

## Sujet 2005 – TEST ANGLAIS – TREMPLIN 1

### Section 1: structure

**This section tests your ability to identify appropriate forms of standard written English.**

#### Directions

Each question contains a sentence that is incomplete in some way. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked a/ , b/ , c/ and d/. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

#### Example

**John Le Carré \_\_\_\_\_ for his novels on espionage.**

- a/ famous
- b/ has fame
- c/ is famous
- d/ who is famous

The sentence should read, “John Le Carré is famous for his novels on espionage.” Therefore c/ is the correct answer.

**Now begin work on the questions.**

**1. While he was watching his favourite series on the television a stranger rang the door bell and he \_\_\_\_\_ go and answer the door.**

- a/ must
- b/ obliged to
- c/ had to
- d/ has to

**2. After holding the meeting on the top floor they were all invited by the boss to go \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at a four star restaurant.**

- a/ at
- b/ for
- c/ in
- d/ from

**3. Paul Mac Allistairis \_\_\_\_\_ agents in the football premier league.**

- a/ one of the most famous
- b/ the most famous
- c/ the one most famous
- d/ the famous

**4. When a decision \_\_\_\_\_ next week by the club the members will know where they stand.**

- a/ is taking
- b/ be taken
- c/ takes

d/ is taken

**5. The new resident in the building had just moved in and politely asked her neighbour how long \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a/ had he been living there
- b/ he had been living there
- c/ was he living there
- d/ is he living there

**6. Pollution is and always will be an important issue \_\_\_\_\_ all governments need to give priority to.**

- a/ who
- b/ what
- c/ that
- d/ whom

**7. Cambridge, \_\_\_\_\_ in northern Massachusetts, lies just north of Boston and is separated from it only by the Charles River.**

- a/ a city
- b/ is a city
- c/ a city that
- d/ a city it is

**8. The Hurricane Hotel, \_\_\_\_\_ rooms face either the sea or the mountains, is set in tropical gardens and hires out horses to its guests.**

- a/ whose
- b/ which
- c/ whom
- d/ what

**9. Henry Ford, the founder of Ford Motors, \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of the last century.**

- a/ is born
- b/ born
- c/ was born
- d/ who was born

**10. The final candidate \_\_\_\_\_ at length for the position of Project Manager yet the interviewers were unable to agree on a decision.**

- a/ is interviewed
- b/ is interviewing
- c/ was interviewed
- d/ being interviewed

**11. The Blackbird spy plane was and \_\_\_\_\_ is the fastest manned jet to exist.**

- a/ still
- b/ yet
- c/ always
- d/ never

**12. The new reality show which is called The X Factor is nearly at an end, and the winner will be relying \_\_\_\_\_ the public votes.**

- a/ in
- b/ of
- c/ up
- d/ on

**13. If the fire had been real rather than a hoax the whole exam \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a/ would cancel
- b/ would have had to have been cancelled
- c/ will be cancelled
- d/ would have cancelled

**14. After long consideration the store detectives realised that there was no point \_\_\_\_\_ new cameras because results showed it didn't reduce theft.**

- a/ in installing
- b/ to install
- c/ for installing
- d/ to installing

**15. \_\_\_\_\_ the research uncovered some problems, the committee members decided to table the proposals temporarily.**

- a/ Since that
- b/ Even though
- c/ In spite of
- d/ Whatever

**16. The real aim this year is to reduce spending \_\_\_\_\_ one million dollars, something which has never been achieved.**

- a/ at
- b/ by
- c/ with
- d/ of

**17. These adverts will bring in revenue; \_\_\_\_\_, they can keep costs down.**

- a/ for example
- b/ on the whole
- c/ moreover
- d/ however

**18. The sudden recession made the partnership \_\_\_\_\_, which was unexpected and disappointing for all concerned.**

- a/ fail
- b/ to fail
- c/ failed
- d/ to be failed

**19. \_\_\_\_\_ everybody looked at them with surprise as most people didn't think they would turn up.**

- a/ By the time they arrived

- b/ When they arrived
- c/ In arriving
- d/ By arriving

**20. If Elton had taken Flight 468, he \_\_\_\_\_ in time for the start of the concert in Paris.**

- a/ arrives
- b/ was arriving
- c/ would have arrived
- d/ arrived

**21. The journalists advised the public \_\_\_\_\_ until the emergency services came on the scene.**

- a/ to keep back
- b/ keeping back
- c/ to keeping back
- d/ kept back

**22. Alan Smithers \_\_\_\_\_ allowing parents to choose their children's school makes good sense, because it tends to lever up quality and standards**

- a/ told
- b/ said
- c/ told to
- d/ said to

**23. The Sales Representative asked the customer \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a/ what she wanted in the product
- b/ what does she want in the product
- c/ what she was liking in the product
- d/ she wanted in the product

**24. The examiners made the examination so difficult that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a/ no one passed
- b/ any passed
- c/ anyone passed
- d/ not nobody passed

**25. The lessons became rather monotonous and \_\_\_\_\_ so after two weeks she decided to give up the course.**

- a/ bored
- b/ boring
- c/ interesting
- d/ interested

**26. If only the people of the country \_\_\_\_\_ that a tornado was going to hit them then perhaps the devastation wouldn't have been as great.**

- a/ knew
- b/ were knowing
- c/ had known
- d/ know

27. \_\_\_\_\_ many times the fishermen were told about the bad weather forecasts, they continually ignored the warnings and went to sea.

- a/ No matter
- b/ However
- c/ How
- d/ So

28. The new boss insisted \_\_\_\_\_ on a training session before the end of the month.

- a/ they go
- b/ going
- c/ to go
- d/ for going

29. I'm afraid we have run out of office stationery so \_\_\_\_\_ and ask downstairs.

- a/ you'd better go
- b/ you best go
- c/ you have go
- d/ you must to go

30. \_\_\_\_\_ if children go on eating the way they do in Britain there will be dramatic consequences in the future.

- a/ Which Market studies show that
  - b/ What Market studies show is that
  - c/ That which Market studies show
  - d/ Market studies, they shown that
- 

## Section 2: written expression

### Directions

The following sentences have four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked a/ , b/ , c/ and d/. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

### Example

Fresh, green vegetables are an excellent source vitamins.

- a/ Fresh
- b/ vegetables
- c/ an
- d/ source

The sentence should read, "Fresh, green vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins" Therefore d/ is the correct answer.

Now begin work on the questions.

**31. David Beckham used to be one of the best football player at Manchester United but now he plays for Real Madrid in Spain.**

- a/ used to be
- b/ player
- c/ plays
- d/ in Spain

**32. Before I act on that proposal, I will need looking into additional possibilities as I believe it will cost the company too much.**

- a/ Before
- b/ will need
- c/ looking
- d/ too much

**33. Every weekends they would go to visit their grandparents who lived two hundred miles away but they enjoyed themselves without a doubt.**

- a/ Every weekends
- b/ would go
- c/ lived
- d/ themselves

**34. Often when the weather is extremely hot, people have very thirsty but are not terribly hungry.**

- a/ Often
- b/ is
- c/ have
- d/ but

**35. Travelling by train is a good mean of getting from one end of the city to the other, but onlyif it doesn't break down.**

- a/ Travelling
- b/ mean
- c/ other
- d/ break down

**36. Thomas had lots of homework to make at the weekend so he didn't have time to go to the cinema with his friends.**

- a/ homework
- b/ make
- c/ to
- d/ his

**37. Whales are mammals, what means that they are warm-blooded and nurse their young.**

- a/ are
- b/ what
- c/ and

d/ their

**38. There are many insects in the world, most of which is harmless to humans.**

- a/ There are
- b/ of which
- c/ is
- d/ to

**39. Whichever the doctor tried it was almost impossible to calm the patient down so eventually he had to give her a sedative.**

- a/ Whichever
- b/ tried
- c/ to calm
- d/ had to

**40. The supermarket manager listened the workers in order to find out if there was a way of reducing shoplifting as it had increased by nearly ten percent in the last year.**

- a/ listened
- b/ reducing
- c/ by
- d/ the last

**41. Dorothy Bruce worked extensively during the second half of the nineteenth century to improve conditions in hospitals and the prisons.**

- a/ extensively
- b/ during
- c/ to improve
- d/ the

**42. The products which are offered by the company and its subsidiary is described on the following page.**

- a/ which
- b/ its
- c/ is
- d/ following

**43. The Chief Executive Officer said his staff that he would be resigning due to personal problems and there was a sudden silence which hung over the room.**

- a/ said
- b/ due to
- c/ sudden
- d/ over

**44. Due to a new advertising law, products such as crisps, sodas and chocolate will no more be shown on the television until after the watershed.**

- a/ advertising
- b/ such as
- c/ no more
- d/ until

**45. The truth is that levels of migration to the UK have more than tripled since the Labour Party has taken office in 1997.**

- a/ to
- b/ more than
- c/ since
- d/ has taken

**46. In addition to serving as members of the President's cabinet, the Attorney General is the head of the Justice Department.**

- a/ In addition
- b/ serving
- c/ members
- d/ the

**47. People in general believe it is more easy to learn English than any other language.**

- a/ believe
- b/ more easy
- c/ than
- d/ any

**48. The writer James Joyce often used a comic style to do a serious point.**

- a/ writer
- b/ often used
- c/ comic
- d/ to do

**49. It has been suggested that the warship Missouri is brought back to active duty at a cost of \$475 million yet many people disagree with this.**

- a/ has been
- b/ is brought
- c/ at
- d/ disagree

**50. Studies have shown that the new strategy is not also effective as the previous one.**

- a/ Studies
- b/ the
- c/ also
- d/ previous

**51. During his early years Sharon Osborne was considered to be one of the funniest comedians on the radio.**

- a/ During
- b/ his
- c/ funniest
- d/ on

**52. The new highly technical system responds at seconds to any emergency.**

- a/ The
- b/ responds
- c/ at

d/ any

**53. Mr. Fox had been working to his desk for over three hours before he decided it was time for a break.**

- a/ to
- b/ for
- c/ hours
- d/ for

**54. Sells of the product fell by forty percent due to the quality issue which occurred last December.**

- a/ Sells
- b/ fell
- c/ due to
- d/ occurred

**55. The United States Department of Education is administered by a cabinet official who appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate.**

- a/ administered
- b/ a
- c/ appointed
- d/ approval

**56. An extremely dangerous forms of flu has broken out in Scotland and the elderly are being advised to have the vaccination.**

- a/ forms
- b/ has broken out
- c/ advised
- d/ the

**57. To improvement the stability of the building a concrete foundation two feet thick must be installed.**

- a/ improvement
- b/ stability
- c/ feet
- d/ installed

**58. Even though it is illegal, much artists play in large cities to collect money and in general the police turn a blind eye.**

- a/ Even though
- b/ much
- c/ large
- d/ turn

**59. Iron is required to transport of oxygen from the lungs to the tissues and for the exchange of oxygen in the muscles.**

- a/ is required
- b/ of oxygen
- c/ and for
- d/ exchange

**60. While studying at the Manchester University she found the lectures so boring that she decided to give up the course before the end of term.**

- a/ the
  - b/ found
  - c/ so
  - d/ to give up
- 

### **Section 3: vocabulary**

#### **Directions**

**In this section, each question is a sentence with a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four choices and you should select the one that has the closest meaning to the underlined word or phrase.**

#### **Example**

**It was not until the nineteenth century that a bridge was built over the river at Bordeaux.**

- a/ created
- b/ constructed
- c/ prepared
- d/ linked

Here the word “constructed” is closest in meaning to “built”, so b/ is the best answer.

**Now begin work on the questions.**

**61. The meeting was delayed due to the fact that some of the employees weren't able to come.**

- a/ postponed
- b/ cancelled
- c/ put out
- d/ put forward

**62. All dogs in public parks have to wear muzzles and leashes, if not their owners may be prosecuted.**

- a/ collars
- b/ ropes
- c/ leads
- d/ cords

**63. Liverpool is the first city in England to ban smoking in public areas and it is believed that many cities will follow this example.**

- a/ permit
- b/ prohibit
- c/ induce
- d/ allow

**64. The fans simply stared at their idol when he walked past them in the underground, they were so surprised he was there.**

- a/ glanced
- b/ gaped
- c/ fixed
- d/ startled

**65. The Board of Directors had tried everything to persuade the employees not to go on strike, however one member had a suggestion: blackmail.**

- a/ bribery
- b/ scam
- c/ money laundering
- d/ money by post

**66. No matter how much she earned, she always seemed to be short of cash by the middle of the month.**

- a/ gained
- b/ won
- c/ made
- d/ took

**67. The voters felt disgruntled over the results of the elections.**

- a/ over the moon
- b/ happy
- c/ discontented
- d/ under the weather

**68. Student lodgings in the South of England can be very expensive but as you travel further north the price seems to decline.**

- a/ studies
- b/ trainings
- c/ accommodation
- d/ education

**69. The culprits were found and taken away as fast as possible before anyone realised what had happened in the studio.**

- a/ victims
- b/ perpetrators
- c/ innocent
- d/ the prisoners

**70. When going to university, students are quite surprised to find that lectures are compulsory.**

- a/ obligatory
- b/ optional
- c/ common
- d/ examined

**71. The lift hadn't been working all day and the workmen who were supposed to turn up to repair it didn't arrive.**

- a/ machine
- b/ stairway
- c/ elevator
- d/ escalator

**72. Although loved by millions and quite a gentleman, Tom Jones can be pompous at times.**

- a/ awful
- b/ viscous
- c/ self important
- d/ cunning

**73. The room seemed rather dingy to them so they finished their lunch and went outside for some fresh air.**

- a/ smelly
- b/ gloomy
- c/ hot
- d/ bright

**74. The fact that D.I.Y is still on the increase in England has made housewives around the country cross.**

- a/ content
- b/ unhappy
- c/ angry
- d/ sad

**75. While doing his stand up show, Jimmy Tarbuck thought that nobody had noticed but in fact one observant person in the audience had spotted that his wig had started to slip.**

- a/ hair piece
- b/ trousers
- c/ false leg
- d/ false arm

**76. Quitting was the best thing that she could have done and in her heart she knew that other opportunities would arise.**

- a/ Buying
- b/ Winning
- c/ Resigning
- d/ Speaking out

**77. The switchboard operator told the caller that she would be connecting her now.**

- a/ calling her
- b/ hanging her up
- c/ putting her through
- d/ ringing her off

**78. He decided to go and fetch them so they didn't have to walk home in the rain.**

- a/ pick them up
- b/ pick them off

- c/ pick them of
- d/ pick them out

**79. The company dug their heels in until the others gave in.**

- a/ stuck to their guns
- b/ won in on
- c/ shouted at them
- d/ continued

**80. A fortnight ago the share prices weren't looking good but with the reduction in the price of oil things couldn't be better.**

- a/ Four days
- b/ Forty days
- c/ Two weeks
- d/ Two days

**81. Outside the classroom, the teacher hadn't realised it but two of the students had been eavesdropping throughout the whole lesson.**

- a/ listening in
- b/ watching
- c/ spying
- d/ photographing

**82. Some of her work colleagues felt that she had to put up with many difficulties whether at work or at home.**

- a/ give in to
- b/ get rid of
- c/ abandon
- d/ tolerate

**83. It is not illegal for firms to conceal some information from their Directors.**

- a/ give
- b/ hide
- c/ make public
- d/ take

**84. They decided that the only way of making her feel any better was a cuddle.**

- a/ hug
- b/ win
- c/ party
- d/ game

**85. The new water Coca Cola launched in England was one of the biggest marketing blunders in history.**

- a/ successes
- b/ surprises
- c/ progresses
- d/ failures

**86. Many English tourists are surprised at how rude people can be abroad.**

- a/ kind
- b/ impolite
- c/ uneducated
- d/ sincere

**87. The postal strike had a negative impact on the service so the firm had to send their bills by private courier.**

- a/ post
- b/ letters
- c/ invoices
- d/ budget

**88. The appalling conditions at the new factory made the buyers change their minds immediately.**

- a/ fantastic
- b/ terrific
- c/ good
- d/ awful

**89. After being outside all morning they thought it best to go indoors as they realised they were soaked.**

- a/ drenched
- b/ dirty
- c/ cold
- d/ tired

**90. The man behind Microsoft is one of the most successful business men in the world and has been raking it in due to his intelligent managerial skills.**

- a/ appreciated
- b/ making a lot of money
- c/ targeted
- d/ pursuing it in

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#### **Section 4 : reading comprehension**

In this part you will read passages on various topics then answer questions about them. Choose the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d) which best answers the question or completes the given sentence.

#### **Questions 91 - 96**

The French footballer Thierry Henry's search for the meaning of the unusual expression "va-va-voom" is over. Even though millions of British people believed the phrase was thought up by the man himself, unfortunately this is in fact only a myth. The latest edition of the Concise Oxford Dictionary has the answer. One of more than 2,000 new inclusions in the 11<sup>th</sup> edition published last week, the official definition of Henry's favourite word is "the quality of being exciting, vigorous, or sexually attractive".

Va-va-voom first appeared in the lyrics of a 1950s song and is used in an advertisement for Renault cars featuring the Arsenal and France star. Its inclusion in the new dictionary proves the power of the media in influencing language. These adverts are very powerful, but they are of short-term duration. In three or four years' time if you ask someone where the phrase "va-va-voom" comes from they probably wouldn't recognise it. However the inclusion of these phrases sells dictionaries.

Thousands of new words have been added to the dictionary, following a selection process which began with 100 readers in English-speaking countries scouring every form of printed material and the internet. Lexicographers then drew up a shortlist using a points system which was based on the length of time a word has been in use, and how widely it is used.

The war in Iraq is another source for new entries, which include "embed", a journalist who is attached to a military unit during a conflict. Other additions from modern urban life include pole dancing, speed dating and metrosexual.

**91. The main topic of the passage is**

- a/ an explanation of the phrase va-va-voom
- b/ the development of new phrases in the English language
- c/ Thierry Henry's advertising career
- d/ Renault's use of language in advertising

**92. According to the passage what are the origins of the expression va-va-voom?**

- a/ An advert for Renault
- b/ The lyrics of a 1950s song
- c/ Thierry Henry invented the expression
- d/ It comes from a French expression

**93. According to the passage which of the following statements is true?**

- a/ New expressions will last for a long time
- b/ Thierry Henry does not know the meaning of va-va-voom
- c/ New expressions increase dictionary sales
- d/ Few words have been added to the dictionary

**94. The word "scouring" in line 14 is closest in meaning to**

- a/ changing
- b/ wording
- c/ imagining
- d/ searching for

**95. The expression "drew up" in line 15 is closest in meaning to**

- a/ wrote out
- b/ sketched
- c/ found
- d/ considered

**96. According to the passage which of the following is NOT mentioned as a source for new entries?**

- a/ Overseas wars
- b/ Modern city life
- c/ Advertising
- d/ Renault cars

## Questions 97 - 105

Clays that could be used for making various types of pottery were plentiful in colonial North America, as of course was wood to fire the potters' kilns. Consequently, ceramics were made to serve local needs from the earliest days of colonial settlement. Then and for many years to come, not only bricks, but roof tiles and kitchen, dairy, and table equipment were made of coarse red earthenware. These were simple, utilitarian forms that were usually washed or splashed with protective and sometimes decorative glazes of various colours.

These practical wares were made in many places, with some regional differences in form and decoration. Outstanding was the highly distinctive pottery of the Pennsylvania Germans, with colourful, sprightly design and inscriptions. A wide variety of forms were made, from pitchers, jugs, plates, and mugs to flowerpots, shaving basins, and toy whistles. Two basic decorative techniques were employed: slip decoration and sgraffito. Both methods were centuries old and both were practised in other areas of the country. Slip decoration was achieved by drawing with coloured liquid clay, or "slip", on the pottery with a goose quill before the final firing. Sgraffito designs were scratched through a slip coating with a stick, revealing the red clay base beneath. Graphic motifs and inscriptions were commonly taken from folk images and folklore carried over from Europe to North America.

Stoneware, made of finer and denser clays that were fired at a much higher temperature than ordinary earthenware, was produced as early as the eighteenth century. The harder body of this ware could be glazed merely by throwing salt into the kiln when the fire was at its hottest. The result was a thin, colourless, very hard coating that was impervious to liquids. It was also resistant to acids, so that salt-glazed stoneware was popular for containers for vinegar, pickles, preserves, and the like. The practical advantages of this type of ware were obvious, and it was produced in various regions of the country throughout the nineteenth century. Most stoneware was grey with decoration painted freehand in cobalt blue.

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

- a/ The techniques of painting colonial pottery
- b/ The advantages of firing colonial pottery at high temperatures
- c/ The influence of European design on early North American pottery
- d/ The different types of pottery made during the colonial period

**98. The word "Consequently" in line 2 is closest in meaning to**

- a/ in addition
- b/ as a result
- c/ periodically
- d/ usually

**99. The word "coarse" in line 5 is closest in meaning to**

- a/ rough
- b/ refined
- c/ rare
- d/ light

**100. According to the passage, all of the following were true of the production of North American pottery EXCEPT:**

- a/ The materials needed were easily available.
- b/ There was abundant wood for firing kilns.
- c/ The pottery was mostly used for decorative purposes.

d/ The pottery was usually glazed.

**101. The phrase “highly distinctive” in line 8 means that Pennsylvania German pottery**

a/ had its own particular style

b/ used widely popular designs

c/ had a limited variety of shapes

d/ was created in different regions of North America

**102. What can be inferred from the passage about the pottery decorations of North American colonists?**

a/ Sgraffito designs were found only on pottery in Pennsylvania.

b/ Traditional methods were used to decorate everyday objects with bold designs

c/ Sgraffito and slip decoration were used on different types of clay.

d/ The colonial techniques of decorating earthenware had not been used in Europe for centuries.

**103. According to the passage, the images decorating North American pottery usually represented**

a/ common scenes from daily life of the colonists

b/ scenes from the ships that carried the colonists to North America

c/ traditional European figures and motifs

d/ characters from European literature that was popular in North America at the time

**104. What is the relationship between the first and second paragraphs in the passage?**

a/ The second paragraph provides detailed examples of the craft mentioned in the first.

b/ The second paragraph continues the description of a process begun in the first.

c/ The paragraphs describe contrasting methods of producing pottery.

d/ The paragraphs describe kinds of pottery made in different periods of American history.

**105. It can be inferred from the passage that stoneware was an improvement over earthenware because stoneware**

a/ was made of colourless clay

b/ was durable

c/ was cheap to make

d/ could be painted with great detail

### **Questions 106 - 112**

One of the most successful commercial products ever launched is said to have come about as the result of a mistake. In 1896, Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia, was selling a nerve tonic known as 'French Wine Cola - Ideal Nerve Tonic'. By accidentally adding fizzy water instead of still water to the recipe a pharmacist called John S. Pemberton invented what has today become the most popular soft drink in the world: Coca-Cola. Along with its closest rival - Pepsi - which appeared on the market three years later, Coke has enjoyed phenomenal success worldwide, particularly in the past fifty years. Indeed, old Coke bottles and 'limited edition' cans can often fetch considerable sums from collectors, and there are even stores which deal exclusively in Coke products and memorabilia.

What could possibly account for the amazing success of Coca-Cola? How has this combination of carbonated water, sugar, acid and flavourings come to symbolize the American way of life for most of the world? After all, even the manufacturers could hardly describe Coke as a healthy product since it contains relatively high amounts of sugar

(admittedly not the case with Diet Coke which contains artificial sweeteners instead of sugar) and phosphoric acid, both of which are known to damage teeth.

One explanation may be found in the name. The original recipe included a flavouring from the coca plant and probably included small amounts of cocaine (an addictive substance), but since the early part of this century all traces of cocaine have been removed. However, Coke (like all cola drinks) also includes a flavouring from the cola tree; cola extract contains caffeine, which is a stimulant, and the Coca-Cola company adds extra caffeine for good measure. While caffeine is not thought to be an addictive substance in itself, there is considerable evidence that over a period of time the consumption of caffeine has to be increased in order for its stimulating effect to be maintained, and so sales of Coke perhaps benefit as a result.

A more likely reason for the enduring popularity of Coke may, however, be found in the company's enviable marketing strategies. Over the years it has come up with some of the most memorable commercials, tunes, slogans and sponsorship in the world of advertising, variously emphasizing international harmony, youthfulness and a carefree lifestyle. Few other companies (arguably including Pepsi) have been able to match such marketing ploys so consistently or effectively. As suggested earlier, the influences of American culture are evident just about everywhere, and Coca-Cola has somehow come to represent a vision of the United States that much of the rest of the world dreams about and aspires to. Perhaps drinking Coke brings people that little bit closer to the dream.

**106. In paragraph one “cans can often fetch considerable sums” means**

- a/ Coke is quite expensive in some parts of the world
- b/ collectors consider carefully how much they pay for a can of coke
- c/ some collectors will only drink Coke in exclusive stores
- d/ certain Coke cans are worth a lot of money as collectable items

**107 “Along with its closest rival- Pepsi” in paragraph one refers to the fact that**

- a/ Coke and Pepsi work very closely together
- b/ Pepsi is Coke’s only competitor
- c/ Coke and Pepsi are competitors in the same market
- d/ Coke and Pepsi between them keep rivals out of the market

**108. Describing Coke’s marketing strategy as “enviable” in paragraph four, means**

- a/ the strategies are based on envy
- b/ Coke’s marketing staff are encouraged to be envious of each other’s ideas
- c/ people are persuaded to buy Coke because they are envious of others
- d/ rivals are envious of the Coke company’s successful methods of marketing

**109. In the passage “variously emphasising” in paragraph four is closest in meaning to**

- a/ stressing at different times
- b/ using a wide variety of emphasis
- c/ stressing at the same time
- d/ using a particular order of emphasis

**110. In the passage in paragraph two “both of which” refers to**

- a/ phosphoric and acid
- b/ sugar and artificial sweetener
- c/ sugar and phosphoric acid
- d/ artificial sweetener and phosphoric acid

**111. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “memorabilia”?**

- a/ clothing
- b/ souvenirs
- c/ containers
- d/ packages

**112. In the last sentence of the passage the writer implies that**

- a/ many people wish for a lifestyle like they imagine most Americans have
- b/ most people would like to live in America
- c/ drinking Coke reminds a lot of people of visiting America
- d/ living in the United States is a bit like living a dream

### **Questions 113 - 120**

In the nineteenth century, as paper machines turned out increasingly wider rolls of paper at faster speeds, the supply of fiber for paper became a concern. Until then cloth rags were the primary source, but supplies of them were inadequate to satisfy the growing need. The search for a way to make paper out of trees, therefore, began in earnest. As early as 1719, it was observed that wasps make paper like nest material by chewing wood fiber, but no way of reducing whole trees into individual fibers was known until around 1840 when wood-grinding machines were developed. As in the groundwood process used today, logs in early wood-grinding machines were forced sideways against large rotating stones that simply tore away the fibers, which fell into a tank of water. Although this invention would lead to a giant industry, groundwood paper was slow to gain acceptance in some regions. For one thing, it had a dirty grey appearance much like the groundwood paper used for modern newspapers, so some publishers rejected it as inferior to the white paper made from cloth rag fiber. However, groundwood paper had two major selling points: it printed well and it was much less expensive than paper made from rags. Eventually, groundwood paper, known as newsprint, became a medium for daily newspapers all over the world.

For publications requiring greater durability, newsprint was inadequate because the process in making it involved reducing practically the entire log into pulp not just the fiber. This efficiency made groundwood paper inexpensive, but because certain chemicals that bond the trees' fibres together were not removed, sheets would discolour and turn brittle. Much effort was expended in an attempt to remove these chemicals, leaving only the fibres.

In the mid-nineteenth century, a plant near Philadelphia succeeded in developing a procedure for removing such chemicals - the soda process - that worked satisfactorily for woods with low resin content such as hemlock and poplar. Various improvements in the chemistry were developed in succeeding years so that pine, fir, and other woods could also be used for paper. These breakthroughs resulted in the sulphite and sulphate processes of chemical pulping that later became the most popular process of producing paper.

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

- a/ The history of making paper from wood
- b/ The role of groundwood paper in the newspaper industry
- c/ The development of machines for making paper
- d/ The chemistry of making paper from wood

**114. The phrase “turned out” in line 1 is closest in meaning to**

- a/ improved

- b/ spoiled
- c/ rotated
- d/ produced

**115. In lines 4-6 why does the author mention wasps?**

- a/ To compare the quality of paper-like wasp nest material to that of groundwood
- b/ To explain how the idea of making paper from wood originated
- c/ To indicate the date of the earliest known attempt to make paper from wood
- d/ To explain by comparison how the first wood grinding machines operated

**116. What does the groundwood process of the nineteenth century have in common with the groundwood process currently used?**

- a/ In both, stones are used to remove fiber from logs.
- b/ In both, logs are forced against each other sideways.
- c/ In both, water is sprayed on fibers to separate them.
- d/ In both, the outer layers of logs are removed before grinding.

**117. According to the author, why did some people in some areas at first reject groundwood paper?**

- a/ It was too expensive
- b/ It was difficult to print
- c/ It did not look attractive
- d/ It could not be reused

**118. The phrase “selling points” in line 13 is closest in meaning to**

- a/ purposes
- b/ technical problems
- c/ market advantages
- d/ processes

**119. Why was newsprint inadequate for lasting quality publications?**

- a/ Because the making of it was too lengthy
- b/ Because almost the whole log needed to be reduced into pulp
- c/ Because only the fiber had to be reduced into pulp
- d/ Because it was too expensive

**120. The word “practically” in line 17 is closest in meaning to**

- a/ nearly
- b/ gradually
- c/ totally
- d/ systematically

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## ANSWERS

1. c/ had to
2. b/ for
3. a/ one of the most famous

4. d/ is taken
6. c/ that
7. a/ a city
8. a/ whose
9. c/ was born
10. c/ was interviewed
11. a/ still
12. d/ on
13. b/ would have had to have been cancelled
14. a/ in installing
15. b/ Even though
16. b/ by
17. c/ moreover
18. a/ fail
19. b/ When they arrived
20. c/ would have arrived
21. a/ to keep back
22. b/ said
23. a/ what she wanted in the product
24. a/ no one passed
25. b/ boring
26. c/ had known
27. b/ However
28. a/ they go
29. a/ you'd better go
30. b/ What Market studies show is that
31. b/ player
32. c/ looking
33. a/ Every weekends
34. c/ have
35. b/ mean
36. b/ make
37. b/ what
38. c/ is
39. a/ Whichever
40. a/ listened
41. d/ the
42. c/ is
43. a/ said
44. c/ no more
45. d/ has taken
46. c/ members
47. b/ more easy
48. d/ to do
49. b/ is brought
50. c/ also
51. b/ his
52. c/ at
53. a/ to
54. a/ sells

55. c/ appointed
56. a/ forms
57. a/ improvement
58. b/ much
59. b/ of oxygen
60. a/ the
61. a/ postponed
62. c/ leads
63. b/ prohibit
64. b/ gaped
65. a/ bribery
66. c/ made
67. c/ discontented
68. c/ accommodation
69. b/ perpetrators
70. a/ obligatory
71. c/ elevator
72. c/ self important
73. b/ gloomy
74. c/ angry
75. a/ hair piece
76. c/ Resigning
77. c/ putting her through
78. a/ pick them up
79. a/ stuck to their guns
80. c/ Two weeks
81. a/ listening in
82. d/ tolerate
83. b/ hide
84. a/ hug
85. d/ failures
86. b/ impolite
87. c/ invoices
88. d/ awful
89. a/ drenched
90. b/ making a lot of money
91. b/ the development of new phrases in the English language
92. b/ The lyrics of a 1950s song
93. c/ New expressions increase dictionary sales
94. d/ searching for
95. a/ wrote out
96. d/ Renault cars
97. d/ The different types of pottery made during the colonial period
98. b/ as a result
99. a/ rough
100. c/ The pottery was mostly used for decorative purposes
101. a/ had its own particular style
102. c/ Sgraffito and slip decoration were used on different types of clay
103. c/ traditional European figures and motifs
104. a/ The second paragraph provides detailed examples of the craft mentioned in the first

105. b/ was durable
106. d/ certain Coke cans are worth a lot of money as collectable items
107. c/ Coke and Pepsi are competitors in the same market
108. d/ rivals are envious of the Coke company's successful methods of marketing
109. b/ using a wide variety of emphasis
110. c/ sugar and phosphoric acid
111. b/ souvenirs
112. a/ many people wish for a lifestyle like they imagine most Americans have
113. a/ The history of making paper from wood
114. d/ produced
115. b/ To explain how the idea of making paper from wood originated
116. a/ In both, stones are used to remove fiber from logs
117. c/ It did not look attractive
118. c/ market advantages
119. b/ Because almost the whole log needed to be reduced into pulp
120. a/ nearly