

In 1912, a German called Wegener declared that all the continents of the world had once been joined together and were now drifting around like giant rafts. His **(1)** attracted very little interest. In 1915, he published a book on continental drift. No one took it **(2)** But **(3)** the early 1960s, geologists **(4)** to realize that molten rock was seeping up from under the oceans and pushing the continents further away from **(5)** at around two and a half centimetres a year.

1.
 - A) ability
 - B) invention
 - C) comprehension
 - D) concern
 - E) claim
2.
 - A) deliberately
 - B) sensibly
 - C) fairly
 - D) regrettably
 - E) seriously
3.
 - A) under
 - B) by
 - C) over
 - D) at
 - E) from
4.
 - A) are beginning
 - B) have begun
 - C) were beginning
 - D) begin
 - E) would begin
5.
 - A) another
 - B) each other
 - C) the others
 - D) one other
 - E) any other

The Romantic Age in England was part of a movement that affected all the countries of the Western World. The forms of romanticism were **(6)** many and varied that it is difficult to speak of the movement as a whole. It tended to align **(7)** with the humanitarian spirit of the democratic revolutionaries. **(8)**, romantics were not always democrats and democrats were not always revolutionaries. Perhaps the **(9)** thing to say is that romanticism represented an attempt **(10)** the wonder of the world.

6.
 - A) so
 - B) as
 - C) both
 - D) neither
 - E) thus
7.
 - A) others
 - B) them
 - C) each
 - D) itself
 - E) themselves
8.
 - A) Even so
 - B) Since
 - C) Accordingly
 - D) In case
 - E) On the contrary
9.
 - A) safe
 - B) safest
 - C) safety
 - D) safely
 - E) safer
10.
 - A) having rediscovered
 - B) rediscovering
 - C) to rediscover
 - D) to have rediscovered
 - E) on rediscovering

Japan has a large number of great artists. Of all the artists of Japan, the one Westerners probably like and **(11)** best is Hokusai. He was a **(12)** unpredictable man who lived in as many as a hundred different houses and changed his name **(13)** times. Hokusai never painted in one period or style **(14)** very long at a time; he never seemed to stop **(15)** after something new.

11.

- A) disturb
- B) discover
- C) allow
- D) suspect
- E) understand

12.

- A) determined
- B) restless
- C) reliable
- D) consistent
- E) sensible

13.

- A) greatest
- B) the least
- C) at best
- D) mostly
- E) at least

14.

- A) through
- B) at
- C) for
- D) with
- E) over

15.

- A) to have been chased
- B) chasing
- C) having chased
- D) to chase
- E) being chased

The etymology of the word “chocolate” may remain **(16)** and open to debate even today; but there can be no real doubt that the ancient Aztec civilization lies at the origin of chocolate. The god Quetzalcoatl, gardener of paradise, was respected **(17)** guardian of the cacao tree, purveyor of both strength and wealth. The seeds, or beans, were used as a form of currency, valid **(18)** for the purchase of everyday items and for the payment of tribute money to the king. It was the spectacle of monkeys sucking the refreshing juices around the beans that first **(19)** men the idea of tasting them. From there, it was a short step to consuming the beans **(20)**

16.

- A) regular
- B) indifferent
- C) faithful
- D) uncertain
- E) suitable

17.

- A) just
- B) even
- C) like
- D) for
- E) as

18.

- A) not only
- B) either
- C) both
- D) as if
- E) more

19.

- A) having given
- B) gave
- C) had given
- D) to have given
- E) has given

20.

- A) themselves
- B) as theirs
- C) itself
- D) by them
- E) for them

Two years ago China joined the World Trade Organization and tariffs began to drop and the country began to grow richer. **(21)** Beijing hosts the 2008 Olympic Games, the people of the world **(22)** a city and a country that has been transformed. China is now **(23)** the largest economies in the world and it is becoming a **(24)** trading partner **(25)** the US.

21.

- A) Until
- B) When
- C) Unless
- D) As if
- E) Once

22.

- A) would find
- B) has found
- C) will find
- D) is finding
- E) finds

23.

- A) one of
- B) almost
- C) any of
- D) either
- E) even

24.

- A) particular
- B) significant
- C) narrow-minded
- D) persuasive
- E) self-conscious

25.

- A) to
- B) by
- C) of
- D) from
- E) against

The authors of Goodbye are two sisters and they are Korean Americans. The book tells the story of a young Korean girl who **(26)** to say "goodbye" to the neighbourhood **(27)** she has grown up. The family has decided to move to the US in search of **(28)** life. But the girl feels **(29)** to leave and has almost no desire to start a new life. It's a perfect cross-cultural story for an **(30)** globalized world.

26.

- A) would struggle
- B) was struggling
- C) had struggled
- D) struggled
- E) is struggling

27.

- A) that
- B) in which
- C) how
- D) from which
- E) there

28.

- A) best
- B) as good a
- C) better
- D) a better
- E) a best

29.

- A) peaceful
- B) eager
- C) reluctant
- D) liable
- E) decisive

30.

- A) increasingly
- B) indifferently
- C) enduringly
- D) improbably
- E) unlikely

Rome's great amphitheatre, the Colosseum, was commissioned by the Emperor Vespasian in 72 A.D. It was used for deadly gladiatorial combats and wild animal fights. **(31)** were staged, free of charge, by the emperor and wealthy citizens. It was built with a very practical design **(32)** 80 entrances allowing easy access for 55 thousand **(33)** Excavations in the 19th century **(34)** a network of rooms under the arena, from which animals **(35)**.

31.

- A) Others
- B) Any
- C) These
- D) The rest
- E) Of which

32.

- A) with
- B) for
- C) from
- D) out of
- E) to

33.

- A) crowds
- B) inhabitants
- C) invaders
- D) spectators
- E) population

34.

- A) supported
- B) disturbed
- C) compared
- D) claimed
- E) exposed

35.

- A) to have been released
- B) to be released
- C) will have been released
- D) could be released
- E) must be released

Over the last five years or so, the science of climate change has been firmly established. There is a general **(36)** among leading scientists that we are now **(37)** a major global warming problem. Over the last hundred years or so temperatures **(38)** by about 0.8°C, and we can attribute **(39)** of this to increased emissions of carbon dioxide **(40)** this has all happened after we started to burn fossil fuels.

36.

- A) condition
- B) permission
- C) agreement
- D) refusal
- E) intention

37.

- A) forced to
- B) faced with
- C) pulled up
- D) turned up
- E) found out

38.

- A) have risen
- B) had risen
- C) are rising
- D) would have risen
- E) will be rising

39.

- A) more
- B) much
- C) many
- D) the most
- E) any

40.

- A) as if
- B) though
- C) because
- D) unless
- E) when

On most clear, dark nights you can see a falling star if you keep looking. **(41)** falling stars are actually meteors. They are points of bright light that suddenly **(42)** in the sky, race toward the horizon, and disappear. For a long time, nobody **(43)** what a meteor was. But finally, those who study stars and the sky decided that a meteor is a piece of a comet that exploded long **(44)** Some pieces are **(45)** moving about the universe in paths that follow the original comet's orbit.

41.

- A) This
- B) These
- C) What
- D) That
- E) Which

42.

- A) appear
- B) discover
- C) confer
- D) exist
- E) illustrate

43.

- A) will know
- B) should have known
- C) knew
- D) was known
- E) could know

44.

- A) ago
- B) after
- C) over
- D) again
- E) during

45.

- A) almost
- B) rarely
- C) hardly
- D) still
- E) already

Opponents of day-care for children still call for women to return to the home, but the battle is really over. Now the question is: Will day-care continue to be **(46)** funded and poorly regulated, or will public policy introduce a system that rightly treats children as our **(47)** valuable national resource? Today, there is a fifty per cent chance that the mother of a young child **(48)** to the work force before **(49)** child's first birthday. An estimated 9.5 million preschoolers have mothers **(50)** work outside the home.

46.

- A) highly
- B) mostly
- C) mainly
- D) unnecessarily
- E) inadequately

47.

- A) much
- B) more
- C) most
- D) the least
- E) less

48.

- A) returned
- B) will return
- C) had returned
- D) should return
- E) has returned

49.

- A) her
- B) their
- C) our
- D) its
- E) hers

50.

- A) whose
- B) who
- C) whom
- D) of whom
- E) whoever

In the nineteenth century there was no easy way to heat water. People generally used fires to do it, **(51)** first they had to chop wood or collect coal, and then they had to light the fire and keep it burning. In cities, the wealthy heated their water with gas made from coal, but it didn't burn clean, and the heater had to be lit every time they wanted hot water; if they **(52)** to put out the flame, the tank could blow up. **(53)** in many areas, wood, coal or gas was expensive and hard to find. To get around these problems in rural areas, many farmers found a safer, easier and cheaper way to heat water: **(54)** painting a metal water tank black and putting it in the sun to absorb as much solar energy as possible. But even on clear hot days it generally took several hours to get the water hot, and it cooled off as soon as the sun **(55)**.

51.
A) once
B) before
C) if
D) but
E) since
52.
A) had forgotten
B) could have forgotten
C) will forget
D) forget
E) forgot
53.
A) Moreover
B) As a result
C) Even so
D) Therefore
E) Instead
54.
A) without
B) by
C) towards
D) in
E) within
55.
A) fell apart
B) broke up
C) went down
D) took off
E) ran away

London, which is the largest city in Europe, is home to about seven million people. **(56)** by the Romans in the 1st century A.D. as an administrative centre and trading port, the capital is now the main residence of the British monarchs, and the centre of government. **(57)** possessing many museums and art galleries, London has many other attractions, which make it an exciting city, **(58)** a wide variety of entertainment. Various cultural developments that have taken place recently **(59)** to the city's range of attractions. However, there are many other **(60)** towns to explore, such as the historic centres of York and Bath.

56.
A) Represented
B) Destroyed
C) Followed
D) Changed
E) Founded
57.
A) In addition to
B) Rather than
C) Compared to
D) In case of
E) Contrary to
58.
A) by
B) with
C) in
D) from
E) about
59.
A) had added
B) were adding
C) have added
D) will add
E) should have added
60.
A) competitive
B) dominant
C) efficient
D) fascinating
E) vague

The Spanish are famous for their natural sociability and appetite for life. They **(61)** to put as much energy into enjoying life as they do into their work. The **(62)** lazy Spaniard is a myth, but many people fit their work to the demands **(63)** their social lives, rather than be ruled by the clock. The day is quite long in Spain, and the Spanish have a word, *madrugada*, for the time between midnight and dawn, **(64)** city streets are often still full of people enjoying **(65)**.

61.

- A) knew
- B) are known
- C) have known
- D) were knowing
- E) are to be known

62.

- A) typical
- B) dissatisfied
- C) dominant
- D) unpleasant
- E) challenging

63.

- A) towards
- B) at
- C) of
- D) into
- E) through

64.

- A) where
- B) which
- C) that
- D) when
- E) how

65.

- A) their own
- B) theirs
- C) the other's
- D) one another's
- E) themselves

Cleopatra's Isle, now known as Sedir Adası, is a tiny site, **(66)** an overall length of only about three and a half kilometres, situated in southwestern Asia Minor. It is believed that Cleopatra landed there and **(67)** fell in love with it. It is **(68)** believed that the unique sand of the little beach on it was brought from Egypt **(69)** her pleasure by Mark Antony. This sand is truly a special kind, described as resembling a silkworm's eggs. This description is certainly accurate, for every sand grain **(70)** separate and distinct.

66.

- A) with
- B) which
- C) that
- D) its
- E) whose

67.

- A) carefully
- B) always
- C) rarely
- D) immediately
- E) repeatedly

68.

- A) yet
- B) sometimes
- C) already
- D) ever
- E) also

69.

- A) for
- B) at
- C) with
- D) about
- E) to

70.

- A) would have stood
- B) stands
- C) was standing
- D) had stood
- E) has stood

Today's tomatoes, peppers and other agricultural produce do not have the same nutritional value **(71)** the fruits and vegetables of 50 years ago. Recently, levels of protein and vitamins **(72)** by as much as 38%. A **(73)** reason is the new growing techniques. We are making plants grow bigger and faster but not better. **(74)** one piece of advice could be "Eat more fruit and vegetables to make up **(75)** the lower levels of protein and vitamins."

71.

- A) as
- B) like
- C) more than
- D) such as
- E) so as

72.

- A) would drop
- B) drop
- C) will drop
- D) have dropped
- E) would have dropped

73.

- A) relative
- B) likely
- C) gradual
- D) previous
- E) sensitive

74.

- A) Furthermore
- B) Likewise
- C) Therefore
- D) On the contrary
- E) For instance

75.

- A) from
- B) for
- C) with
- D) at
- E) by

The rising price of fertilisers and chemicals has forced Sri Lankan farmers to return to traditional farming methods. **(76)** the country's Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s was taking place, farmers had already started moving towards **(77)** these products, all of which promised increased crop yields and enhanced productivity. Now, the British non-governmental organization War on Want is collaborating with local farmers to promote **(78)** agriculture and self-sufficiency by encouraging organic farming. The projects **(79)** new forms of mixed-cropping, composting, seed cultivation and other inexpensive farming practises. All surplus produce is sold at local markets, providing many families with much needed money **(80)** education and health care.

76.

- A) When
- B) How
- C) Which
- D) Whereas
- E) After

77.

- A) to be used
- B) used
- C) to use
- D) being used
- E) using

78.

- A) agreeable
- B) sustainable
- C) replicable
- D) available
- E) describable

79.

- A) used to encourage
- B) would encourage
- C) were to encourage
- D) had encouraged
- E) encourage

80.

- A) for
- B) in
- C) over
- D) from
- E) to

The traditional Ottoman house was very practical. In fact, until the 19th century, **(81)** furniture was used. Space was used efficiently to meet the needs of daily life. Beds **(82)** simply mattresses, aired with the rest of the bedding in the morning, then rolled up and stored until night-time. Meals were served on a large tray, cleared away after eating. A large brazier (mangal) **(83)** the modern fireplaces used today. Low seating called sedir, was built on three sides **(84)** a room, and was covered with rugs (kilims). It was easy to keep the rugs on the floor clean and in good shape, **(85)** outdoor shoes were replaced by soft indoor slippers before entering the house.

81.

- A) little
- B) many
- C) least
- D) most
- E) much

82.

- A) had to be
- B) can be
- C) were
- D) have been
- E) should be

83.

- A) kept away
- B) worked out
- C) turned down
- D) substituted for
- E) dealt with

84.

- A) to
- B) near
- C) by
- D) at
- E) of

85.

- A) but
- B) as
- C) therefore
- D) unless
- E) although

Like yawning and coughing, scratching can be infectious. You see someone else scratching and soon you feel itchy yourself. Itch transmission has been investigated **(86)** showing people pictures of fleas and ants. This can make them scratch **(87)** watching someone else scratching produces the strongest response. A possible clue as to why this happens may be **(88)** when a drop of histamine, a substance given out in the body in response to an allergy, is dropped on someone's skin. This makes them itchy, but they scratch all over, not just where the drop was placed. This suggests a mechanism that makes us hypersensitive to skin sensations and lowers the threshold for wanting to scratch, which **(89)** the cause of infectious scratching. Why do we have it? Other primates also behave this way **(90)** several reasons. One theory is that it evolved in social species to help them notice and deal with parasitic infections.

86.

- A) on
- B) in
- C) by
- D) at
- E) for

87.

- A) so that
- B) but
- C) even if
- D) unless
- E) until

88.

- A) suspected
- B) neglected
- C) violated
- D) revealed
- E) hindered

89.

- A) may be
- B) should have been
- C) used to be
- D) could have been
- E) has to be

90.

- A) in spite of
- B) by means of
- C) as opposed to
- D) apart from
- E) due to