

Test Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate Number \_\_\_\_\_

**United Nations**  
**Language Proficiency Examination**

**ENGLISH**

(Practice Examination)

Total time: 3 hours, 10 minutes

Part II

			<u>Suggested time</u>
II.	Listening Comprehension	(25 points)	40 minutes
III.	Reading Comprehension	(30 points)	60 minutes
IV.	Vocabulary	(10 points)	15 minutes
V.	Grammar	(15 points)	25 minutes

ES97BOOK

## II. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(Approximate time: 40 minutes) (25 points)

### A. Dialogues

In this part of the Listening Comprehension test you will hear five dialogues. You will hear each dialogue twice. After the second reading, the question will be read once. After you hear the question, mark your answer immediately.

1. The reason for the party is to celebrate \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) a birthday
  - (b) a promotion
  - (c) an anniversary
  - (d) a victory
  
2. What does the woman find out about her leave?
  - (a) She has lost several of her vacation days.
  - (b) The record of her vacation days is wrong.
  - (c) She has to take her vacation before January.
  - (d) No one can take vacation leave in June.
  
3. What advice does the woman give?
  - (a) Ask the superintendent about other apartments in the neighbourhood.
  - (b) Ask the superintendent if he could lower the price of the rent.
  - (c) Offer to give the superintendent some extra money for himself.
  - (d) Forget about trying to find a large apartment in the city.
  
4. The woman in this conversation \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) asks the man to buy her a newspaper
  - (b) does not need anything from the grocery
  - (c) likes to shop for groceries by herself
  - (d) thinks the man may spend too much money
  
5. The woman \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) thought that the man was acting too seriously
  - (b) spilled coffee on the man's desk
  - (c) told the man a very funny joke
  - (d) brought the man a cup of coffee

## B. Statements

From item 6 to item 15, you will hear a total of 10 statements. Each will be read twice. After you hear each statement, mark the answer which most closely corresponds to the statement you heard.

Example:

You will hear the following sentence:

***Mr. Smith is in court today, but if you leave your number, I'll have him call you about your case when he returns.***

In your test booklets you will have to choose among four possible answers:

- (a) Mr. Smith is a merchant.
- (b) Mr. Smith is a doctor.
- (c) Mr. Smith is a lawyer.
- (d) Mr. Smith is a teacher.

The only answer which agrees with the first sentence is (c). Mark the correct answer for each question on your answer sheet.

- 6.
  - (a) Did the company accept you?
  - (b) Did the company call you back?
  - (c) Did the company reject you?
  - (d) Did the company reduce your salary?
  
- 7.
  - (a) No strategy has been decided upon yet.
  - (b) The explorations have been completed.
  - (c) Many strategies have already failed.
  - (d) No one is investigating the situation.
  
- 8.
  - (a) The butler tried hard to do it.
  - (b) It was difficult for the butler to do it.
  - (c) It was not likely that the butler had done it.
  - (d) The butler almost did it.
  
- 9.
  - (a) She said something rather funny.
  - (b) At least she said something funny.
  - (c) She was definitely not funny.
  - (d) The end of her reply was funny.
  
- 10.
  - (a) The conference will be held on Wednesday.
  - (b) Monday is the only free day that week.
  - (c) Friday will be too late for the conference.
  - (d) The conference must be held as soon as possible.

11. (a) The economy is having a slow recovery.  
(b) The economy should be better quite soon.  
(c) The economy will recover suddenly.  
(d) The economy will probably not get better.
12. (a) You might see her.  
(b) You have to see her.  
(c) You must see her.  
(d) You ought to see her.
13. (a) Book sales were good at the beginning of the year, but they are not so good now.  
(b) Book sales were not good at the beginning of the year, but they are better now.  
(c) Book sales were good at the beginning of the year, but they are even better now.  
(d) Not many books were on sale at the beginning of the year, but now it is possible to find more bargains.
14. (a) Mary was talking about a remarkable topic.  
(b) People did not like what Mary had said.  
(c) Mary's recent remarks were exceptional.  
(d) They liked everything except Mary's remarks.
15. (a) Her jokes were not ever very funny.  
(b) I do not know why I did not see her.  
(c) I never really saw her laugh.  
(d) What she was doing was not funny.

**C. News Items**

In this part of the Listening Comprehension test you will hear five news items. Each item will be followed by one question. You will hear each news item twice. After the second reading, the question will be read once. After you hear the question, mark your answer immediately. Be sure to begin with number 16 on your answer sheet.

16. How do scientists on Dr. Mortimer's research team explain their findings?
- (a) Mountain air is healthier than sea air.
  - (b) People living at high altitudes are generally harder workers.
  - (c) It is easier for people with heart conditions to live in thin air.
  - (d) People living at high altitudes have to exert themselves more.
17. According to the news bulletin, what have doctors at Columbia University discovered?
- (a) Elegant living is rapidly becoming a serious health risk.
  - (b) Excessive wine drinking led to the fall of the Roman Empire.
  - (c) Lead crystal wine bottles may make the wine in them poisonous.
  - (d) Port wine is seen as less elegant when served in lead crystal.
18. According to Professor Schwartz, why do so many women choose to retain their maiden names nowadays?
- (a) Only anti-feminists would be in favour of women taking their husbands' surnames.
  - (b) Women may wish to keep their own names for professional reasons.
  - (c) Women are less reluctant to get divorced nowadays.
  - (d) Women may be reluctant to change their names for fear of appearing to be anti-establishment.
19. According to this report, which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Even "unleaded" petrol releases lead through a car's exhaust.
  - (b) Cars that run on benzene need special filters on their exhaust.
  - (c) Special filters have mistakenly been removed from many cars.
  - (d) Cars using unleaded petrol should be fitted with special filters.
20. According to this news item, chronic gambling \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) is curable if treated with a series of appropriate drugs
  - (b) can be cured through therapies that control impulses
  - (c) may have a biological rather than a psychological basis
  - (d) is often associated with alcoholism and drug addiction

**D. Interview**

You will hear the following interview twice. First, you will hear the entire interview without interruption. The second time, the interview will be divided into two parts with questions following each part. Each question will be read once. After you hear a question, mark your answer immediately.

21. What does current research with the substance interferon seem to indicate about its usefulness in treating colds?
- (a) Interferon may have the effect of making those colds which do occur less severe.
  - (b) Interferon appears to be of little real use in the prevention of the common cold.
  - (c) Interferon may be the key to eliminating the common cold once and for all.
  - (d) Interferon appears to eliminate cold symptoms without affecting the cold itself.
22. According to Dr. Jordan, what is one of the reasons why doing research on remedies for the common cold is so difficult?
- (a) The actual cause of the common cold has not yet been determined.
  - (b) Adequate funding for research on the cold is no longer available.
  - (c) Pharmaceutical companies stand to lose money if a cure is found.
  - (d) Animals cannot be used in the research because they do not catch colds.
23. According to Dr. Jordan, which of the following is medically effective in treating a cold?
- (a) bed rest
  - (b) antihistamines
  - (c) lemon and honey
  - (d) nothing
24. Who among the following would probably get the most colds in a single year?
- (a) a young boy
  - (b) a young girl
  - (c) a middle-aged man
  - (d) a middle-aged woman
25. What possible explanation does Dr. Jordan give for the fact that people get more colds in the winter season and the rainy season?
- (a) People are more likely to be cold or wet during these seasons.
  - (b) People tend to stay indoors and, therefore, in closer contact.
  - (c) Viruses tend to multiply more rapidly in cold, damp conditions.
  - (d) People's resistance seems to be lower during these seasons.

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

(Suggested time: 60 minutes) (30 points)

#### A. Passages

Read the following seven passages carefully. Select the response to the comprehension questions which most accurately agrees with what you have read. Mark your answers on your answer sheet. Begin with number 26.

##### Passage 1

The potato, like other root crops, has an unearned reputation in some countries as an inferior food, or a poor person's staple. While roots are the main ingredient of the diet of half a million people, the potato's nutritive content of protein, fiber, minerals, and vitamins B1, B2 and C hardly makes it inferior. Medical researchers report that potatoes are even better than milk for malnourished children, who often cannot digest milk. Potatoes provide a high-quality protein similar to that in dairy products. Unfortunately, the potato is still out of reach of a poor person's budget in many developing countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines.

26. According to this passage, why might potatoes be better than milk for children who are improperly nourished?
- (a) Potatoes contain quite a bit of calcium.
  - (b) Potatoes have more B vitamins than milk.
  - (c) These children often cannot assimilate milk.
  - (d) These children often cannot find a supply.
27. The potato \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) does not deserve its bad reputation
  - (b) is the main food for half a million people
  - (c) is not available in many developing countries
  - (d) can hardly be called nutritious

##### Passage 2

"Anting" is a noun that is entering the language because of ornithologists, or bird watchers. Anting refers to an activity in which birds rub themselves with defence fluids or, sometimes, other bodily fluids of ants. In the past scientists thought anting had no function and that it was a vice like smoking or drinking. However, most ornithologists now think that birds use ant fluids to kill parasites. Among those ants that birds favour are the Azteca ants, which produce formic acid, a repellent so effective that it will drive off army ants. Birds often crash dive into Azteca nests and allow the insects to crawl all over their bodies, or they grasp them in their beaks and rub them through their feathers. The birds get such relief from their treatment that some appear to swoon and even lose their balance.

28. "Anting" \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) is an activity unique to bird watchers
  - (b) refers to the killing of Azteca ants by parasites
  - (c) is a relatively new word in the English language
  - (d) refers to the way ants defend themselves

29. Birds sometimes dive into Azteca ant nests because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) they lose their balance as they enter
  - (b) they are trying to kill the ants
  - (c) they are seeking relief from parasites
  - (d) they are repelled by the Azteca ants

### Passage 3

Tall children score slightly higher on intelligence tests and perform somewhat better academically than their shorter classmates, perhaps because more is expected of them, researchers for a National Health Examination survey have found. The magnitude of the difference is not large, however, and certainly not worth giving children growth hormones to make them taller, said Dr. Darrell Wilson of Stanford University. He and his colleagues concluded there was a definite link between height and scores on tests of both intelligence and achievement. The association remained even after controlling for other factors, including socioeconomic status, birth order, family size and rate of physical maturity. Dr. Wilson said the difference was small but significant.

The researchers based their findings on data from a study involving nearly 14,000 children from six to 17 years old.

30. One cause the researchers suggested for the connection between height and test scores was the tall children's \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) greater rate of physical maturity
  - (b) increased growth hormone production
  - (c) response to greater expectations
  - (d) general health and better nutrition
31. The researchers found that the difference between the test scores of tall and short children \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) can be linked to socioeconomic status
  - (b) is meaningful although it is small
  - (c) appears to be inexplicable
  - (d) is worthless for measuring intelligence



#### Passage 4

Worker involvement in the protection of health at work is gaining ground in the European Economic Community (EEC), where most States have overhauled their national laws on job safety during the past decade. Today, worker representatives should be informed and consulted on health and safety matters and they are entitled in one way or another to inspect workplaces and investigate accidents. The watchdog role is assigned to statutory work councils, safety delegates and voluntary bodies. But what rights do EEC workers actually enjoy, and how much real use have they made of them? A study of these questions recently published by the ILO reveals a chequered picture of greatly varying approaches and degrees of success.

32. In this passage the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) statutory work councils have done a great deal to protect worker health and safety
  - (b) most States in the EEC have taken a similar approach to worker safety
  - (c) the results of worker involvement in health protection have been uneven
  - (d) worker groups do not have enough power to enforce safety laws

#### Passage 5

The Pronunciation Research Unit, which is made up of three linguists and a clerk, is charged with upholding the standard of spoken language at the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Today, the unit concerns itself mostly with proper nouns, leaving ordinary vocabulary and grammar to the discretion of the announcers, who deliver the 2,000 hours of BBC broadcasting each week. Though many still speak the Queen's English, or the plummy, southern English known as Received Pronunciation, there is a good deal of room for variation now.

33. The author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the BBC broadcasters have learned to be very discreet
  - (b) the pronunciation of people from the south of England is changing
  - (c) nouns are the least problematic in terms of pronunciation
  - (d) accents other than Received Pronunciation are now acceptable

### Passage 6

A long time back a reviewer ridiculed William Carlos Williams for saying one reason a poet wrote was to become a better person. I was fresh out of graduate school and I easily sided with the reviewer. But now I see Williams was right. I do not think Williams was advocating writing as therapy, nor the naïve idea that after writing a poem one is less depraved. I believe Williams discovered that a lifetime of writing was a slow, accumulative way of accepting one's life as valid. We sweat through poem after poem to realize what dumb animals know by instinct and reveal in their behaviour: my life is all I have got. We are off to know ourselves, even if our method of learning is painfully convoluted. When you write you are momentarily telling the world and yourself that neither of you need any reason to be but the one you had all along.

34. The author of this passage has come to realize the value of writing as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) a means of coming to terms with your existence
  - (b) an efficient way of understanding your true feelings
  - (c) an aid to help you better understand your world
  - (d) a potential therapy for your instinctive behaviour

### Passage 7

There is a special kind of person who is more likely than most to take the first step to help and to stay with the effort to the end: the altruist. According to Dr. Staub, "There is a pattern of child-rearing that seems to encourage altruism in later years. A warm and nurturing relationship between parent and child is essential, but not enough in itself. The parents who transmit altruism most effectively exert a firm control over their children. Although they are nurturing, they are not permissive. They use a combination of firmness, warmth and reasoning. They point out to children the consequences to others of misbehaviour - and good behaviour. And they actively guide the child to do good, to share, to be helpful."

35. This passage suggests that some adults have become altruists because their parents \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) taught them to feel sorry for the less fortunate
  - (b) encouraged them in later years
  - (c) were not only encouraging but also strict
  - (d) taught them that misbehaviour deserves punishment

## B. Texts

In this section of the reading test, you will read two texts several paragraphs in length. Each text is followed by five comprehension questions. Mark your answer to each question on your answer sheet.

### Text A

1. To many developing countries, tourism has appeared to be a bonanza, a source of precious foreign exchange, a stimulant to foreign investment in splendid hotels and a creator of employment in service industries. Now there are many second thoughts as the real cost in economic distortion and pollution of the social environment is totalled up.

2. The distortion arises from land speculation in tourist areas, inflation of land values in principal cities and the unbalanced development that caters to the requirements of pleasure seekers from abroad as much as to the needs of the indigenous people. Roads, water supply and telecommunications are often designed with tourism primarily in mind. One critic estimates that infrastructural expenses of this kind, plus imports of luxury items to create creature comforts for visitors, consume more than two thirds of the foreign exchange derived from tourism.

3. But such economic costs may well be less than the psycho-social impact. At a recent international conference, the mischief wrought by the tourist industry was frequently referred to as catastrophic, especially in those areas described in travel folders as "upspoilt paradises". The conferees agreed that all too often travel does not heighten understanding between peoples of different cultures but intensifies prejudices on both sides and, among the host people, creates imitation, frustration, loss of traditional authenticity, commercialized hospitality and xenophobia.

4. This process has of course been observed before now, but it has been vastly accelerated by the speed, convenience and reach of the jet plane and by the economic feasibility of travel for masses of people. In Africa, for example, tourism is the most rapidly developing industry, with annual growth rates of 20 to 40 per cent in some countries. Moreover, the predominance of the packaged tour virtually precludes any real contact with local people and presents the traveller, not as an individual fellow human, but as a member of a closed party.

5. Though developing countries may be the most vulnerable, no country is immune. This year it is expected that visitors to one small Mediterranean country will outnumber the country's total population. To accommodate them, the most beautiful parts of the country's coast have been converted into tawdry vacationlands which create monumental pollution. So pervasive are the tourists there that the natives often feel like strangers in their own land. Though it may be too late to save this country, is there anything that can be done for areas where the numbers are not yet so great? Better education of both tourists and hosts seems the only hope.

Now mark the one phrase which best completes the statement in the multiple-choice questions which follow. Be sure to begin with number 36 on your answer sheet.

36. According to the author of the text, tourism in developing countries \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) has been an invaluable stimulant to economic development
  - (b) may not be as economically beneficial as was originally hoped
  - (c) has had greater economic costs than psycho-social impact
  - (d) has become a total social and economic disaster for all concerned
37. The development stimulated by tourism \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) has often not directly benefited the native inhabitants
  - (b) has not produced any foreign revenue for the host countries
  - (c) has not improved the infrastructure in most countries
  - (d) has all been concentrated in the capital cities
38. Participants in a recent conference on tourism expressed the belief that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) places described as “unspoilt paradises” are not the best areas for tourists
  - (b) the lack of hospitality from host country people causes frustration in tourists
  - (c) the economic costs of tourism are probably less than critics imply
  - (d) tourism does little to improve understanding between people of different countries
39. The author feels that the undesirable aspects of tourism \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) are the biggest problem developing countries currently face
  - (b) have been aggravated by too much contact between tourists and local people
  - (c) have been aggravated by the widespread availability of travel opportunities
  - (d) can no longer be overcome by most of the Mediterranean countries
40. The author says that people in one Mediterranean country \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) have found their monuments to be polluted
  - (b) are apt to be outnumbered by tourists
  - (c) have frequently had to move to arid vacationlands
  - (d) have found themselves outnumbering tourists

## Text B

1. It is just before dawn and the garden cross spider is getting ready for another hot summer's day. It is still dark, and being cold-blooded, he is feeling rather chilly. But he gets up and eats a few key strands of his web, and then sets about spinning a new one to serve for the coming day.
2. Theories abound as to why garden cross spiders (and most other web-building spiders) should find this seemingly pointless daily ritual necessary, and why they should do it in the cold pre-dawn. Researchers at Oxford University believe they have found at least part of the answer. The spiders are not eating their webs; they are drinking them.
3. Water is a big problem for spiders. Their lungs must be kept moist, but they lose a lot of liquid during the course of the day. Hunting spiders can wander off for a drink if they are thirsty, but web-builders must stick around - as it were - for their prey. Worse still, their webs are generally built in exposed places - good for catching flies, but bad for getting dried out by the wind. Flies are juicy, and satisfy thirst as well as hunger, but if they are scarce, the spiders have a problem.
4. The researchers found that the webs catch a lot of moisture, as well as flies. By eating its web, a spider can take up enough water to restore 10 per cent of its daily respiratory loss. Webs are consumed in the humid pre-dawn because this is when they are wettest. And, as a bonus, a web spun in the moist morning air is better able to soak up water for the following day.
5. The water taken up by the spider silk also helps to capture prey. The glue with which spiders coat their webs is stickier when wet. Maximising the water content of the thread thus increases the chances of catching and keeping unwary flies. It also contributes to the extraordinary elasticity which allows a web to intercept flying insects without snapping.
6. Spiders' webs are made from two different types of silk - structural and capture thread. Structural silk is rigid and gives the web strength. It is the capture silk that does the clever tricks. It can stretch without strain by up to four times its original length to absorb the momentum of an incoming fly. It then springs back without sagging when the strain is removed.
7. The presence of water is crucial to these properties. The researchers had previously found that a liquid droplet on the stretched silk acts as a miniature windlass, reeling it back in by the power of its surface tension. They also knew that water was necessary for the capture web to be able to stretch in the first place. But they did not know why.
8. So they enlisted the help of some chemists from Cambridge, who discovered that the capture web has regions of highly mobile molecules - more like a liquid than a solid. The chemists believe that these molecules are flexible "springs" connecting rigid crystalline regions of the silk. With a little more research, they should be able to work out the composition of both the flexible and the rigid units. Armed with this information, they might even be able to produce their own drinkable stretch material one day.

Now mark the one phrase which best completes the statement in the multiple choice questions which follow.

41. Spiders' webs \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) are eaten when it rains heavily
  - (b) are eaten for their water content
  - (c) are less efficient when wet
  - (d) absorb less moisture early in the day
42. Which of the following is NOT cited as a reason why web-building spiders get thirsty?
- (a) They cannot leave their webs to look for water.
  - (b) They frequently spin their webs in places unprotected from the wind.
  - (c) A shortage of flies can leave them with insufficient moisture.
  - (d) They get very sticky after they have spun their webs.
43. The capture web \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) retains its elasticity after impact
  - (b) can absorb a fly four times its own size
  - (c) gives the web its main strength
  - (d) does not break when the prey is removed
44. The word 'it' in paragraph 7 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) a liquid droplet
  - (b) stretched silk
  - (c) a miniature windlass
  - (d) water
45. The chemists from Cambridge \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) discovered how to make even better stretch material
  - (b) discovered the existence of flexible and rigid units in the capture web
  - (c) believe that the function of the flexible units is to stabilize the web
  - (d) believe that the rigid crystalline areas could be made more flexible

**IV. VOCABULARY**

(Suggested time: 15 minutes)(10 points)

The following section contains 10 questions. Select the one word or group of words that best completes each sentence. Be sure to begin with number 46 on your answer sheet.

46. The resolution was adopted for three \_\_\_\_\_ reasons.  
(a) compelling (c) corrosive  
(b) concentrate (d) covetous
47. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that she reach the capital with the prisoner's pardon.  
(a) unimportant (c) haphazard  
(b) imperative (d) fortunate
48. Because they did not want him to succeed, they made every effort to \_\_\_\_\_ his plans.  
(a) pursue (c) prevent  
(b) flaunt (d) thwart
49. John brought all the \_\_\_\_\_ he needed for the camping trip.  
(a) glare (c) gore  
(b) gear (d) gleam
50. Several members of the department \_\_\_\_\_ her statement.  
(a) reformed (c) verified  
(b) signified (d) informed
51. I strongly resent your last comment. Kindly \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(a ) take back (c) remove  
(b) withdraw (d) recall
52. The development of microprocessors represents a great technological \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) break-out (c) break-up  
(b) breakdown (d) breakthrough
53. She appeared to be \_\_\_\_\_ with troubles.  
(a) burdened (c) lauded  
(b) buoyant (d) lucid

54. The woman was shocked by the \_\_\_\_\_ details of the crime.

- (a) simple (c) unaffected  
(b) pompous (d) lurid

55. This contract is \_\_\_\_\_; on no account can it be breached.

- (a) defining (c) tying  
(b) fastening (d) binding

The following section contains 10 questions. Select the one word which is closest in meaning to the word underlined in the given sentence. Be sure to begin with number 56 on your answer sheet.

56. It is important that our organization help to defray the cost of the operation.

- (a) uncover (c) offset  
(b) deter (d) determine

57. When we reached the evacuation centre, the area was ablaze.

- (a) cleared out (c) in distress  
(b) on fire (d) built up

58. The report was concerned with the prospects of outer space exploration.

- (a) difficulties (c) possibilities  
(b) costs (d) goals

59. He is one of the most emulated photographers.

- (a) admired (c) studied  
(b) rewarded (d) copied

60. Susan paid the delivery man grudgingly.

- (a) unwillingly (c) dejectedly  
(b) generously (d) quickly

61. The doctors in the emergency room are known to be callous.

- (a) friendly (c) insensitive  
(b) concerned (d) methodical

62. This programme has resulted in greater prosperity for the farmers of the region.

- (a) adversity (c) appreciation  
(b) affluence (d) autonomy



63. Were the diplomat's answers candid?
- (a) planned (c) silly  
(b) honest (d) convincing
64. His report is justly famous for its approach to pollution.
- (a) simply (c) only  
(b) recently (d) rightly
65. The minister withstood all objections to the proposal.
- (a) denied (c) answered  
(b) resisted (d) excused

**V. GRAMMAR** (Suggested time: 25 minutes) (15 points)

In each of the following items select the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Be sure to begin with number 66 on your answer sheet.

66. He wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) why did she persist in making the error  
(b) why she persisted in making the error  
(c) why did she persist to make the error  
(d) why she persisted to make the error
67. A: "How many weeks have passed since the committee last \_\_\_\_\_?"  
B: "I think it's been about three weeks."
- (a) has met (c) met  
(b) had met (d) has been met
68. A: "Has the secretary finished typing the report?"  
B: "I \_\_\_\_\_, but I'll ask."
- (a) doubt it (c) don't think it  
(b) doubt so (d) don't believe it
69. Due \_\_\_\_\_ a shortage of textbooks, not everyone got a copy.
- (a) of (c) at  
(b) to (d) from
70. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ his car painted just before he wrecked it.
- (a) has had (c) has have  
(b) had had (d) had have

71. \_\_\_\_\_ he gets, the less he exercises.
- (a) Older (c) As old  
(b) As old as (d) The older
72. When you're in Richmond, take time to stop \_\_\_\_\_ the park.
- (a) having seen (c) seeing  
(b) and see (d) for seeing
73. When I \_\_\_\_\_ home, I'll call you.
- (a) will get (c) get  
(b) got (d) gets
74. A: "Have the delegates finished their meeting?"  
B: "Yes, they have. It was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ on record."
- (a) longest meetings (c) most longest meeting  
(b) long meetings (d) longest meeting
75. We \_\_\_\_\_ this work by the time Mr. Stahl returns tomorrow.
- (a) would complete (c) will be completing  
(b) will have been completing (d) will have completed
76. \_\_\_\_\_, she would have made the train.
- (a) If she hurried (c) She hurried  
(b) Hadn't she hurried (d) Had she hurried
77. Seldom \_\_\_\_\_ such a complicated problem.
- (a) I encountered (c) when I have encountered  
(b) I have encountered (d) have I encountered
78. When the family finally came to a decision, it always \_\_\_\_\_ so by consensus.
- (a) arrived (c) did  
(b) came to (d) had
79. A: "Do you understand all the new policies?"  
B: "Yes, the director explained \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon."
- (a) them all to us (c) us to all of them  
(b) to us all of them (d) us all of them

80. Galileo Galilei is credited \_\_\_\_\_ the construction of the first complete astronomical telescope.
- (a) by (c) to  
(b) with (d) at
81. Making money is important. \_\_\_\_\_, being happy is important, too.
- (a) In another hand (c) In the other hand  
(b) On another hand (d) On the other hand
82. A: "Did you go straight back to work after lunch?"  
B: "No, I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a check at the bank."
- (a) cashing (c) for cashing  
(b) to cash (d) for to cash
83. \_\_\_\_\_ into trouble caused the two boys' parents a lot of anxiety.
- (a) Their getting (c) They had got  
(b) They're getting (d) Their having getting
84. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to travel with the rest of the group.
- (a) am able (c) have been able  
(b) had been able (d) will be able
85. A: "Has the chairman received any orders yet?"  
B: "No, and I hope he \_\_\_\_\_."
- (a) has (c) wouldn't  
(b) would (d) won't
86. She has often wished she \_\_\_\_\_ advantage of her parents' offer to see her through college.
- (a) had taken (c) ought to take  
(b) should have taken (d) would have taken
87. You \_\_\_\_\_ at the concert. I was at home.
- (a) shouldn't have seen me (c) mightn't have seen me  
(b) couldn't have seen me (d) mustn't have seen me

88. A: "Did the meeting end long ago?"  
 B: "No, it \_\_\_\_\_."  
 (a) had just ended (c) has just ended  
 (b) has just been ending (d) was still ending
89. It looks \_\_\_\_\_ you don't understand.  
 (a) that (c) as  
 (b) as if (d) as like
90. The more he was criticized, \_\_\_\_\_ he was to complete the task.  
 (a) less able (c) less able to  
 (b) the less able (d) the less able to
91. \_\_\_\_\_ in my life when my first response was wrong.  
 (a) Many situations have been (c) There have been many situations  
 (b) Many situations were (d) In many situations there are
92. \_\_\_\_\_ live in the city and its suburbs.  
 (a) Nine million people (c) Nine millions of people  
 (b) Nine millions people (d) Nine millions persons
93. Did he take \_\_\_\_\_ with him?  
 (a) plenty luggage (c) much luggage  
 (b) lots of luggages (d) several luggages
94. A: "What does the security guard do to keep trespassers out of the building?"  
 B: "He has \_\_\_\_\_ their identification cards."  
 (a) all the staff shown (c) shown all the staff  
 (b) all the staff show (d) to show all the staff
95. Swimming is a great way to exercise, but it is not healthy to drink too much \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) afterwards (c) after all  
 (b) since (d) following