

**I. Read the text and answer the questions.**

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli.

*Line* They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the  
(5) sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can detect the difference between syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they  
(10) develop actual language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech.

Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six diverse cultures and  
(15) found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have noted that when mothers talk to babies who are only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and emphasize certain words.

(20) More significant for language development than their response to general intonation is observation that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds. other words, babies enter the world with the ability to make precisely those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if they are to acquire aural language.

Babies obviously derive pleasure from sound input, too: even as young as nine months  
(25) they will listen to songs or stories, although the words themselves are beyond their understanding. For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

**1. What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- (A) How babies differentiate between the sound of the human voice and other sounds
- (B) The differences between a baby's and an adult's ability to comprehend language
- (C) How babies perceive and respond to the human voice in their earliest stages of language development
- (D) The response of babies to sounds other than the human voice

**2. Why does the author mention a bell and a rattle in lines 4-5?**

- (A) To contrast the reactions of babies to human and nonhuman sounds
- (B) To give examples of sounds that will cause a baby to cry
- (C) To explain how babies distinguish between different nonhuman sounds
- (D) To give examples of typical toys that babies do not like

**3. Why does the author mention syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections in lines 7-8?**

- (A) To demonstrate how difficult it is for babies to interpret emotions
- (B) To illustrate that a six-week-old baby can already distinguish some language differences
- (C) To provide an example of ways adults speak to babies
- (D) To give a reason for babies' difficulty in distinguishing one adult from another

**4. The word "diverse" in line 14 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) surrounding
- (B) divided
- (C) different
- (D) stimulating

**5. The word "noted" in line 17 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) theorized
- (B) requested
- (C) disagreed
- (D) observed

**6. The word "They" in line 18 refers to**

- (A) mothers
- (B) investigators
- (C) babies
- (D) words

**7. The passage mentions all of the following as ways adults modify their speech when talking to babies EXCEPT**

- (A) giving all words equal emphasis
- (B) speaking with shorter sentences
- (C) speaking more loudly than normal
- (D) using meaningless sounds

**8. The word "emphasize" in line 19 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) stress
- (B) repeat
- (C) explain
- (D) leave out

**9. Which of the following can be inferred about the findings described in paragraph 2?**

- (A) Babies who are exposed to more than one language can speak earlier than babies exposed to a single language.
- (B) Mothers from different cultures speak to their babies in similar ways.
- (C) Babies ignore facial expressions in comprehending aural language.
- (D) The mothers observed by the researchers were consciously teaching their babies to speak.

**10. What point does the author make to illustrate that babies are born with the ability to acquire language?**

- (A) Babies begin to understand words in songs.
- (B) Babies exaggerate their own sounds and expressions.
- (C) Babies are more sensitive to sounds than are adults.
- (D) Babies notice even minor differences between speech sounds.

**II. Fill each blank space with a suitable preposition from the box.**

**from, up, on, of, at/in, to, after, on, at/by/near, for, of, up, in, of, in/of,**

I was 1..... a small port 2 ..... Burma, and 3 ..... there I took the steamship 4 ..... Mandalay. Two days 5..... our arrival, when the boat was tied 6 .....7..... the night 8 .....a riverside village, I made 9. ....my mind to go ashore. The Captain had told me I could drop 10 ..... 11 .....a countryman of mine, a missionary 12 ... sorts, who would be delighted to see me and who had a good supply 13 ..... gin, something the bar 14 ..... board was sadly short 15 .....

**III. Read the text and choose the best option.**

a) You'll all agree that it's not very easy for young people to (1) ... a good job nowadays. If you are lucky enough to be asked to go for an interview, you may find that there are at least 20 other (2) ... for the job. The company will ask you for at least one (3) ...from either your previous (4) ... or someone who knows you well. Before taking up the job you may also have to sign a contract. You will probably have to do some (5) ..., which will help you do your future job more successfully.

|    |                |             |             |                 |
|----|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. hunt        | B search    | C found     | D find          |
| 2. | A. applicants  | B clients   | C customers | D participants  |
| 3. | A. information | B reference | C receipt   | D prescription  |
| 4. | A employer     | B friend    | C employee  | D owner         |
| 5. | A career       | B training  | C steps     | D qualification |

b) Have you ever noticed how many activities usually (1)... at the beach? The beach is traditionally considered to be the place to go for swimming or sunbathing, but in (2) ..., people are doing many other (3) ... there too. For example, some people play beach volleyball or jog along the beach. They run for hours, (4) ...themselves. Many people read magazines or newspapers, chat or listen to music, while some others just (5 ) ...asleep under their umbrellas.

|     |               |             |           |             |
|-----|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 6.  | A. pass       | B. hold     | C. take   | D. go on    |
| 7.  | A. act        | B. fact     | C. deed   | D. case     |
| 8.  | A events      | B. matters  | C. things | D. business |
| 9.  | A introducing | B. enjoying | C. liking | D. resting  |
| 10. | A feel        | B. fill     | C. go     | D. fall     |

**IV. Read the text and choose the best tense form.**

Dr. Graham Jones-Carr 1.)... from his home yesterday. This was unusual because his home for the previous four months 2)...Heathrow Airport.

Dr. Jones-Carr moved into Heathrow as part of an experiment on modern living conditions. He wanted to find out if it 3) ... possible to live comfortably inside one of the terminal buildings. He didn't tell the authorities about his work because he thought they 4) ... .

Until yesterday he 5) ...two left luggage lockers as his wardrobes and he had been doing his washing in the public toilets. Dr. Jones-Carr 6) .... to live at Heathrow for just two weeks, but he liked it so much that he extended his stay. He 7) ... when a security camera showed that he 8) ... in the same place for the last eight nights. At the beginning of his stay he used different place each night to avoid detection, but he found one seat particularly comfortable and decided to make it his home. Security guards then watched hours of video tape to discover the pattern of his movements before phoning the police. He 9) ... while he 10) ... his morning shower. Superintendent Brian Smith said 'We took action in case he was planning Terrorist activities. It looked very suspicious but actually he hadn't done anything wrong and he agreed to leave the airport peacefully. The matter is closed'.

|     |                              |                           |                                |                           |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.  | A. had removed               | B. has been removed       | C. was removing                | D. was removed            |
| 2.  | A. had been                  | B. has been               | C. would have been             | D. was being              |
| 3.  | A. had been                  | B. was                    | C. will be                     | D. was being              |
| 4.  | A. have not been cooperating | B. won't be cooperated    | C. would not cooperate         | D. were not cooperated    |
| 5.  | A. was using                 | B. has used               | C. had been using              | D. has been used          |
| 6.  | A. has originally planned    | B. is originally planning | C. has originally been planned | D. had originally planned |
| 7.  | A. discovered                | B. had discovered         | C. was discovered              | D. has been discovered    |
| 8.  | A. is sleeping               | B. had slept              | C. sleeps                      | D. has been slept         |
| 9.  | A. arrested                  | B. had been arrested      | C. was arrested                | D. has been arrested      |
| 10. | A. was having                | B. had had                | C. has had                     | D. has                    |

**V. Identify one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.**

1. He did not understand (A) their speak because (B) his knowledge of German (C) was derived (D) from his public school.
2. He (A) was surprised. Both (B) window and (C) door (D) was open.
3. (A) Though he tried (B) hard, he couldn't open the window (C) despite of all his (D) efforts.
4. Sam (A) as well as Nick and Mary (B) were enjoying the valley (C) beneath them at the crack of (D) dawn.

5. (A) A sudden thought (B) struck him and he suggested (C) to search all (D) the other rooms in the house.
6. The letter was (A) hers, and she (B) wouldn't wish (C) anybody else but Mum (D) reads it.
7. The plan of the rooms was (A) not familiar with me and I felt (B) a little (C) uncertain which way (D) to go.
8. I was used (A) to coming to (B) the bank of the river (C) after covering (D) a two-miles walk in the wood.
9. He would not (A) listen to the project of (B) hers (C) accompanying him (D) as far as Leeds.
10. (A) The (B) stay-at-homes mothers stood (C) gossiping (D) at the corners of the alley.
11. His house (A) was close (B) by hand, a very pleasant little cottage, (C) painted white with (D) green tiled roof.
12. He was so tired and (A) depressed that he felt he couldn't move (B) any longer: so he (C) laid on his back in the old grass (D) looking up.
13. You are trying (A) to make me (B) feel that I need not (C) be grateful (D) for you,
14. As soon as Ann and (A) her suitcase (B) was in the taxi, Mike told the driver (C) to go to the station (D) as fast as possible.
15. She (A) couldn't help (B) to over hear them, because they (C) were speaking too (D) loudly about Keith.

**VI. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the words in the box.**

|  |
|--|
| <b>Invent, Amuse, China, Prove, Empire, Origin</b> |
|--|

- A) Most experts believe that playing cards 1) ... came from Asia. There is a tradition that both the ancient Hindus and Muslims used round playing cards for their 2) ... but there is no concrete 3) ... for this. The 4) ... claim that there were card games in China as early as the twelfth century. According to their history, cards were an 5) ... designed to amuse the people in the palace of an 6) ... called Suen-ho.

|  |
|--|
| <b>Threat, Like, Race, Free, Familiar, Willing</b> |
|--|

- B) One of the characteristics of the modern world is that people increasingly find themselves living side by side with the people from other cultures. High mobility and 1) ... of movement mean that we are more 2) ... to be confronted with people whose way of life is 3) ... to us. In such circumstances 4) ... is a real danger. Quite often people may be 5) ... to appreciate the positive aspects of other cultures which in their opinion may 6) ... their own traditional way of life.

**VII. Choose the question or response which best fits the situation.**

**1. – For homework learn the story by heart.**

- \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Jokes! B. You must be joking! C. Laugh for homework. D. You must joke by heart.

**2. Bye, Dad! I'm off to college now.**

- \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Why off? B. I'm afraid college is off. C. Where off? D. Have a nice day!

**3. – How long did it take you to do the homework?**

- \_\_\_\_\_. **What about you?**

- A. An absolute fortune. B. It took me. C. It didn't take me. D. Ages.

**4. I went to Jack's party.**

- **Oh!** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Never mind Jack's. B. What was it like? C. I appreciate Jack's. D. It's Jack's!

**5. – Hello.** \_\_\_\_\_ .

- **Single or return?**

- A. I'd like a ticket to Paris. B. I'm not single but I don't return either.

- C. I'd like to book a room for a week. D. Where is the lift?

**6. - \_\_\_\_\_ they are going to do it at last.**

- A. Unheard of. B. Sure C. I hear D. Possible

**7. - \_\_\_\_\_?**

- **Not at all. It's very stuffy here.**

- A. Do you all mind? B. Would you mind opening the window.  
C. What's your mind on opening? D. Is the window open.

**8. – How much is it?**

- \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Twenty dollars forty pences. B. Twelve pound forty per cent.  
C. Pounds twenty pence forty. D. Twenty pounds forty.