

READING 1

Blood is thicker than water. Many young people, though, spend more time with their friends than with their family. They value their friends' opinions more and enjoy their company. When it's time to visit grandma or go to a cousin's wedding, teenagers often prefer to be left at home. But are they missing out?

In Asia, over 40% of children live in families with other adults such as aunts, uncles and grandparents in addition to their parents. In South Africa, it is almost 70%. On the other hand, in Western countries, less than 25% of children live in extended families. Is the lack of close contact with relatives putting some children at a disadvantage?

The people they live with have a great influence on the way children grow up. Those who live with their extended family have many advantages. They usually get lots of love and attention. Grandparents often have more time to read to children and play with them. As they are often retired, they are not always busy and stressed as many parents are. They have learnt to be patient and they have already **handled** most of the problems children and young people face.

It is good for children to grow up to understand the needs of older people: they may become more caring and less selfish if they spend time helping their grandparents. Children learn about the past from grandparents' stories. Sometimes they feel closer to their grandparents than to their parents.

Young adults often feel that living alone will be exciting, but they forget that it can also be lonely. By remaining with the family during this stage of their lives, they can avoid this. They can also save money for their education and future. Friends are important to young people, but friends come and go. Your family is always on your side. Grandparents won't be there forever. Appreciate them while you can.

1: What does the writer imply with the proverb "Blood is thicker than water"?

- A. People should spend more time with family
- B. Blood contains more heavy elements
- C. People should not leave their family
- D. Family is more important than anyone else

2: What percentage of children in The United States live with their extended family?

- A. Over 25%
- B. Nearly 40%
- C. Around 20%
- D. 70%

3: The word "handled" in paragraph 3 means _____.

- A. conducted
- B. picked up
- C. dealt with
- D. won

4: What helps children in extended families learn about the past?

- A. Great influence of the family
- B. Close contact with relatives
- C. Grandparents' stories
- D. Advantages of living at home

5: What can be the main idea of the passage?

- A. The influences of living in an extended family on children
- B. What the old can help with educating children
- C. How children can be more caring
- D. Appreciate grandparents while we still can

READING 2

Every country has its own codes of etiquette. For example, it is common for people in the United States and in Britain to use first names quickly, even in a letter or a fax. Such instant familiarity is much less acceptable in the rest of Europe and Asia, where even business partners and colleagues of many years' acquaintance address each other by the equivalent of Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss with the last name. Therefore, when addressing a European, we should stick to the last name unless he/she suggests that we use his/her first name. Also, we should not interpret the other person's formality as stiffness or unfriendliness. On the other hand, if a partner with a North American or British background uses our first names right away, we shouldn't be surprised.

In many Western countries, including the United States, a person who does not maintain good eye contact is regarded as being a slightly suspicious, or dishonest person. Americans tend to associate people who avoid eye contact as unfriendly, insecure, untrustworthy, and inattentive. In contrast, the Japanese lower their eyes when they speak to a superior to show a gesture of respect. In Latin America as well as in some African cultures, people have longer looking time, but **prolonged** eye contact from an individual of lower status is considered disrespectful. In the United States, it is considered rude to stare, regardless of who is looking at whom. In contrast, the polite Englishman is taught to pay strict attention to a speaker, to listen carefully, and to blink his eyes to let the speaker know he or she has been understood as well as heard. A widening of the eyes can be interpreted differently, depending on circumstances and cultures. Regardless of the language being used, an American may interpret a Chinese person's widened eyes as an expression of astonishment instead of its true meaning - politely expressing anger.

6: Good eye contact is highly appreciated in many Western cultures and so _____.

- A. a person who avoid eye contact can be regarded as being a distrustful person
- B. a person who has a close look into your eyes is a respectable one

- C. people consider good eye contact as a gesture of respect
 D. a person who avoid eye contact pay attention to other people
- 7:** The word “**prolonged**” in paragraph 2 means _____
 A. expanded B. produced C. continued D. lengthened
- 8:** The Japanese lower their eyes so that they can _____.
 A. be friendly B. show his attentiveness
 C. pay strict attention to a speaker D. show respect to their superiors
- 9:** What can be inferred from the passage?
 A. A European suggests that we use his/her first name in most cases
 B. A polite American tends to stare at his/her partner
 C. A formal behavior in one culture may be interpreted as friendly by people from other cultures
 D. Most Americans use the first name very quickly when addressing their new acquaintance
- 10:** What can be the main idea of the reading passage?
 A. Eye contact in many Western cultures
 B. A Chinese often shows his interest by widening his eyes
 C. Rules of behavior are not the same in different countries
 D. Non-verbal forms of communication

GAPFILL: Choose the best answer

- 11:** Sue thought “It would be a good idea for you to see a doctor,” Sue said. → Sue _____ me to see a doctor.
 A. advised B. threatened C. suggested D. warned
- 12:** He wanted to know _____ to park there.
 A. that they were allowed B. whether they were allowed
 C. were they allowed D. if were they allowed
- 13:** I _____ at the window display when suddenly someone _____ on shoulder.
 A. was looking - was tapping B. was looking - tapped C. am looking – tapped
 D. was looking - tap
- 14:** _____ you _____ Camilla when you were at school?
 A. Have ... known B. Did ... know C. Do ... know D. Were ... knowing
- 15:** I told you _____ switch off the computer, didn't I ?
 A. not B. not to C. don't D. to not
- 16:** “Ok mum, I'll do my homework,” said Laura. → Laura _____ her homework.
 A. requested B. reminded C. promised D. offered
- 17:** The old man _____ the street when a taxi nearly hit him.
 A. crosses B. has crossed C. was crossing D. is crossing
- 18:** The foreign coach left the stadium immediately after the match _____.
 A. finished B. was finished C. was finishing D. has finished
- 19:** “Hats off! You've finally succeeded,” she said to the boy. → She _____ his success.
 A. congratulated the boy on B. reminded the boy of
 C. asked the boy about D. warned the boy against
- 20:** The children _____ that their parents were always checking up on them.
 A. persuaded B. reminded C. complained D. threatened
- 21:** She begged them _____.
 A. to let her going to the disco B. to let her go to the disco
 C. letting her go to the disco D. let her go to the disco
- 22:** “You look drop dead gorgeous in this new dress, Mary,” Bob said. → Bob _____ Mary on her new dress.
 A. mentioned B. commented C. complimented D. congratulated
- 23:** “Yes, I made a mistake,” the inspector said. → The inspector _____ a mistake.
 A. admitted to have made B. agreed to make C. admitted having made D. apologized to have made
- 24:** The door suddenly _____ and a stranger _____ into the room.
 A. opened – walked B. opened - was walking
 C. was opening - walked D. was opening - was walking
- 25:** The last time I saw Robert, he looked very relaxed. He explained that he'd been on holiday the _____ week.
 A. earlier B. following C. next D. previous
- 26:** I'll let you know as soon as I _____ any news.
 A. will have B. had C. has D. have
- 27:** While I was waiting at the airport, I suddenly realized that I _____ my passport at home.

- A. had left B. leave C. left D. have left
- 28:** He just doesn't understand why is the car not working properly.
 A B C D
- 29:** "No, I really don't want to stay the night, Sophia," Ann said. → Ann _____ not staying the night at Sophia's house.
 A. insisted on B. denied C. refused D. wanted
- 30:** "I'll be back before 8.30," said Sue. → Sue _____ before 8.30.
 A. offered to be back B. promised to be back
 C. encouraged to be back D. said that I would be back
- 31:** When I rang Rachel some time last week, she said she was busy _____.
 A. that B. then C. the D. this
- 32:** "Only when donkeys fly," Roger said. → Roger _____ me.
 A. advised B. didn't agree with C. insisted on D. persuaded
- 33:** The company should tell its employees _____.
 A. what's going on B. it is what going on C. what it is going on D. what is it going on
- 34:** When I was young, I _____ to play the guitar by a friend.
 A. teach B. taught C. am taught D. was taught
- 35:** "Are you getting on well with your new class?" "I _____ any problems so far."
 A. don't have B. am not having C. hadn't had D. haven't had
- 36:** They suggested that she _____ abroad to study.
 A. goes B. going C. went D. go
- 37:** "My sister works in a Travel Agency." "How long _____ there?"
 A. is she working B. does she work C. did she work D. has she been working
- 38:** Susan told me at the party yesterday that she _____ herself very much.
 A. has enjoyed B. was enjoying C. is enjoying D. enjoys
- 39:** "There is a fierce dog out there," said the boy to the girl. → The boy _____ a fierce dog.
 A. showed the girl to B. ordered the girl to look at C. offered to give the girl D. warned the girl of
- 40:** Judy _____ going for a walk, but no one else wanted to.
 A. promised B. admitted C. offered D. suggested

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

TENSE

Models:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I've never read such a good book.
→ It's the best book I've ever read. | 7. It's a long time since we went out.
→ We haven't been out for a long time. |
| 2. He started studying Spanish two years ago.
→ He has been studying Spanish for two years. | 8. I've never eaten Chinese food before.
→ It's the first time I've ever eaten Chinese food. |
| 3. When did he start work?
→ How long is it since he started work?
→ How long ago did he start work? | 9. He started cleaning as soon as the guests (had) left.
→ He didn't start cleaning until after the guests had left. |
| 4. They haven't reached Madrid yet.
→ They still haven't reached Madrid. | → He started cleaning when the guests (had) left.
→ He waited until the guests had left before he started cleaning. |
| 5. He moved to London two months ago.
→ He has been in London for two months. | 10. We joined the club a month ago.
→ We've been members of the club for a month. |
| 6. He hasn't been out for two months.
→ The last time he went out was two months ago. | |

Complete the sentences with **NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS** including the words in bold.
DO NOT CHANGE this word.

- She didn't go out until after Philip had called.
before → She waited until went out.
- She started taking lessons ten years ago.
been → She ten years.
- How long ago did he move to Canada?
moved → How long is to Canada?
- I've never driven such a fast car!

ever → It's the driven.
 5. We haven't been abroad for two years.
time → The last two years ago.
 6. How long is it since you visited Spain?
visit → When Spain?
 7. She has never eaten lobster before.
time → It's the lobster.
 8. He hasn't turned up yet.
still → He up.
 9. The last time I saw Emily was six months ago.
for → I
 10. When did Patricia finish writing her essay?
since → How finished writing her essay?
 11. She took up knitting five years ago.
been → She five years.
 12. They have never been outside Britain before.
first → It's the outside Britain.
 13. He can't speak Italian yet.
still → He Italian.
 14. How long is it since they met?
ago → How meet?
 15. They waited until sunrise before they got up.
get → They sunrise.
 16. I haven't eaten meat for six months.
since → It's ate meat.
 17. I've never seen such a pretty girl.
ever → She's the seen.
 18. She picked up her son and then she stopped by the supermarket.
after → She picking up her son.
 19. The thieves broke in during our travel.
while → The thieves traveling.
 20. The postman came in the middle of our lunch.
having → The postman came lunch.

REPORTED SPEECH

1. John told Helen he was sorry he had argued with her.
to → John with her.
 2. "How long have you been looking for a new job, Alison?" asked Paul.
looking → Paul wanted to know how for a new job.
 3. "You took my pencil!" Mark said to Mandy.
of → Mark his pencil.
 4. Don't forget to take your keys," said Dad.
me → Dad my keys.
 5. "I hate the English weather," said Celine.
about → Celine the English weather.
 6. "You must have another piece of apple pie, Laura," said Grandad.
on → Grandad another piece of apple pie.
 7. "I'll never let you down," Ian told Elizabeth.
promised → Ian down.
 8. "You never put the cap on the toothpaste, John," said Mary.
complained → Mary the cap on the toothpaste.
 9. "I'm the best-looking boy in the class," said Greg.
that → Greg the best-looking boy in the class.
 10. "Would you like to come to lunch next Friday?" Bill said to me.
invited → Bill Friday.
 11. "I did not eat the biscuits," said Alex,

eating → Alex biscuits.
 12. "Let's go out for dinner," said Amanda.
going → Amanda dinner.
 13. "You must not touch these ornaments," said Lisa to us.
to → Lisa the ornaments.
 14. "He knows where the stolen paintings are," said Sue.
claimed → Sue the stolen paintings were.
 15. "You may now kiss the bride," said the priest to David,
permission → The priest kiss the bride.
 16. "Don't drive the car; the brakes aren't working," Dad said to me.
not → Dad warned me because the brakes were not working.
 17. "It's a boy!" said the midwife.
exclaimed → The midwife boy.
 18. "Please, please don't tickle me," she cried.
not → She her.
 19. "Do give me the money!" she said to me.
urged → She the money.
 20. "Yes, I think you are right to complain," said Lorna to me.
agreed → Lorna to complain.
 21. "Please leave me alone," Clare said to them,
asked → Clare alone.
 22. "I'm sorry I hurt your feelings, Jane," I said.
hurting → I feelings.
 23. "OK, it was me. I tore Mum's new dress," she said,
having → She Mum's new dress.
 24. "Call an ambulance immediately!" said Bob to the passer-by.
to → Bob an ambulance immediately.
 25. "Would you like me to do the washing-up?" said Dan.
to → Dan washing-up.
 26. "No, I won't go to the party with you," said Lena,
to → Lena party with me.
 27. "You can use my credit card," Jake said to me.
me → Jake credit card.
 28. "Go ahead, join the expedition," he said to her.
to → He join the expedition.
 29. "Go away or I'll lose my temper," he said to me.
his → He if I didn't go away.
 30. "Yes, I'll paint the bathroom," said Catherine.
to → Catherine bathroom.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1: A. concerned <u>ed</u> | B. oblig <u>ed</u> | C. supposed <u>ed</u> | D. conducted <u>ed</u> |
| 2: A. preserv <u>ed</u> | B. maintain <u>ed</u> | C. wonder <u>ed</u> | D. express <u>ed</u> |
| 3: A. conduct <u>ed</u> | B. conclud <u>ed</u> | C. concentrat <u>ed</u> | D. conceal <u>ed</u> |
| 4: A. belov <u>ed</u> | B. studi <u>ed</u> | C. inherit <u>ed</u> | D. ag <u>ed</u> |
| 5: A. diversifi <u>ed</u> | B. shock <u>ed</u> | C. fix <u>ed</u> | D. embarrass <u>ed</u> |
| 6: A. mend <u>ed</u> | B. conduct <u>ed</u> | C. ask <u>ed</u> | D. adjust <u>ed</u> |
| 7: A. exampl <u>es</u> | B. celebrat <u>es</u> | C. costum <u>es</u> | D. believ <u>es</u> |
| 8: A. trash <u>ed</u> | B. wash <u>ed</u> | C. consider <u>ed</u> | D. balanc <u>ed</u> |
| 9: A. confid <u>es</u> | B. approach <u>es</u> | C. clos <u>es</u> | D. wash <u>es</u> |
| 10: A. tak <u>es</u> | B. ancestor <u>s</u> | C. shar <u>es</u> | D. chor <u>es</u> |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 11: A. convey | B. understand | C. interact | D. interpret |
| 12: A. burden | B. unique | C. altar | D. worship |

13: A. partnership	B. equality	C. sacrifice	D. attitude
14: A. confidence	B. contribute	C. difficulty	D. permission
15: A. reject	B. follow	C. believe	D. obey
16: A. explain	B. refuse	C. offer	D. deny
17: A. protect	B. spirit	C. unity	D. image
18: A. prepare	B. extend	C. husband	D. benefit
19: A. admit	B. accuse	C. complain	D. wonder
20: A. attend	B. depend	C. punish	D. support

A. WORD FORMS

- The level of physical distance often indicates a _____ relationship or greater comfort between individuals. (CLOSE)
- We admired the actress who wore an _____ hat to the party. (ATTRACT)
- People in the USA and Canada aren't annoyed by children's _____ on Halloween night. (MISCHIEVOUS)
- The boy is rude, always answering my question _____. (POLITE)
- If you want to be healthier, get out there and _____, says Susan Pinker. (SOCIAL)
- This type of behavior is no longer _____ acceptable. (SOCIALIZE)
- What personal rules do you have about _____ with colleagues? (SOCIETY)
- Several recent studies have also linked _____ connection with physical health benefits. (SOCIABLE)
- Humans are born into _____ groups and live their entire lives as a part of society. (SOCIABLE)
- we _____ interact and socialize with people we do not know like a shop keeper. (FORMAL)
- Informal socializing is an important source of information, _____ and relations. (INTERACT)
- It is _____ to discuss your health, salary, finances or relationship problems for first time meeting. (WISDOM)
- It helps everyone _____ a higher level of professionalism in the office when no one has said something they regret outside of the office. (MAINTENANCE)
- The research aimed to consider the ways in which parents work at _____ positive parent-child relationships. (MAINTAIN)
- In today's society, e-mail and social media play a prominent role in business _____. (COMMUNICATE)
- It's normal for teenagers to be moody or seem _____. (COMMUNICATIVE)
- In many cases, we communicate information in nonverbal ways using groups of _____. (BEHAVE)
- Taking note of eye _____ is a natural and important part of the communication process. (MOVE)
- Objects and images are also tools that can be used to communicate _____. (VERBAL)
- The company had received complaints both _____ and in writing. (NON-VERBAL)
- We respond to thousands on _____ cues and behaviors including postures, facial expression, eye gaze, gestures, and tone of voice. (VERBALIZE)
- Nonverbal communication and behavior can _____ dramatically between cultures. (VARIETY)
- A frown can _____ disapproval or unhappiness. (SIGN)
- _____ expressions are also among the most universal forms of body language. (FACE)
- Research even suggests that we make judgments about people's intelligence based upon their _____ and expressions. (FACIAL)
- When a person looks _____ into your eyes while having a conversation, it indicates that they are interested and paying attention. (DIRECT)
- Gestures can be some of the most direct and _____ body language signals. (OBVIOUSLY)
- People often blink more rapidly when they are feeling distressed or _____. (COMFORT)
- The phrase "bedroom eyes" used to describe the look someone gives when they are _____ to another person. (ATTRACTIVE)
- The statue is a particularly _____ feature of the building. (ATTRACT)
- The room is arranged very _____. (ATTRACTION)
- Extensive _____ activity is also needed to address a growing problem of obesity in American children. (PHYSICALLY)
- Covering the mouth may be an effort to be _____ if the person is yawning or coughing. (POLITENESS)
- A thumbs up and thumbs down are often used as gestures of _____ and disapproval. (APPROVE)
- Culture is a set of norms that set standards for a society of what is _____ behavior. (ACCEPT)
- Your family is still a secure emotional base where your child feels loved and _____. (ACCEPTANCE)

37. People from _____ cultures contribute language skills, new ways of thinking, new knowledge, and different experiences. (DIVERSITY)
38. Cultural _____ makes the United States a much more interesting place in which to live for all of its inhabitants. (DIVERSE)
39. Culture shock is described as the feelings one experiences after leaving home culture to live in another _____ or social environment. (CULTURALLY)
40. Employers and employees must learn to _____ and work with the cultural differences of diverse workers. (RESPECTFUL)
41. You develop an understanding of the cultures, values and _____ of those who speak that language. (TRADITIONALLY)
42. Housework has _____ been regarded as women's work. (TRADITION)
43. She _____ her husband through many difficult times. (SUPPORTIVE)
44. For teenagers, parents and families are a source of care and emotional _____. (SUPPORTING)
45. _____ and close family relationships protect your child from risky behaviours. (SUPPORT)
46. Your family can build and support your child's _____, self-belief, optimism and identity. (CONFIDE)
47. Agreed household _____ give children and teenagers the sense that they're making an important contribution to family life. (RESPONSIBLE)
48. Cigarette smoking is _____ for about 90% of deaths from lung cancer. (IRRESPONSIBLY)
49. Tom is responsible for all the travel _____. (ARRANGE)
50. Having a positive attitude and doing away with negative thoughts _____ to one's well being. (CONTRIBUTION)