



- Question 19:** A large number of workmen \_\_\_\_\_ because of the economic recession.  
 A. have laid down      B. has laid aside      C. have been laid off      D. has been laid out
- Question 20:** Her mother, \_\_\_\_\_ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.  
 A. who      B. that      C. whom      D. whose
- Question 21:** My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, \_\_\_\_\_ he gave up after 2 months.  
 A. therefore      B. when      C. until      D. but
- Question 22:** Having traveled to different parts of our country, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs  
 B. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs  
 C. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us  
 D. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs
- Question 23:** The government was finally \_\_\_\_\_ by a minor scandal.  
 A. put back      B. brought down      C. pulled down      D. taken down
- Question 24:** The water supply of our home city has failed to \_\_\_\_\_ average purity requirements.  
 A. see      B. meet      C. own      D. hold
- Question 25:** Books and magazines \_\_\_\_\_ around made his room very untidy.  
 A. that lie      B. laying      C. which lied      D. lying

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.**

- Question 26:** Peter's main subject at university is electronics.  
 A. The university lets Peter major in electronics.  
 B. Electronics is among the subjects that Peter likes.  
 C. Peter thinks electronics is a special subject.  
 D. Peter majors in electronics at university.
- Question 27:** I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.  
 A. I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party.  
 B. I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party.  
 C. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.  
 D. If only I had come to her birthday party.
- Question 28:** No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer.  
 A. All but Jane managed to produce the correct answer.  
 B. Only Jane failed to answer the question correctly.  
 C. Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer.  
 D. Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.
- Question 29:** Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problems of endangered species.  
 A. Environmentalists are expressing their gratitude towards people who are better aware of the problems of endangered species.  
 B. People owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species to the efforts of environmentalists.  
 C. People have no idea about the problems of endangered species in spite of the efforts of environmentalists.  
 D. Environmentalists are doing their best to make people aware of the problems of endangered species.
- Question 30:** I could not get the job because I did not speak English well.  
 A. I would have spoken English well if I could get that job.  
 B. I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.  
 C. Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.  
 D. I failed to get the job because of my poor English.
- Question 31:** Although the teacher explained the theory clearly, the students found it hard to understand it.  
 A. Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to the students.  
 B. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.

- C. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.
- D. Despite the teacher's clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.

**Question 32:** "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

- A. He blamed the firemen for their discouragement.
- B. He criticized the firemen for their discouragement.
- C. He praised the firemen for their courage.
- D. He asked how brave the firemen were.

**Question 33:** I would have worn the right shoes if I had known I was going to do all this climbing.

- A. I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable.
- B. As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.
- C. I did not go climbing because I did not have the right shoes.
- D. I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes.

**Question 34:** The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle.

- A. Whenever I see the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle.
- B. Whenever my uncle sees the man in that painting, he misses me.
- C. Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting.
- D. I am recalling my uncle whenever I look at the man in that painting.

**Question 35:** A small hotel was the only choice of place to stay at during my trip to London.

- A. I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London.
- B. I was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London.
- C. There were a lot of hotels for me to choose from during my trip to London.
- D. I had different choices of where to stay during my trip to London.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 36 to 45.**

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (36)\_\_\_\_\_ banishing poverty. Even the simplest technologies can transform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral-rehydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death (37)\_\_\_\_\_ from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (38)\_\_\_\_\_ for those who most need them. Solar panels, batteries and light bulbs are still beyond the purse of many, but where they have been installed they change lives. A decent light in the evening gives children more time for homework and extends the productive day for adults.

Kenya has a thriving solar industry and six years ago Kenyan pioneers also (39)\_\_\_\_\_ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (40)\_\_\_\_\_ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (41)\_\_\_\_\_ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (42)\_\_\_\_\_ they own around 60 per cent of the world's technology, they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1,223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases.

People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines (43)\_\_\_\_\_ different prices around the world to suit (44)\_\_\_\_\_ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (45)\_\_\_\_\_.

*Adapted from "The Price is Wrong" in "Focus on IELTS Foundations" by Sue O'Connell, Pearson Longman, 2006*

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Question 36:</b> A. to             | B. at           | C. with         | D. for                |
| <b>Question 37:</b> A. amount         | B. penalty      | C. toll         | D. number             |
| <b>Question 38:</b> A. enough cheaply | B. cheap enough | C. enough cheap | D. cheaply enough     |
| <b>Question 39:</b> A. were starting  | B. had started  | C. started      | D. have been starting |
| <b>Question 40:</b> A. in             | B. at           | C. by           | D. on                 |
| <b>Question 41:</b> A. have been made | B. were made    | C. are made     | D. made               |
| <b>Question 42:</b> A. unless         | B. however      | C. when         | D. while              |
| <b>Question 43:</b> A. with           | B. to           | C. at           | D. on                 |
| <b>Question 44:</b> A. which          | B. what         | C. where        | D. that               |
| <b>Question 45:</b> A. the poor       | B. the rich     | C. the wealthy  | D. the better-off     |

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55.**

Archimedes' Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is totally or partially immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. The principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to explain floating and sinking, and why objects seem lighter in water. It also applies to balloons.

The key word in the principle is “upthrust”, which refers to the force acting upward to reduce the apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block with a volume of  $100\text{ cm}^3$  is dipped in water, it displaces an equal **volume** of water, which has a weight of approximately 1 N (3.5 oz). The block therefore seems to weigh about 1 N less.

An object will float if its average density is less than that of water. If it is totally submerged, the weight of the water it **displaces** (and hence the upthrust on it) is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of the water, until the weight of the water displaced by the submerged part is exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density **six tenths** that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the weight of fluid displaced is the same as the block's own weight. If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes' principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks.

It is also because of Archimedes' principle that ships float lower in the water when they are heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust). In addition, they cannot be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in the sea, since fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give the necessary **upthrust**. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough weather.

*From "Archimedes' Principle", Microsoft® Student 2008 [DVD]. Microsoft Corporation, 2007.*

**Question 46:** What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

- A. It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- B. It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- C. It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- D. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.

**Question 47:** The word “**volume**” in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. loudness
- B. quantity
- C. frequency
- D. length

**Question 48:** The word “**displaces**” in the passage almost means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. takes the place of
- B. takes place
- C. replaces with a new one
- D. puts in position

**Question 49:** If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sink
- B. float
- C. inflate
- D. drift

**Question 50:** A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. go up and down then sink
- B. float with a half of its volume under water
- C. float with an equal volume of its volume under water
- D. sink immediately when submerged

**Question 51:** A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is made of wood
- B. is lighter
- C. has buoys
- D. has a special shape

**Question 52:** The phrase “**six tenths**” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. 6 and 10
- B. 10/6
- C. 10 of 6
- D. 6/10

**Question 53:** The word “**upthrust**” in the passage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. upward push
- B. upper side of an object
- C. upturned force
- D. upside-down turn

**Question 54:** Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fresh water is 'lighter' than sea water
- B. there's too much salt in sea water
- C. sea water is 'saltier' than fresh water
- D. fresh water is more polluted

**Question 55:** Archimedes' Principle explains why \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all objects will float
- B. Archimedes became famous
- C. objects seem lighter in water
- D. humans can swim

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

**Question 56:** We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

- A. an active society    B. an inactive society    C. a physical society    D. a working society

**Question 57:** A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

- A. uncomfortable    B. responsive    C. calm    D. miserable

**Question 58:** We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

- A. slow down    B. turn down    C. put down    D. lie down

**Question 59:** She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

- A. mean    B. amicable    C. kind    D. hospitable

**Question 60:** Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

- A. honest    B. kind    C. pleasant    D. thoughtful

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.**

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph.

The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a *daguerreotype*.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **handheld** camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

*From "Reading Power" by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries*

**Question 61:** The first photograph was taken with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a small handheld camera    B. a very simple camera  
C. a daguerreotype    D. new types of film

**Question 62:** Daguerre took a picture of his studio with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a new kind of camera    B. a very simple camera  
C. special equipment    D. an electronic camera

