. a) Questionably b) Hopefully c) Entirely d) Frankly

PART 3-READING

READING A - Read the following text and answer the questions 41-48 accordingly.

TRADE IN HONG KONG

- A.** It is well known that trade in Hong Kong has flourished considerably during recent years, despite problems at home and abroad. While the influx of refugees has brought the government severe problems in housing, education and other fields, it has made available a large number of relatively inexpensive but very hard-working employees. However, the availability of cheap labor has also brought problems which affect the export trade.
- B.** Some foreign countries have objected to the unrestricted import of Hong Kong goods, particularly textiles, and have imposed tax barriers or other restrictions. In a few importing countries, allegations have been made that Hong Kong manufacturers have been 'dumping' goods at unfairly low prices. In some cases, reasonable restrictions have been imposed to protect industries in the importing countries. The cumulative effect has been to curtail exports from Hong Kong to some areas, especially to newly developing countries trying to develop **pioneer** industries of their own.
- C.** Hong Kong is conveniently near the large potential markets of China, Japan and Southeast Asia, and trade with these areas has shown a steady improvement. But if Hong Kong is conveniently placed for Asian markets, she is at a disadvantage when trading with Africa, Europe, and America. The cost of freight and insurance is another problem which industrialists have to face when they try to increase their exports to distant markets.
- D.** Within Hong Kong, a number of factors help the development of trade. The average employee works harder than his counterpart in some other countries, is highly adaptable and technically very skillful. There are highly developed banking, insurance and shipping systems which help the local manufacturer and exporter. These systems have evolved to maintain Hong Kong's position as a basically tax-free port, and they are easily able to deal with the issues which are caused by the complexities of modern trade. Income tax, too, is more favorable than in some of the countries with which Hong Kong must compete in the search for overseas markets. The incentive for workers, manufacturers and overseas investors is higher than in many other parts of the world.



E. A particular obstacle which local industrialists have to overcome or learn to live with is the shortage of land and the high price which must be paid for suitable manufacturing sites. The Government has carried out a systematic policy of land reclamation, but this is an expensive and lengthy process. It cannot be expected to keep pace with the rapid development of industry, particularly when land is urgently needed for housing and other purposes.

41. Which of the following may have contributed to the growth of trade in Hong Kong?

- a) Availability of inexpensive and hard-working employees
- b) Restriction on imports of Hong Kong goods
- c) Adaptable and technically skillful employers
- d) Lack of suitable manufacturing sites

42. What may have caused some foreign countries to impose tax barriers or other restrictions on Hong Kong goods?

- a) Allegations of unfair pricing practices
- b) Protection of domestic industries
- c) Development of pioneer industries in importing countries
- d) Improved trade relations with China, Japan, and Southeast Asia

43. The word in bold '**pioneer**' in Paragraph B is closest in meaning to _____.

- a) illegal
- b) hidden
- c) fatal
- d) initial

44. What is the advantage of Hong Kong's geographical location for trade?

- a) Availability of inexpensive labor for Asian markets
- b) Access to African, European, and American markets
- c) Lower costs of freight and insurance for distant markets
- d) Closeness to potential markets in China, Japan, and Southeast Asia

45. What challenges do Hong Kong industrialists face when expanding exports to distant markets?

- a) Imposed tax barriers by foreign countries
- b) Restrictions on the import of Hong Kong goods
- c) Shortage of suitable manufacturing sites
- d) High cost of freight and insurance

46. Hong Kong's banking, insurance, and shipping systems support the local manufacturer and exporter by _____.

- a) offering unfavorable income tax rates
- b) solving problems in modern trade complexities
- c) restraining tax-free port policies
- d) promoting overseas investment opportunities

47. What is one significant problem faced by local industrialists in Hong Kong?

- a) Insufficient land for manufacturing sites
- b) High income tax rates
- c) Restrictive banking and insurance systems
- d) Inadequate shipping and logistics infrastructure

48. It can be inferred from Paragraph E that _____.

- a) the Hong Kong government was able to solve all the problems of local industries by taking immediate actions
- b) what the Hong Kong government has done to address the shortage of land for industry remains incapable
- c) some foreign countries decreased taxes on imported goods from Hong Kong which helped Hong Kong stabilize its economy
- d) the Government has focused on improving education and training opportunities for the purpose of overcoming high prices



READING B - Read the following text and answer the questions 49-56 accordingly.

CONSERVATION IN ANTARCTICA

- A.** Conservationists have launched a campaign to save Antarctica, the last unspoiled wilderness on Earth, from the potentially disastrous effects of drilling for oil. An international alliance of more than 30 groups in Britain, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, including Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace, plans a campaign of publicity, political lobbying and demonstrations to try to stop any exploitation of the continent.
- B.** Fourteen members of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, including Britain, Argentina, the U.S.A., and the Soviet Union, are currently trying to divide up exploration rights at a series of secret meetings. They hope to complete the agreement by next year. It is believed that there are very rich oil deposits in the Weddell and Ross seas. Although conditions there are the most hostile on earth, there are no impossible barriers to extracting the oil. The “Club of 14” is drawing up conventions to protect wildlife, but there is no chance that these will satisfy the conservationists who want Antarctica declared a permanent wilderness area. **This**, they say, is the only certain way to prevent catastrophic damage to its delicate environment from an oil spill.
- C.** Despite its intense cold and dark nine-month winter, Antarctica supports abundant wildlife. Although there are relatively few species, they occur in huge numbers. Its waters support the largest mammal on earth, the blue whale, as well as the threatened fin and humpback whales. Among its seals are the Weddell seal, unique to the area, and the leopard seal, which eats penguins. The water’s edge teems with birds, including the world’s furthest travelling migrant, the arctic tern. Antarctica’s bird and mammal life is especially vulnerable to oil damage because it is so dependent on one species – krill, a minute shrimp-like creature which lives in the sea. Because of its position at the bottom of the food chain, any serious damage to krill would threaten birds and larger animals.
- D.** As an unspoiled area, Antarctica is also an invaluable base for judging the effects of pollution elsewhere in the world. Dr R.B. Heywood of the British Antarctic Survey, who has spent 22 years in the region, says: “The area is pristine. If you drive a vehicle over the lichen, the track will be there for hundreds of years because everything is so slow-moving.” Dr Heywood believes that it is unrealistic to ask for Antarctica to be declared a wilderness area. “But we need firm international agreement that, however the area is to be exploited, it should be done with very careful management schemes”.

49. The purpose of the campaign which was launched by conservationists is to _____.

- a) prevent oil drilling in Antarctica
- b) divide up exploration rights
- c) protect wildlife conventions
- d) exploit the Weddell and Ross seas

50. How is the international alliance trying to stop any exploitation of Antarctica?

- a) They aim to establish a profitable business venture by exploiting the continent's resources.
- b) They plan to collaborate with oil companies to expedite the drilling process.
- c) They aim to negotiate exclusive exploration rights for their respective countries only.
- d) They intend to organize a series of activities, including spreading awareness and engaging in political advocacy.

51. Conservationists want to save Antarctica because _____.

- a) oil companies have already caused enough damage there
- b) they fear that oil companies might cause future damage
- c) they especially want to protect the sea creatures there
- d) the “Club of 14” is drawing up conventions to protect wildlife



52. **This** in Paragraph B refers to _____.
- a) demonstrating how significant the damage is
 - b) preventing catastrophic damage to its delicate environment
 - c) drawing up conventions to protect wildlife
 - d) declaring Antarctica as a permanent wilderness area
53. Which of the following is true about the wildlife in Antarctica?
- a) There are many diverse species.
 - b) Krill is not a significant part of their diet.
 - c) They are large in number but small in variety.
 - d) Antarctica is unsuitable for them.
54. Antarctica's bird and mammal life is particularly vulnerable to oil damage because it _____.
- a) depends heavily on krill as a food source
 - b) has insufficient protection under the Antarctic Treaty
 - c) is exposed to extreme weather conditions
 - d) is threatened by predatory seals
55. It can be understood from the text that Antarctica is significant in assessing pollution effects since it _____.
- a) serves as a habitat for the blue whale population
 - b) has a diverse range of wildlife species
 - c) provides an unspoilt reference point for pollution impacts
 - d) supports numerous migratory bird species
56. It is clear from the passage that Dr. R.B. Heywood _____.
- a) strongly supports declaring Antarctica as a wilderness area due to its unspoilt nature
 - b) argues that declaring Antarctica as a wilderness area is impractical
 - c) suggests Antarctica must be designated as a partial wilderness area with specific management schemes
 - d) recommends that an international agreement be reached regarding the management of Antarctica, irrespective of its wilderness status

For questions 57-60, choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the sentence given.

57. **Many countries share the view that drastic measures must be taken to stop the pollution of the seas.**
- a) A lot of countries agree that it is essential to take strong action to put an end to the pollution of the seas.
 - b) By putting into practice a series of precautions, it is generally believed that the pollution of the seas will be prevented.
 - c) The seas will, it seems, continue to be polluted unless this agreement is accepted by the majority of the countries.
 - d) The pollution of the seas can only be prevented provided that many countries follow the same policy.
58. **Few of the people who attended the opening of the exhibition realized just how remarkable the exhibition was.**
- a) Most people who came to the opening did not expect the exhibition to be of any value.
 - b) Many people at the opening were unable to appreciate the worth of the exhibition.
 - c) A great majority of the people were, in fact, impressed by the exhibition when it was opened.
 - d) Of those who attended the opening, some thought the exhibition was rather disappointing.



59. We couldn't stop feeling disappointed when, after all our hard work, we had to close down the factory.

- a) If only we could have kept the factory going, we wouldn't have kept that all our work had been wasted.
- b) However hard we worked we could not have stopped them from closing down the factory.
- c) Since we'd put in so much effort, it was inevitable that we would feel upset when we couldn't keep the factory going.
- d) When the factory was closed down, it obviously upset us, but there was nothing we could do about it.

60. In some parts of Turkey, farming is still carried out with primitive tools despite many advances in technology.

- a) The use of simple tools has become obsolete as a result of technological advances in some parts of Turkey.
- b) Although technology has developed a great deal, there are some places in Turkey where farmers continue using out-of-date tools.
- c) Modern agricultural tools should have been introduced to the farmers in Turkey by now.
- d) In spite of the primitive tools used in farming, Turkey is a leading country from the point of agriculture.

- *End of exam paper* -

ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 21. A | 41. A |
| 2. B | 22. D | 42. A |
| 3. D | 23. C | 43. D |
| 4. C | 24. B | 44. D |
| 5. B | 25. D | 45. D |
| 6. D | 26. A | 46. B |
| 7. A | 27. C | 47. A |
| 8. B | 28. B | 48. B |
| 9. C | 29. D | 49. A |
| 10. D | 30. A | 50. D |
| 11. A | 31. C | 51. B |
| 12. B | 32. A | 52. D |
| 13. A | 33. B | 53. C |
| 14. B | 34. D | 54. A |
| 15. B | 35. B | 55. C |
| 16. A | 36. A | 56. B |
| 17. B | 37. D | 57. A |
| 18. D | 38. D | 58. B |
| 19. A | 39. C | 59. C |
| 20. A | 40. B | 60. B |