A. LISTENING PART 1 (Note-taking/Conversation) (7 Points)

1) Which of the following has Amir done already?
   a) Used the library search engine
   b) Reserved some books
   c) Used the e-journals
   d) Been on a library induction tour

2) On how many days per week are library inductions currently available?
   a) 7 days per week     b) 5 days per week
   c) 2 days per week     d) 1 day per week

3) What can Amir do on level two?
   a) Use the computers
   b) Sign up for a library tour
   c) Find the electrical engineering books
   d) Meet Mark Taylor

4) Where on the library homepage is the link to the database of journals?

   - A
   - B

   University Library Home Page

   - C
   - D

5) What time does the librarian recommend that Amir returns to meet the subject librarian?
   a) At around 12.15    b) At around 12.30
   c) At around 1.00     d) At around 2.00

6) What is the librarian’s attitude towards Amir?
   a) Helpful and suggestive solutions,
   b) Dutiful and aggressive
   c) Welcoming and indifferent
   d) Shy and envious

7) Where is the office of the librarian responsible for Electrical Engineering?
   a) On the other building
   b) On the ground floor
   c) On the fourth floor
   d) On the top floor

B. LISTENING PART 2 (While-listening/Lecture) (8 points)

8) What is a borehole?
   a) A kind of tunnel
   b) A smaller version of the final tunnel
   c) A shaft drilled into the ground
   d) A tunnel construction method

Direction for questions 9 – 11: match the type of tunnel to its use.

9) Cut and Cover
   a) Tunnels close to the surface
   b) Underwater tunnels
   c) Tunnels under towns
   d) Tunnels used for mining

10) Immerse Tube
    a) Tunnels close to the surface
    b) Underwater tunnels
    c) Tunnels under towns
    d) Tunnels used for mining

11) Bored tunnel
    a) Tunnels close to the surface
    b) Underwater tunnels
    c) Tunnels under towns
    d) Tunnels used for mining

12) What tunneling system was used to create the tunnels in the London underground system?
    a) Cut and Cover          b) Boring
    c) Top Down              d) Immerse Tube

13) What will the choice of boring machine depend on?
    a) The number of buildings and roads in the area
    b) The depth and length of the tunnel
    c) The rock type and ground water content
    d) The time available to complete the project

14) What is the purpose of ground freezing?
    a) It increases the stand-up time
    b) It allows tunnels to be built in hard rock
    c) It allows water to be pumped out of the ground
    d) It softens the rock

15) Which of these tunnel shapes is MOST difficult to support?
    a) 
    b)
C. READING PART 1: Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions about it. (9 points)

WORKAHOLISM

Most workers spend eight or nine hours on the job. They work because it’s unavoidable. They need to make enough money for necessities: food, rent, clothing, transportation, tuition, and so on. They spend about one third of their lives at work, but they hate it. They complain and count the minutes until quitting time each day – or the days until their next vacation.

By contrast, there are some people who actually enjoy work – in fact, they love to work. They spend many extra hours on the job each week and often take work home with them. These workaholics are addicted to their jobs as other people are to drugs or alcohol. In some urban centers, workaholism is so common that people do not consider it unusual: they accept the life style as normal. Government workers in Washington, D.C., for example, frequently work sixty to seventy hours a week. They don’t do this because they have to; they do it because they want to. Hundreds of workaholics in New York City tried to go to work even in the famous blackout of 1977. There was no electricity – no air-conditioning, elevators, or lights – but many people went to their offices, anyway. They sat impatiently on the steps outside their office buildings and did paperwork and had business meetings.

Workaholism can be a serious problem. Because true workaholics would rather work than do anything else, they probably don’t know how to relax; that is, they might not enjoy movies, sports, or other types of entertainment. Most of all, they hate to sit and do nothing. This inability to rest may cause health problems, such as heart attacks. In addition, typical workaholics don’t pay much attention to their families. They spend little time with their children, and their marriages may end in divorce.

Is workaholism always dangerous? Perhaps not. Some studies show that many workaholics have great energy and interest in life. Their work is so pleasurable that they are actually happy. For most workaholics, work and entertainment are the same thing. Their jobs provide them with a challenge; this keeps them busy and creative. Other people retire from work at age sixty-five, but workaholics usually prefer not to quit. They are still enthusiastic about work – and life – in their eighties and nineties.

Why do workaholics enjoy their jobs so much? There are several advantages to work. Of course, it provides people with paychecks, and this is important. But it offers more than financial security. It provides people with self-confidence; they have a feeling of satisfaction when they’ve produced a challenging piece of work and are able to say, “I made that.” Psychologists claim that work gives people an identity; through participation in work, they get a sense of self and individualism. In addition, most jobs provide people with a socially acceptable way to meet others. Perhaps some people are compulsive about their work, but their addiction seems to be a safe – even an advantageous – one.

16) What does Workaholism mean?
   a) having a feeling of self-satisfaction
   b) loving to work and spending extra hours at work
   c) counting the minutes until quitting time each day
   d) working to make enough money for necessities

17) According to the passage, in what point are workaholics similar to alcoholics?
   a) They find happiness and self-confidence in the same thing.
   b) They are both addicted to something.
   c) They both do not have good family relationships.
   d) Alcoholics bring alcohol and workaholics bring work home with them.

18) Which of the following problems is not mentioned as an effect of workaholism?
   a) Workaholics never rest and this causes some health problems.
   b) Workaholics are not interested in entertainment activities like sports.
   c) Their marriage does not last long and often end in divorce.
   d) Their children often fail in their lessons because of problems at home.

19) Why do workaholics not want to retire until 80’s or 90’s?
   a) Because they think that no one can do their jobs as well as they do.
   b) Because their jobs provide them with paychecks.
   c) Because their jobs give them a challenging atmosphere and this makes them busy and creative.
d) Because their jobs offer them financial security and they need money at their old ages.

20) How does the work that workaholics do make them self-confident?
   a) By securing them financially and providing them with paychecks.
   b) By giving a sense of satisfaction after producing a challenging piece of work.
   c) By providing them with identity.
   d) By providing them with socially acceptable ways to meet others.

21) What does this in the 5th paragraph mean?
   a) financial security
   b) several advantages to work
   c) enjoying their jobs
   d) providing people with paychecks

22) What does one in the 5th paragraph mean?
   a) workaholic
   b) way
   c) work
   d) addiction

23) Which word in the 2nd paragraph means “dependent on something”?
   a) blackout
   b) addicted
   c) enjoy
   d) impatient

24) Which word in the 5th paragraph means “happiness and pleasure”?
   a) security
   b) self-confidence
   c) identity
   d) satisfaction

D. READING PART 2: Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions about it. (7 points)

The fossil remains of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs, have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which weighed in some cases as much as a piloted hang-glider and had wingspans from 8 to 12 meters, solved the problems of powered flight, and exactly what these creatures were—reptiles or birds—are among the questions scientists have puzzled over.

Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a wing like membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws. In birds the second finger is the principle strut of the wing, which consists primarily of features. If the pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape alongside of the animal’s body.

The pterosaurs resembled both birds and bats in their overall structure and proportions. This is not surprising because the design of any flying vertebrate is subject to aerodynamic constraints. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a saving in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts.

Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T.H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warm-blooded because flying implies a high internal temperature. Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline the body to reduce drag in flight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hair like fossil material was the first clear evidence that his reasoning was correct.

Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became airborne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees, or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves. Each hypothesis has its difficulties. The first wrongly assumes that the pterosaur’s hind feet resembled a bat’s and could have served as hooks by which the animal could bang in preparation for flight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed in trees without damaging their wings. The birds call for high waves to channels updrafts. The wind that made such waves however, might have been too strong for the pterosaurs to control their flight once airborne.

25) It can be inferred from the passage that scientists now generally agree that the
   a) enormous wingspans of the pterosaurs enable them to fly great distances
   b) structure of the skeleton of the pterosaurs suggests a close evolutionary relationship to bats
   c) fossil remains of the pterosaurs reveal how they solved the problem of powered flight
   d) pterosaurs were reptiles

26) The authors views the idea that the pterosaurs became airborne by rising into light winds created by waves as
   a) revolutionary
   b) unlikely
E. READING PART 3: Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions about it. (7 points)

Today is the anniversary of that afternoon in April a year ago that I first saw the strange and appealing doll in the window of Abe Sheftel's stationery and toy shop on Third Avenue near Fifteenth Street, just around the corner from my office, where the plate on the door reads: Dr. Samuel Amory. I remember just how it was that day: the first hint of spring floated across the East River, mixing with the soft-coal smoke from the factories and the street smells of the poor neighborhood. As I turned the corner on my way to work and came to Sheftel's, I was made once more aware of the poor collection of toys in the dusty window, and I remembered the approaching birthday of a small niece of mine in Cleveland, to whom I was in the habit of sending modest gifts. Therefore, I stopped and examined the window to see if there might be anything appropriate, and looked at the confusing collection of unappealing objects—a red toy fire engine, some lead soldiers, cheap baseballs, bottles of ink, pens, yellowed stationary, and garish cardboard advertisements for soft-drinks. And thus it was that my eyes eventually came to rest upon the doll tucked away in one corner, a doll with the strangest, most charming expression on her face. I could not wholly make her out, due to the shadows and the film through which I was looking, but I was aware that a tremendous impression had been made upon me as though I had run into a person, as one does sometimes with a stranger, with whose personality one is deeply impressed.

32) It can be inferred from the passage that
a) The doll reminds the author of his childhood
b) The author lives close to Dr. Samuel Amory’s office.
c) The author’s last name is Amory
 d) The streets of the neighborhood is very new.

33) What can not be inferred from the passage?
a) it is the beginning of the spring
b) Sheftel’s sells toys
c) Sheftel’s sells stationery
d) Sheftel’s sells used materials

34) What is not true about the author?
a) the author uses personification
b) the author uses depictions
c) the author uses deduction

27) According to the passage, the skeleton of a pterosaur can be distinguished from that of a bird by the
a) size of its wingspan
b) presence of hollow spaces in its bones
c) anatomic origin of its wind strut
d) presence of hook-like projections on its hind feet

28) The ideas attributed to T. H. Huxley in the passage suggest that he would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
a) An animal’s appearance alter dramatically over a period of time
b) Animals within a given family group are unlikely to change their appearance
c) The origin of flight in vertebrates was an accidental development rather than the outcome
d) The pterosaurs should be classified as birds, not reptiles

29) It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is characteristic of the pterosaurs?
a) They were unable to fold their wings when not in use
b) They hung upside down from branches as bats do before flight
c) They flew in order to capture prey
d) They lived primarily in a forest like habitat

30) Which of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?
a) new evidence is introduced to support a traditional point of view
b) three explanations for a phenomenon are presented, and each is disputed by means of specific information
c) three hypotheses are outlined, and evidence supporting each is given.
d) Recent discoveries are described, and their implications for future study are projected

31) It can be inferred from the passage that some scientists believe that pterosaurs
a) lived near large bodies of water
b) had sharp teeth for tearing food
c) had longer tails than many birds
d) consumed twice their weight daily to maintain their body temperature
35) What made an impression on the author?
   a) the doll's unusual face
   b) a stranger he met at the store
   c) the resemblance of the doll to his niece
   d) the charming eyes of the doll.

36) When was the story written?
   a) one year after the incident
   b) right after the incident
   c) on the birthday of the author’s niece
   d) on the author's birthday

37) Why did the author go past Sheftel's?
   a) He was on his way to work.
   b) He is fond of toys.
   c) He was looking for a present for his niece.
   d) He wanted to buy some stationery.

38) The story takes place in the
   a) early summer.
   b) midsummer.
   c) early spring.
   d) late spring.

F. READING PART 4: Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions about it. (points)

METEORITE IMPACT AND DINOSAUR EXTINCTION

There is increasing evidence that the impacts of meteorites have had important effects on Earth, particularly in the field of biological evolution. Such impacts continue to pose a natural hazard to life on Earth. Twice in the twentieth century, large meteorite objects are known to have collided with Earth. In the second half of the twentieth century, large meteorite objects are known to have collided with Earth.

If an impact is large enough, it can disturb the environment of the entire Earth and cause an ecological catastrophe. The best-documented such impact took place 65 million years ago at the end of the Cretaceous period of geological history. This break in Earth’s history is marked by a mass extinction, when as many as half the species on the planet became extinct. While there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record, the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologists because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs. For tens of millions of years, those great creatures had flourished. Then, suddenly, they disappeared.

The body that impacted Earth at the end of the Cretaceous period was a meteorite with a mass of more than a trillion tons and a diameter of at least 10 kilometers. Scientists first identified this impact in 1980 from the worldwide layer of sediment deposited from the dust cloud that enveloped the planet after the impact. This sediment layer is enriched in the rare metal iridium and other elements that are relatively abundant in a meteorite but very rare in the crust of Earth. Even diluted by the terrestrial material excavated from the crater, this component of meteorites is easily identified. By 1990 geologists had located the impact site itself in the Yucatán region of Mexico. The crater, now deeply buried in sediment, was originally about 200 kilometers in diameter.

This impact released an enormous amount of energy, excavating a crater about twice as large as the lunar crater Tycho. The explosion lifted about 100 trillion tons of dust into the atmosphere, as can be determined by measuring the thickness of the sediment layer formed when this dust settled to the surface. Such a quantity of material would have blocked the sunlight completely from reaching the surface, plunging Earth into a period of cold and darkness that lasted at least several months. The explosion is also calculated to have produced vast quantities of nitric acid and melted rock that sprayed out over much of Earth, starting widespread fires that must have consumed most terrestrial forests and grassland. Presumably, those environmental disasters could have been responsible for the mass extinction, including the death of the dinosaurs.

Several other mass extinctions in the geological record have been tentatively identified with large impacts, but none is so dramatic as the Cretaceous event. But even without such specific documentation, it is clear that impacts of this size do occur and that their results can be catastrophic. What is a catastrophe for one group of living things, however, may create opportunities for another group. Following each mass extinction, there is a sudden evolutionary burst as new species develop to fill the ecological niches opened by the event.

Impacts by meteorites represent one mechanism that could cause global catastrophes and seriously influence the evolution of life all over the planet. According to some estimates, the majority of all extinctions of species may be due to such impacts. Such a perspective fundamentally changes our view of biological evolution. The standard criterion for the survival of a species is its success in competing with other species and adapting to slowly changing environments. Yet an equally important criterion is...
the ability of a species to survive random global ecological catastrophes due to impacts.

Earth is a target in a cosmic shooting gallery, subject to random violent events that were unsuspected a few decades ago. In 1991 the United States Congress asked NASA to investigate the hazard posed today by large impacts on Earth. The group conducting the study concluded from a detailed analysis that impacts from meteorites can indeed be hazardous. Although there is always some risk that a large impact could occur, careful study shows that this risk is quite small.

39) The word “pose” on line 4 is closest in meaning to
a) claim b) model c) assume d) present

40) In paragraph 2, why does the author include the information that dinosaurs had flourished for tens of millions of years and then suddenly disappeared?
a) To support the claim that the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous is the best-documented of the dozen or so mass extinctions in the geological record
b) To explain why as many as half of the species on Earth at the time are believed to have become extinct at the end of the Cretaceous
c) To explain why paleontologists have always been intrigued by the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous
d) To provide evidence that an impact can be large enough to disturb the environment of the entire planet and cause an ecological disaster

41) Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the location of the meteorite impact in Mexico?
a) The location of the impact site in Mexico was kept secret by geologists from 1980 to 1990.
b) It was a well-known fact that the impact had occurred in the Yucatán region.
c) Geologists knew that there had been an impact before they knew where it had occurred.
d) The Yucatán region was chosen by geologists as the most probable impact site because of its climate.

42) The word “excavating” on line 39 is closest in meaning to
a) digging out b) extending c) destroying d) covering up

43) The word “consumed” on line 51 is closest in meaning to
a) changed b) exposed

43) According to paragraph 4, all of the following statements are true of the impact at the end of the Cretaceous period EXCEPT:
a) A large amount of dust blocked sunlight from Earth.
b) Earth became cold and dark for several months.
c) New elements were formed in Earth’s crust.
d) Large quantities of nitric acid were produced.

44) The phrase “tentatively identified” on line 56 is closest in meaning to
a) identified after careful study b) identified without certainty c) occasionally identified d) easily identified

45) The word “perspective” on line 71 is closest in meaning to
a) sense of values b) point of view c) calculation d) complication

G. COMPREHENSION & LOGIC (30 points)
(For questions 46 – 54 choose the option that is the closest to the given sentence)

46) Ahmet sold all his books but one.
a) Ahmet sold all his books
b) Ahmet sold none of his books
c) Ahmet has only one book
d) Ahmet has more than one book

47) If you hadn’t done that, we would be ok.
a) You didn’t do that and we have no problem
b) You did it and caused us problems we have solved
 c) You did it and we are still in trouble
d) You hadn’t done that when we were ok

48) Little did they know how to open it.
a) They knew very little about the opening
b) Their knowledge was very limited
c) They didn’t know anything about how to open it
d) They didn’t know the basics only

49) Should you run into him, tell him I need to talk
a) If you come across him, inform him that I need to talk
b) I advise you to run into him, tell him that I need to talk

c) I need to talk to him so you should run into him

d) Talk to him, I need to run into him

50) I’d rather she didn’t keep swearing.

a) I am annoyed by her swearing often

b) I like her swearing often

c) I didn’t like the fact that she swore in the past

d) I am happy to hear her swearing

51) He was neither kind, nor helpful to us

a) He behaved kindly and helpful

b) He was either unkind or not helpful

c) He was nothing like kind or helpful

d) He was kind but not helpful

52) Janette made sandwiches in case we got hungry

a) She saw we got hungry and made sandwiches

b) She made sandwiches in a case and we got hungry

c) She thought in advance that we might have gotten hungry and made sandwiches

d) She made sandwiches in an advanced way we got hungry

53) Aaron couldn’t have found the map but for our help

a) He found it without our help

b) He couldn’t find it

c) He tried hard to find it without the map

d) He didn’t have any chance to find the map without our help

54) Hadn’t it been for your indifference, she wouldn’t have left you.

a) She left you because you didn’t behave care

b) She left you because you weren’t indifferent enough

c) For you indifference, she will leave you

d) Had it been for your difference, she wouldn’t have left you

(For questions 55 – 60 complete the gaps with the most appropriate option to fill in.)

55) Reginald couldn’t have entered the exam;

a) he had left his valid documents at home.

b) he would take some friends with him.

c) he met with us later.

d) he knows what it means to lose.

56) ______________________. The back door seems to have been broken.

a) The storm just missed this part of the country.

b) You should have locked it, alright?

c) The thief must have used the window.

d) The convict can’t have lock-picked the front door.

57) The funeral ceremony has begun so,

a) let’s get the party started

b) show some respect, OK?

c) throw some flowers at his face

d) you may kiss the bride

58) Ali may have known about the incident; therefore, pretty unlikely

a) and he is quite knowledgeable, though

b) yet he was with us the whole day

c) better than all of us

d) however he won’t say a word about it

59) Sir Alfred, the late, ________________.

a) is always late, look at the watch!

b) will tell you all the details

c) was a very mean person

d) lives in Samstown

H. USE OF ENGLISH (30 points)

Statistics is a mathematical science __(60)__ the collection, analysis, interpretation or explanation, and presentation of data. It is applicable to a wide variety of academic disciplines, from the natural and social sciences to the humanities, and to government and business. Statistical methods __(61)__ summarize or describe a collection of data; this is called descriptive statistics. __(62)__ patterns in the data may be modeled in a way that accounts for randomness and uncertainty in the observations, and then used to draw __(63)__ about the process or population being studied. This is called inferential statistics. Both descriptive and inferential statistics comprise applied statistics. There is __(64)__ a discipline called mathematical statistics, which is concerned with the theoretical basis of the subject.

60) a) instead of

b) in accordance with

c) as a matter of fact

d) due to the fact

61) a) has been used

b) must have been used
The term “emotional intelligence” was probably first used in an unpublished dissertation in 1986. In 1990 it (65) ___ into the field of scientific psychology, defined as “the ability to monitor (66) ___ and others’ feelings, to (67) ___ among them and to use this information to guide one’s thinking and action.” The concept developed (68) ___ a growing emphasis on research into the (69) ---- of emotion and thought.

65) a) was being introduced  b) had been introduced  
c) would be introduced  d) was introduced

66) a) one’s own  b) one another’s  
c) oneself  d) each other’s

67) a) identify  b) distribute  
c) justify  d) discriminate

68) a) off  b) against  c) out of  e) under

69) a) alternation  b) participation  
c) interaction  d) complication

70) (I) Acid rain is a cocktail of acidic chemicals that is carried by the wind and delivered by the rain hundreds, even thousands, of miles from its origin. (II) In spite of this, the cheapest means of solving the problem is to increase energy efficiency. (III) Damaging or killing forests, lakes, wildlife, humans, buildings, works of art, it is one of the most serious environmental threats. (IV) It is worst in Europe and North America. (V) However, its damaging effects have been felt as far afield as Southern India, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, South-East Asia, Eastern China and Australia.

(I) A fable is a short story which teaches a lesson. (II) Some fables are no longer than a paragraph of prose, while others are short poems. (III) The characters are usually animals, but they talk and act like people. (IV) However, it is said that Aesop, a Greek slave, wrote most of the fables. (V) In fact, the meaning of the fable is often made clear at the end by what one of these animals wisely says.

72) (I) The first match was invented in 1827 by the English pharmacist John Walker. (II) The tip of this match was coated with a mixture of antimony sulfide and potassium chlorate that was held onto the wooden matchstick by gum arable. (III) Other and more efficient matches were developed later. (IV) When this tip was rubbed on a rough surface, friction produced enough heat to ignite the chemicals. (V) The burning chemicals then produced enough heat to ignite the wooden matchstick.

73) (I) Keeping a diary is a valuable activity for young people. (II) It helps them learn to express their beliefs, their experiences and their desires. (III) The rereading of a diary which has been kept for several years helps the writer to realize how his attitudes may have changed and how his mind has grown. (IV) The attitude of the young has changed a great deal over the past few decades, in both desirable and undesirable ways. (V) It also serves as a factual record of events that might otherwise be difficult for a person to recall.

74) (I) An easy way to find direction is by means of a watch, a stick and the Sun. (II) In addition, it is possible to find directions during the morning and afternoon. (III) Hold the stick upright at the outer end of the hour hand on the watch. (IV) Turn the watch...
slowly until the shadow of the stick falls along the hour hand. (V) South will lie halfway between the shadow and the twelve on the watchface.

A) I       B) II          C) III     D) IV

75)  (I) Costume dolls from foreign lands show how other people dress. (II) For hundreds of years, the Japanese have paid the highest honour to their dolls. (III) They hold a three-day Festival of Dolls on the third day of the third month of each year. (IV) Sometimes this celebration is called the Girls' Festival. (V) This is because all Japanese girls celebrate their birthdays at that time, even if it falls on some other day.

a) I       b) II         c) III     d) V

76)  The arrival of the pop star caused ________ among the awaiting crowd of fans.

a) madness         b) insanity
c) violence                           d) hysteria

77)  Tina worked as a reporter for a local newspaper before she was ________ by the TV Channel to read the news.

a) dismissed   b) fined
c) disappointed              d) hired

78)  Their ________ of the price increase in the holiday was that currency fluctuations had caused it.

a) explanation   b) construction
c) illumination           d) exhibition

79)  There is always a significant amount of ________ in and around Birmingham between seven and nine in the morning, which causes commuters to waste a lot of time in traffic.

a) destruction b) congestion
c) construction d) blockage

80)  My ________ to planning a picnic without planning any alternative was that, in September, the weather could be awful.

a) revelation b) objection
c) grievance d) proposal

81)  The captors were __________ with the prisoners of war and treated them kindly.

a) jealous b) selfish
c) compassionate d) extravagant

82)  The High Street is closed while the gas pipes are repaired, and traffic is being ________ around the outskirts of the town.

a) deterred b) distracted
c) influenced d) diverted

83)  The fingerprints left at the scene of the crime revealed the __________ of the murderer.

a) personality b) perception
c) identity d) appearance

84)  __________ we have been forced to cancel our next month's team trip to Poland.

a) voluntarily b) regretfully
c) apologetically d) occasionally

85)  Her parents have been very ________ while she has been at medical school, which she has really appreciated.

a) destructive b) critical
c) supportive d) dependent

86)  One of the ________ of introducing the Euro as a currency in the UK is that the national government loses some control over the money used within the country.

a) aflections b) injuries
c) implications d) imprints

87)  One of the best ________ of this mobile telephone is that it can be connected to the Internet.

a) marks b) features
c) tools d) implements

88)  There has been a lot of__________ in the city centre recently. Telephone boxes have been destroyed, bus shelters are covered in graffiti and litter bins have been set on fire.

a) vandalism b) paganism
c) congestion d) pollution
89) Alaska is so _________ populated that there is still about 2.6 square kilometers of land per person.
   a) gloomily   b) closely   c) abundantly   d) thinly

90) I bought a selection of cream and brown clothes so that I would have a number of _______ from relatively few garments.
   a) collars   b) overalls   c) uniforms   d) outfits

91) Elephants, which are normally quite peaceful, become aggressive when their young are ________ as by lions.
   a) threatened   b) planted   c) deterred   d) declared

92) Mark was disqualified from the examination because he had been caught ________. He was copying his answers from the student sitting in front of him.
   a) lying   b) cheating   c) stealing   d) spying

93) Lorenzo Piper Davis was the first African American to play for the 'Boston Red Sox', but he was dropped from the team because of racial _________ . However, he still became a star playing for the Birmingham Black Barons.
   a) development   b) aggression   c) feature   d) prejudice

94) Diving has been a/an _________ sport since 1880, and it was included in the Olympics for the first time in 1904.
   a) constant   b) violent   c) aggressive   d) competitive

95) A film I have wanted to see for ages is on television tomorrow, but as I will be in my German class, I will have to ________ it and watch it later.
   a) trace   b) duplicate   c) record   d) photocopy

96) When the President and his wife ________ from their official jet, they were met by the Ambassador and his wife.
   a) ascended   b) jumped   c) boarded   d) disembarked

97) You shouldn't have any problems understanding Onur because he can speak English ________ now.
   a) fluently   b) gracefully   c) swiftly   d) dutifully

98) Upon her arrival, Maria was ________ warmly by the family at the house where she would stay during her holiday in France.
   a) placed   b) greeted   c) situated   d) nourished

99) Tougher gun laws would be _________ by a large proportion of the American population, especially school teachers and concerned parents.
   a) positioned   b) widened   c) frightened   d) welcomed

100) An experienced and qualified dressmaker will ________ the trainees so that any mistake they may make will be noticed and rectified.
    a) design   b) supervise   c) conduct   d) divert