

**PROCEDURA DI SELEZIONE PER  
LA COPERTURA DI 56 POSTI  
PER L'ACCESSO AL  
PROFILO PROFESSIONALE DI  
TRADUTTORE INTERPRETE,  
POSIZIONE ECONOMICA C1.**

**Quesiti per la lingua inglese**

**Per facilità di consultazione, per ciascun quesito, la risposta esatta è indicata sempre con la lettera "A".**

---

The fallout from the global slowdown in the airline industry is still casting a shadow over airline suppliers, despite the resurgence of budget airlines.

L Gardner, the engineering company, said yesterday that it had got rid of its final dividend and would cut 250 staff in the face of uncertain short-term prospects after the events of September 11.

The supplier to Boeing and Rolls-Royce said that it would cut about 10 per cent of its workforce in a cost-cutting drive, announced last month, to pre-empt lower business levels. The group, which generates two-thirds of its income from making aircraft components, also said it felt that it was inappropriate to pay a dividend. Brett Welch, the finance director, said the cost-cutting exercise would help the company when the airline industry returned to normality.

Separately, Ryanair, the no-frills Republic of Ireland airline, is expected to confirm Frankfurt as its second European hub today. The move, eagerly anticipated by observers in the airlines sector, would enable the budget airline to step up its efforts to take cost-conscious business passengers from the flag carriers.

---

**001. If “you cast a shadow” you....**

- A) Negatively influence it
  - B) Make it
  - C) Do it
  - D) Get it
- 

**002. “A cost-cutting drive” refers to an....**

- A) Attempt to cut costs
  - B) Act of faith
  - C) Attempt to reduce employers
  - D) Attempt to stave off incoming airlines
- 

**003. If you “step up” your efforts you will....**

- A) Increase them
  - B) Shift them
  - C) Stabilize them
  - D) Disfigure them
- 

**004. A “cost-conscious passenger” wants....**

- A) Cost-effective service
  - B) Night service
  - C) Top Staff
  - D) Fewer fellow passengers
- 

**005. A “flag carrier” is a ....**

- A) National airline
  - B) Vehicle that carries flags
  - C) A new plane
  - D) Plain passenger
- 

In 1999 Jack Straw, then Britain’s home secretary, was attacked for being rude about an ethnic minority. There were demands for criminal investigations, appeals to various commissions and public agencies, a fevered debate over whether Mr Straw was racist. On that occasion, he was accused of demeaning gypsies by saying that people who masqueraded as travellers seemed to think they had a right to commit crimes. In the past few weeks Mr. Straw, now leader of the House of Commons, has triggered a similar response by arguing that the Muslim veil (i.e., the full, face-covering niqab) is an unhelpful symbol of separateness. This week he won the backing of his boss, Tony Blair.

These episodes are reminders not that Mr. Straw is hostile to minorities (he isn’t) but that any debate in Europe about minority rights soon degenerates into a fight between self-proclaimed community leaders, public agencies, the police, courts and the law. It may be hard to reconcile militant Islam with secular Europe.

---

**006. The word “demeaning” means ....**

- A) Lowering the dignity
  - B) Changing the meaning
  - C) Defining
  - D) Treating
- 

**007. If you “masquerade” you ....**

- A) Assume a false appearance
  - B) Buy strange clothes
  - C) Behave badly
  - D) Dress theatrically
- 

**008. To “trigger a response” is to....**

- A) Initiate a response
- B) Shoot a response
- C) Repeat a response
- D) Publicise a response

---

**009. If you “back someone” you.....**

- A) Support them
  - B) Help them
  - C) Show friendship towards them
  - D) Vote for them
- 

**010. It is understood that .....**

- A) debates in Europe about minority rights turn into free-for-alls.
  - B) Mr. Shaw can't stand minorities.
  - C) the law sides with minorities.
  - D) Mr. Shaw has been drawing up a list of minority rights.
- 

*The Treasury Select Committee is to launch an inquiry into the planned take-over of Liffe, the London Futures exchange, by Euronext, the alliance of the Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam stock exchanges. The unusual move is thought to have been provoked by growing concern among committee members about the impact on the City of London of the £555 million cash take-over. The committee will hear evidence from Liffe and Euronext officials on December 13. It will then question officials from the London Stock Exchange, which lost out in the auction for Liffe despite tabling a higher offer.*

**Philip Morris switch challenged**

*Philip Morris, the tobacco company, has become embroiled in a dispute about its proposed name change. Altria Healthcare, a private medical billing company in America, is concerned about Philip Morris's proposed name change to Altria Group.*

*“It is of great concern to a healthcare business to have a big tobacco and alcohol company wish to adopt an identical name,” Warren Smedley, Altria Healthcare's president, said. Philip Morris said it had conducted all necessary searches and was confident that it was not in breach of any laws and would not confuse Altria Healthcare's customers.*

---

**011. A “take-over” is....**

- A) An acquisition
  - B) An indoor sit-in
  - C) An outdoor meeting
  - D) A Sale
- 

**012. An “alliance” is....**

- A) Partnership
  - B) Club
  - C) Lodge
  - D) Trading post
- 

**013. “Philip Morris has become embroiled”. In other words,....**

- A) PM has become entangled
  - B) PM has become less competitive
  - C) PM has become cheaper
  - D) PM has lost prestige
- 

**014. A “breach” is a(an)....**

- A) Infringement
  - B) Bid
  - C) Outing
  - D) Bargain
- 

**015. Which sentence is true:**

- A) Philip Morris has ruffled some feathers by choosing the name Altria Group.
  - B) Warren Smedley changed jobs.
  - C) Altria Healthcare was taken over by Altria Group.
  - D) Philip Morris deliberately chose the name Altria Group to confuse customers.
- 

*After the subway bombing last summer, the downturn predicted by so many London watchdogs never happened – if anything, it was just the opposite. Stoic Londoners have carried on with the characteristic stiff upper lip. And with that has come a rapid-fire succession of restaurants from some of the city's (and the world's) most closely watched chefs. Dining out is now one of the capital's favourite pastimes, bringing about the inevitable comparisons to New York. Future openings from heavy hitters like Joël Robuchon, who will make his mark on both London and Manhattan this year, draw the parallel even closer. But London is not just a stage for international players.*

*Everyone passes through Borough Market at some point. It's become a Grand Central Station for food lovers, who stop to marvel at the furred and feathered game, to covet Brindisa's Spanish hams, or to graze at the dozens of stalls serving seared scallops, oysters, chorizo buns.*

---

**016. “Downturn” means...**

- A) Decline
- B) Refusal
- C) Demolition
- D) Change

---

**017. Londoners are described as .....**

- A) people not easily phased
  - B) having a sense of superiority
  - C) being indifferent to bombings
  - D) people concerned about safety
- 

**018. “A rapid-fire succession of restaurants” are .....**

- A) A series of restaurants opening quickly.
  - B) A series of restaurants closing quickly.
  - C) A series of restaurants opening near each other.
  - D) A series of restaurants burning down.
- 

**019. Here, “heavy-hitter” means.....**

- A) Well-known
  - B) Overweight
  - C) Wealthy
  - D) Spacious
- 

**020. “Furred and feathered game” refers to.....**

- A) Wild animals
  - B) Culinary sport
  - C) Exotic kitchen utensils
  - D) New recipes
- 

*In today's global market place few firms are sheltered from international competition. Most markets are very competitive. Some are extremely competitive. In a number of industries supply has grown faster than demand and, as too many firms compete for too few customers, some markets have become hyper-competitive.*

*Hyper-competition can be fairly short-lived, but in some sectors it has become the norm. The automobile industry is a classic example. How do you cut costs by 20%, improve quality and increase output all at once? It's a pretty tough question, but one that carmakers and their suppliers have had to answer regularly.*

*In view of market conditions, it is hardly surprising that the automotive sector has become so competitive. In recent years, productivity has increased very quickly, but demand has grown quite slowly. This has resulted in over-capacity.*

*The problem has been worsened by slow growth in markets. Several car manufacturers have invested in new plants to meet growing demand abroad. But many vehicle markets have proved rather slow in developing. Early forecasts, it appears, were a little optimistic.*

---

**021. The phrase “few firms are sheltered” means.....**

- A) Not many companies are protected
  - B) Not many companies are sold
  - C) Not many companies are competitive
  - D) Not many companies are international
- 

**022. Hyper-competition can sometimes be....**

- A) Transient
  - B) Long
  - C) Enduring
  - D) Stringent
- 

**023. Productivity has recently....**

- A) Soared
  - B) Plummeted
  - C) Decreased
  - D) Slumped
- 

**024. Several new plants have been set up.....**

- A) To respond to demand overseas
  - B) To curb inflation
  - C) To set new regulations
  - D) To support foreign customers
- 

**025. A ‘tough question’ is a.....**

- A) difficult one
- B) common one
- C) mathematical one
- D) redundant one

---

ITV made its long-awaited debut on digital satellite television last night after an agreement with BSkyB that followed months of negotiations.

Until now ITV has been available in digital form only on cable and digital terrestrial TV. But from last night the digital version of ITV1, with its 16 regional variations, was available on Sky Digital. The ITV2 channel will follow in the next few days and will be available for the first time in the 5.5 million homes with digital satellite – an increase of more than 150 per cent on its current audience.

The deal between ITV and BSkyB, in which the News Corporation, parent company of The Times, has a 36.3 per cent stake, should give an advertising revenue boost to Granada and Carlton, the two main ITV companies. Advertisers were angered by the fact that ITV was not carried on Sky Digital, the country's most popular digital platform. ITV will pay BSkyB about £13 million a year under the deal.

Stuart Prebble, chief executive of ITV, said last night that the deal was “good news for satellite viewers”, who will be able to watch ITV1 and ITV2 with digital quality pictures and full programme information.

---

**026. ITV debut on digital satellite television took....**

- A) Quite a while
  - B) A couple of weeks
  - C) Almost a week
  - D) A short time
- 

**027. Its current audience will ..... by 150%.**

- A) Go up
  - B) Go on
  - C) Go astray
  - D) Go through
- 

**028. “Revenue” is another word for.....**

- A) Income
  - B) A bond
  - C) A stock
  - D) A share
- 

**029. “Under the deal” means.....**

- A) In compliance with the deal
  - B) After the deal
  - C) Before the deal
  - D) Prior to the deal
- 

**030. Stuart Prebble said that the deal was.....**

- A) Attractive for satellite viewers
  - B) Near
  - C) A long way off
  - D) A deterrent for viewers
- 

The European Commission yesterday issued a harsh warning to businesses seeking to run cartels by fining eight vitamin producers a total of 855 million Euros (£530 million) for fixing prices for almost a decade.

Roche, the Swiss drugs group, was fined 462 million in the highest award to date imposed by the EU on a single company for market abuse. BASF, the German chemical group, was fined 296 million for its part in the cartel, which was known as Vitamins Inc and was exposed in 1999. Both BASF, which described its fine as “inappropriately high”, and Roche are considering an appeal. Competition experts said the huge fines underlined the EU's commitment to crackdown on restrictive business practices.

Aventis, the French drugs group, escaped fines in connection to two vitamins in return for co-operating with inquiries. Samantha Mobley, EU competition partner at the law firm Baker & McKenzie, said: “It is the first time a company has achieved a 100 per cent reduction in a fine, illustrating the EU's commitment to encourage whistle-blowers”.

---

**031. “A harsh warning” is ....**

- A) A severe warning
  - B) An unfounded warning
  - C) A sweet warning
  - D) A legal warning
- 

**032. According to the second paragraph of the passage, vitamin producers were....**

- A) Punished
  - B) Asked to sell up`
  - C) Arrested
  - D) Convicted
- 

**033. “Roche was fined” means....**

- A) Roche was penalised
- B) Roche was made redundant
- C) Roche lost its grip
- D) Roche lost a market dispute

---

**034. According to BASF, the fine was “inappropriately high”. In other words,....**

- A) It was far too high
  - B) It was right
  - C) It was cool
  - D) It was far too soon
- 

**035. A “law firm” deals with....**

- A) Legal matters
  - B) Scientific matters
  - C) Grey matters
  - D) Unknown matters
- 

*Japanese expression of regret and atonement are finely tuned to the circumstances. So students of etiquette were quick to note that the apology issued by Sony on Tuesday October 24th, for manufacturing occasionally inflammable laptop batteries, was less than whole-hearted. In a land where shamed executives are not shy of shedding tears during shows of contrition, the seated shallow bow performed by some of the Japanese electronic giant’s bosses was deemed a middling act of corporate obeisance.*

*Sony’s apology is part of a growing trend for business leaders to say sorry to consumers (and sometimes to workers and shareholders) for corporate shortcomings. Of late, Steve Jobs was widely praised for taking responsibility for Apple’s problems over the backdating of share-options. Mark Hurd, Hewlett-Packard’s boss, got a critical reaction to his more equivocal “apology” for a recent scandal that swept the American tech firm. As companies appear to be quicker at accepting the blame for failures, the timing and scope of their apologies are coming under ever-greater scrutiny.*

*The oft-touted example of an exemplary corporate reaction to trouble is that of Johnson & Johnson in the early 1980s after several people died after taking a drug called Tylenol. Though the product had been deliberately poisoned with cyanide while on shop shelves the firm’s chief executive apologized repeatedly and profusely, production ceased and over 30m bottles were recalled at a cost of some \$100m. Despite huge public disquiet about the drug at the time, sales of Tylenol quickly recovered.*

---

**036. In this article, “finely tuned” means....**

- A) Adjusted specifically to
  - B) Low-keyed
  - C) High class
  - D) Musically accompanied
- 

**037. Another word for “whole-hearted” is....**

- A) Sincere
  - B) Hypocritical
  - C) Warm
  - D) Cold
- 

**038. “Shortcomings” are....**

- A) Faults
  - B) Low sales
  - C) Low revenues
  - D) Lay-offs
- 

**039. The “timing and scope” of their apologies refers to....**

- A) When the apologize and the reason for their apology
  - B) How long the apology lasts and where the press conference is held
  - C) At what time of the day they apologize and why they are apologizing
  - D) How often they apologize and who they apologize to
- 

**040. In this article, “oft-touted” means....**

- A) Frequently mentioned
- B) Rarely told
- C) Very old
- D) The first

*I was born in 1927, the only child of middle-class parents. I was sent to a public school, I wasted two years doing my national service, I went to Oxford; and there I began to discover I was not the person I wanted to be.*

*I had long before made the discovery that I lacked the parents and ancestors I needed. My father was, through being the right age at the right time rather than through any great professional talent, a senior army officer; and my mother was the very model of a would-be major-general's wife. That is, she never argued with him and always behaved as if he were listening in the next room, even when he was thousands of miles away.*

*Like all men not really up to their job, he was a stickler for externals and petty quotidian things; and in lieu of an intellect he had accumulated an armoury of capitalized key-words like Discipline and Tradition and Responsibility. If I ever dared - I seldom did - to argue with him, he would produce one of these totem words and cosh me with it as no doubt in similar circumstances he coshed his subordinates. If one still refused to lie down and die, he lost, or loosed, his temper. His temper was like a violent red dog, and he always had it close to hand.*

*During my last years at school, I realized that what was really wrong with my parents was that they had nothing but a blanket contempt for the sort of life I wanted to lead. I was "good" at English, I had poems printed pseudonymously in the school magazine. I thought D.H. Lawrence the greatest human being of the century. My parents had certainly never read Lawrence, and probably never heard of him. There were things, a certain emotional gentleness in my mother, an occasional euphoric jolliness in my father, I could have borne more of; but always I liked in them the things they didn't want to be liked for. By the time I was eighteen they had become mere providers, for whom I couldn't feel much else.*

*I led two lives. At school I got a small reputation as a wartime aesthete and cynic. But I had to join the regiment-Tradition and Sacrifice pressganged me into that. I insisted, and luckily the headmaster of my school backed me, that I wanted to go to university after the army.*

---

**041. The author says:**

- A) had known for a long time he didn't have the ancestors he wanted
- B) he was happy with his parents and ancestors
- C) he didn't have ancestors
- D) he had recently realized he respected his parents

---

**042. The author's father:**

- A) had been lucky in his career
- B) had an unsuccessful career
- C) was married to a major-general's daughter
- D) was married to a woman who never left her husband's side

---

**043. The author's father:**

- A) believed strongly in discipline
- B) was an intelligent man
- C) often lost his temper with his dog
- D) was very capable in his job

---

**044. The author's parents:**

- A) completely rejected the author's proposed life style
- B) had much in common with the author
- C) were slightly dubious of the author's proposed life style
- D) were both very unhappy people

---

**045. The author:**

- A) was obliged to join the army
- B) refused to join the army
- C) had a headmaster who helped solve his back problem
- D) had a headmaster who helped him join the army

---

*The Dark Secrets of Conan Doyle*

*Although Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, ranks among the most famous of all Victorian writers, his life is shrouded in as much mystery as one of his stories. The pictures we have of a crusty Victorian grandee give no hint that poor Arthur almost certainly grew up in the full knowledge of his mother's infidelity with a young lodger, who supplanted his drunken, insane father at the head of his family's breakfast table. Instead, countless biographers have rehearsed what is known, even though this has largely been controlled by Conan Doyle himself, for not a single researcher has had unhampered access to his personal papers.*

*It is now well known that the basis for Sherlock Holmes was Joseph Bell, the charismatic teacher Conan Doyle met in Edinburgh in 1878 while studying medicine. Thin, dark and handsome, with the long fingers of a pianist and the aquiline features of an actor, Bell was one of the foremost medical academics of his generation. Even in the guarded prose of his autobiography, Conan Doyle was emphatic in describing him as the most important person he met in his crucial years in Edinburgh, where Holmes was effectively conceived.*

*Bell taught Conan Doyle most of the deductive tricks that later appeared in the books, but there was more to their alliance than that. To understand its significance, we have to explore the strange and appalling circumstances of Conan Doyle's life at the time, circumstances he appears to have done everything in his power to conceal.*

*By the late 1870s, Conan Doyle's father, Charles, appears to have been enduring an agonised twilight existence in the family home, as he made a spectacular decline into drunken insanity. But there was worse. For, during this crucial period, his mother's affections had strayed. With his sisters largely away, he may have well been the sole grown-up witness to the spectacle of his father being cuckolded in his own home, and by a man who was only five years older than Conan Doyle himself.*

*Bryan Waller was a young doctor, 15 years younger than Conan Doyle's mother, Mary. He arrived first as a lodger while Conan Doyle was still away at school, but the emotional attachment to his landlady was quickly formed and he soon took over the house, with Charles Doyle still in it. The last child born to Mary Doyle, when her husband was already far into his illness and Waller ruled the roost, was christened Bryan Julia Doyle (Julia being the name of Waller's mother). Eventually Waller moved Mary Doyle to his estate in the Pennines where she lived until she was 80.*

*The arrangement was bizarre, and in most contemporary accounts, Waller emerges as a cruel, arrogant and snobbish (if cultured) man with a notorious temper. According to all recent biographers, Waller must have been a crucial influence, and probably determined Conan Doyle's career choice.*

---

**046.**

- A) Arthur Conan Doyle is a very famous Victorian writer.
  - B) Arthur Conan Doyle is the most famous of all Victorian writers.
  - C) Arthur Conan Doyle is much more mysterious than Sherlock Holmes.
  - D) Arthur Conan Doyle is less mysterious than Sherlock Holmes.
- 

**047.**

- A) Arthur Conan Doyle has granted researchers limited access to his personal papers.
  - B) Arthur Conan Doyle has granted researchers total access to his personal papers.
  - C) Arthur Conan Doyle has granted researchers limited access to his love letters.
  - D) Arthur Conan Doyle has granted researchers unlimited access to his novel manuscripts.
- 

**048.**

- A) Joseph Bell was a teacher in Edinburgh.
  - B) Joseph Bell was a friend of Sherlock Holmes's.
  - C) Joseph Bell was one of Conan Doyle's students.
  - D) Joseph Bell was a teacher Sherlock Holmes met in Edinburgh.
- 

**049.**

- A) Arthur Conan Doyle's father was insane at the end of his life.
  - B) Arthur Conan Doyle's father was a teetotaler.
  - C) Arthur Conan Doyle's father was in love with Bryan Julia Doyle.
  - D) Arthur Conan Doyle's father lived happily all his life.
- 

**050.**

- A) Waller probably influenced Arthur Conan Doyle's decision to become a writer.
- B) Waller lived until he was 80.
- C) Waller probably never read a book in his life.
- D) Waller had a mother called Mary.



---

A review of *The American Irish, A history* by Kevin Kenny and *Wherever Green is Worn*, *The Story of the Irish Diaspora* by Tim Pat Coogan.

"Irish identity is going, going, and soon it will be gone". So wrote Laurence J McCaffrey in *The Irish Diaspora in America* (1976), citing Irish assimilation into the 'open sewer' of 'the American mainstream' as a negative example for other ethnicities. In one sense, he was wonderfully wrong. Irishness is now a gaudily packaged commodity, marketable not merely in Boston or Melbourne, but even where green was never much worn by actual descendants of Irish emigrants. Conventional stereotypes of Irish or Celtic inferiority have been largely displaced. Now being Irish signifies being creative and resourceful. Irish studies programmes now abound in America, Britain, Australasia and beyond, the history of Irish emigration being increasingly bracketed with the sufferings of the Jews, Palestinians, African Americans, indigenous Australians, and other oppressed peoples. Oddly, this belated triumph of image-making and faking has coincided with an economic boom in Ireland and the reversal of net migration, after more than a century of almost continuous depopulation.

Never has Irishness been so popular; never has it been so bogus. Kevin Kenny's methodical and succinct synthesis of historical research on 'the American Irish' provides a balanced and reliable foundation for undergraduate courses in Irish studies. Though mainly chronological in

approach, Kenny's book does not avoid conflicting interpretations and is usually scrupulous in presenting the contending arguments and evidence. His account of the nineteenth century is particularly strong, with detailed discussion of Irish influences in politics, labour and religion introduced by a synthesis of findings on emigrant settlement, occupations, economic performance, living conditions and marriage patterns. Treatment of recent decades and also of the eighteenth century is more scarce, reflecting the relative paucity of solid research. Kenny's cool and dispassionate tone gives way only twice to emotional affirmation. He concludes, justifiably, that the story of these nameless millions conjures up feelings of sadness and indignation, mingled with pride and wonder and occasional bewilderment, at what they became once they settled in America.

Less convincing is his tendentious interpretation of the Great Famine, which is largely blamed on an unfeeling government treating Ireland as a mere colony. Kenny does no service to this dubious model of famine administration and its consequences by apparently confusing the public works programme of 1846-7 with outdoor relief. In general, Kenny's mastery of American sources is more impressive than his bleak, static and curiously old-fashioned account of Irish society, in which influence of his sagacious but eccentric mentor, Kerby Miller is more apparent than that of innovators such as Cormac O'Grada or Donald Harman Akenson. Nevertheless, this is an impressive attempt to integrate the transatlantic histories of Irish migration, and to interpret the Irish experience in a sophisticated and nuanced American context. Tim Pat Coogan, a trenchant biographer and retired newspaper editor with a good eye for historical detail, though scarred by blind spots, shares few of Kenny's virtues as a chronicler of the Irish diaspora. Though always readable, often perceptive and waywardly erudite, Coogan's story is a rambling string of cameos and anecdotes rather than a historical synthesis. The travelogue provides a framework for often fascinating historical digressions, based on a blend of stories and selective documentation. No attempt is made to quantify the scale, origins, characteristics or consequences of Irish migration, most analytic studies of Irish migration being ignored (including the many relevant chapters in *A New History of Ireland* and Patrick O'Sullivan's six collective volumes on *The Irish World Wide*).

---

**051.**

- A) McCaffrey thought the Irish in America were disappearing.
- B) McCaffrey thought the Irish in America were like an open sewer.
- C) McCaffrey thought the Irish in America had disappeared.
- D) McCaffrey thought the Irish in America had taken a negative example from other nations.

---

**052.**

- A) Nowadays people are migrating to Ireland.
- B) Modern day Ireland is suffering economic decline.
- C) The concept of 'Irishness' is not very popular at the moment.
- D) Irish studies programmes are not found in America.

---

**053.**

- A) According to the reviewer Kenny's book is well-researched as far as the nineteenth century is concerned.
- B) According to the reviewer Kenny's book is well-researched for the most recent decades.
- C) According to the reviewer Kenny's book rejects conflicting interpretations.
- D) According to the reviewer Kenny's book deals with undergraduate courses in Irish studies.

---

**054.**

- A) The reviewer says Kenny's book is generally good.
- B) The reviewer says Kenny claims Ireland was always a mere colony.
- C) The reviewer says Kenny claims nineteenth-century Irish society was really quite modern.
- D) The reviewer says Kenny is influenced by innovators.

---

**055.**

- A) According to the reviewer, Coogan's book is not so good as Kenny's work.
- B) According to the reviewer, Coogan has not written a readable book.
- C) According to the reviewer, Coogan has selected his material carefully.
- D) According to the reviewer, Coogan has written an interesting book about a newspaper editor.

As a small business expands into a large one, sooner or later it will become impractical to manage suppliers over the phone or by fax. A supply chain management (SCM) system will be necessary. Production may have reached levels where serious savings can be made by ensuring raw materials arrive at the precise time they are needed. A broadening product range will mean more suppliers have been signed up. The need to bring products to market in months when you used to have years means specifications must be sent to suppliers instantly. The downside is that SCM does not come cheap, and the process of automation may be disruptive of old, stretched manual systems.

As a result, smaller companies have been slow to adopt SCM technology. According to analysts at IDC, the market for services around supply chain applications is growing rapidly, but large enterprises account for most of this growth, with SMEs (small firms and medium-sized enterprises) representing only 31% of total spending. This is set to change, IDC believes, with smaller businesses a potential boom area for SCM suppliers.

"The current economic climate is causing companies to focus on operational efficiency and reduced costs," says Dominique Raviart, senior analyst at IDC. "Players in the SME field will need to provide packaged services to take advantage of this market opportunity."

Another factor which points to a boom among smaller companies is that entry level for SCM has come down rapidly, according to Denis O'Sullivan, business-to-business strategy manager at IBM UK. "SCM used to be for the big boys only," he says. Cheap computer power has played a big part in reducing the cost of SCM, but the real revolution has been the internet, O'Sullivan adds. "The big change in SCM is the move to the internet instead of electronic data interchange (EDI), which were huge systems for major corporations. Now the browser solution allows smaller companies to link in and play the same game as the larger suppliers."

The internet also enables small companies to piggy-back off their large suppliers, by getting information stored on their massive systems.

"If you are really small," O'Sullivan advises, "you can get a simple order processing system and rely on the system of the people doing your logistics to keep track of supplies. Make sure your logistics supplier supports you!"

---

**056. Suppliers mainly .... goods.**

- A) Provide
- B) Steal
- C) Deal
- D) Trade

---

**057. A "broadening product range" means the same as....**

- A) An expanding product range
- B) A decreasing product range
- C) A slumping product range
- D) A waning product range

---

**058. According to the text , smaller companies have been .... to adopt SCM.**

- A) Reluctant
- B) Happy
- C) Delighted
- D) Glad

---

**059. The "economic climate" concerns ....**

- A) The market behaviour
- B) The weather
- C) Tidal phenomena
- D) Climatic changes

---

**060. Mr O'Sullivan says that the internet has been a ....**

- A) Great change
- B) Real problem
- C) A good treatment
- D) A fairly interesting anecdote

---

**061. "Reducing the costs" means the same as ....**

- A) Cutting the costs
- B) Increasing the costs
- C) Changing the costs
- D) Shifting the cost

Although most companies care about their customers, not all have the time or resources to look after their clients round the clock. For smaller businesses faced with this problem, one company has come up with an effective solution.

3C (the Cs stand for Customer Contact and Care) assists companies in looking after their customers. Initially, 3C set up a telephone call centre to deal with customer inquiries and complaints on behalf of its corporate clients. Then the company branched out into research, which involves gathering and analysing customer feedback.

3C was set up by Annabel Page, a marketing graduate interested in the field of market research. Annabel's father, David, helped her to start up the business immediately after she finished college. David was convinced about the demand for such a service. His own company, a hardware store, had gone out of business the previous year. In his opinion, the cause had been his failure to be fully aware of his customers' needs. Good customer relations help you to hold on to your existing customers. When you look into the marketing costs of any company, you find out that bringing in new customers is very expensive. And bringing back dissatisfied customers is extremely difficult. So, holding on to your existing clients is much more cost-effective.

Also, if you look after your existing company, they can do an important marketing job for you, because they'll recommend you to your friends. Referral, or word of mouth, as most people call it, is one of the most powerful forms of marketing. However, it can also be risky.

---

**062. According to the author, most companies ....**

- A) Look after their customers
- B) Neglect their customers
- C) Contact their customers
- D) Ignore their customers

---

**063. "Round the clock", means ....**

- A) All day
- B) Every now and then
- C) Once in a blue moon
- D) From time to time

---

**064. "Feedback" could also be substituted with ....**

- A) Input
- B) Attribute
- C) Feature
- D) Trait

---

**065. David's company went out of business because ....**

- A) He failed to meet his customers' needs
- B) He had been away on business for far too long
- C) He had been too busy
- D) He was too involved in marketing his company abroad

---

**066. The author thinks that "hunting new customers" can be very ....**

- A) Costly
- B) Tiring
- C) Demanding
- D) Disturbing

---

**067. The author believes that "referral" could also be rather ....**

- A) Venturesome
- B) Bewitching
- C) Mesmerising
- D) Stunning

---

Three nights later old Major died peacefully in his sleep. His body was buried at the foot of the orchard. This was early (1) \_\_\_\_\_ March. During the next three months there was much secret activity. Major's speech had given to the more intelligent animals on the farm a completely new outlook on life. They did not know when the Rebellion predicted by Major would take place, they had no reason for (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that it would be within their own lifetime, but they saw clearly that it was their duty to prepare for it. The work of teaching and organising the others fell naturally (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the pigs, who were generally recognised as being the cleverest of the animals. Pre-eminent among the pigs were two young boars named Snowball and Napoleon, whom Mr Jones (4) \_\_\_\_\_ up for sale. Napoleon was a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker but with a reputation for (5) \_\_\_\_\_ his own way. Snowball was a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive, but was not considered to have the same depth of character. All the other make pigs on the farm were porkers. ('Animal Farm' by George Orwell, 1945)

---

**068. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (1)?**

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

---

**069. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (2)?**

- A) thinking
- B) to think
- C) think
- D) to thinking

---

**070. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (3)?**

- A) to
  - B) by
  - C) in
  - D) near
- 

**071. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (4)?**

- A) was breeding
  - B) has been breeding
  - C) will have been breeding
  - D) were breeding
- 

**072. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (5)?**

- A) getting
  - B) pushing
  - C) saying
  - D) convincing
- 

*Bromley Limited (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1908. The founder of the company, Alec Bromley was a steeplejack. In the early years, Alec ran the business with his son, George. The pair owned a horse and cart, some essential tools and equipment and operated from a rented yard in Liverpool, England. Today there are very few steeplejacks left, as the trade has declined over the years. In the past, (2) \_\_\_\_\_, they were very much in demand.*

*Steeplejacks were tradesmen (3) \_\_\_\_\_ worked on tall structures, such as church steeples. As buildings became higher during the industrial revolution, steeplejacks were often employed to climb tall chimneys and work (4) \_\_\_\_\_ tall buildings in order to carry out maintenance work. Instead of repairing buildings, many steeplejacks were also hired to knock them down. Demolishing chimneys and industrial structures was often part of the trade.*

*At the time, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the management of George Bromley, the firm was expanding into a regional company. Flyers were delivered by hand to mill owners and architects throughout the north-west of England.*

---

**073. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (1)?**

- A) was established
  - B) has been established
  - C) established
  - D) were established
- 

**074. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (2)?**

- A) however
  - B) moreover
  - C) although
  - D) but
- 

**075. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (3)?**

- A) who
  - B) which
  - C) whom
  - D) where
- 

**076. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (4)?**

- A) on top of
  - B) at top of
  - C) on top the
  - D) at the top
- 

**077. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (5)?**

- A) under
  - B) according
  - C) by
  - D) of
- 

*As always happens, an industry grows up around any such laws (and lawsuits), dedicated to policing, sustaining and extending the legal framework. The industry consists of government bodies, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Britain's Commission for Racial Equality, which investigate complaints; official agencies, such as France's Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel, which monitor the media for racist remarks; and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ number of informal organisations that represent minorities and win their spurs by doing battle with the political establishment.*

*Laws against incitement to hatred tend to hamper (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of debate because they are too easily interpreted as laws against causing offence. The placing of sanctions on "offensive" speech risks conflating two different things: bigoted speech (4) \_\_\_\_\_ constructive criticism. The big danger is that, in the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of stopping bigots, one may end up stopping all criticism. (The Economist Newspaper and The Economist Group, 2006)*

---

**078. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (1)?**

- A) such as
  - B) for example
  - C) such
  - D) whereas
- 

**079. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (2)?**

- A) any
  - B) few
  - C) some
  - D) little
- 

**080. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (3)?**

- A) openness
  - B) opening
  - C) the exchanging
  - D) open
- 

**081. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (4)?**

- A) and
  - B) yet
  - C) but
  - D) not
- 

**082. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (5)?**

- A) name
  - B) call
  - C) work
  - D) show
- 

*In 1830 baron Bettino Ricasoli, the father of Chianti wine, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to industrialize agriculture in order to increase the rate of productivity.*

*Since then many years have gone by giving way to several important social changes which have transformed the Chianti area and economic crises that have alternated with sudden increases in productivity.*

*Let's start (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning: in the 19th century the Chianti landscape was dotted with a few villages and big farmhouses where the noble families (3) \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy their holidays. Agriculture was still bound to archaic systems of cultivation.*

*Unlike all other crops that grew here and there and were directly taken by farmers for personal use, wine was sold and exported.*

*The cultivation system on terraces was very complicated but it spurred farmers to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ higher rates of productivity. More and more land was then brought under crops, new country-houses mushroomed everywhere, special vines were selected and all estates were re-organized according to capitalist principles. This progress (5) \_\_\_\_\_ place without the marvellous, natural landscape being damaged. ('Chianti' Latest Color Guide- by Carlo Grassetti, 1999)*

---

**083. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (1)?**

- A) decided
  - B) has decided
  - C) had decided
  - D) was decided
- 

**084. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (2)?**

- A) from
  - B) of
  - C) by
  - D) in
- 

**085. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (3)?**

- A) used to
  - B) use to
  - C) were use to
  - D) were used to
- 

**086. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (4)?**

- A) reach
  - B) aim
  - C) fry
  - D) goal
- 

**087. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (5)?**

- A) took
- B) has taken
- C) was taken
- D) taking

---

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run (2) \_\_\_\_\_ enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself. Our labour tills the soil, our dung fertilises it, and yet there is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of us that owns more than his bare skin. You cows that I see before me, how many thousands of gallons of milk have you given during this last year? And what has happened to that milk which (4) \_\_\_\_\_ breeding up sturdy calves? Every drop of it has gone down the throats of our enemies. And you hens, how many eggs have you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in this last year, and how many of those eggs ever hatched into chickens? The rest have all gone to market to bring in money for Jones and his men.  
(‘Animal Farm’ by George Orwell, 1945)

---

**088. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (1)?**

- A) Man is
  - B) The man is
  - C) Men are
  - D) The men are
- 

**089. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (2)?**

- A) fast
  - B) quick
  - C) speedy
  - D) fastly
- 

**090. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (3)?**

- A) not one
  - B) no one
  - C) not none
  - D) not some
- 

**091. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (4)?**

- A) should have been
  - B) must have been
  - C) can't have been
  - D) can have been
- 

**092. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (5)?**

- A) laid
  - B) layed
  - C) lain
  - D) lied
- 

Think of the City of London and you think of Sir Terence Conran; he already has 11 restaurants in or near the area but there's always (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for one more when it's as good as Sauterelle. Combining the perfect location and clever design has always been Conran's forte, and his latest wins on both scores. Inside the historic Royal Exchange building, Sauterelle's dining room (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the huge central hall from the mezzanine, but this isn't (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a "view" restaurant. The menu is full of excellently prepared French classics like rabbit stew and chocolate tarts.

While the City area may be hopping, the real action is in London's West End, specifically Mayfair. Not content with one hugely successful branch in the neighbourhood, the Nobu Group recently opened a second on Berkeley Square. But unlike its older sister, Nobu Berkely has taken a beating from many critics. It's not that the food (4) \_\_\_\_\_ good. What irked these critics (and many diners) when it opened was the strict no-reservation policy that left you waiting in an overpriced bar for an hour or two. Management has wisely changed the policy, but whether the rather ungraceful service has improved remains (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

---

**093. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (1)?**

- A) room
  - B) seat
  - C) area
  - D) position
- 

**094. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (2)?**

- A) overlooks
  - B) gives out on
  - C) looks over
  - D) oversees
- 

**095. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (3)?**

- A) just
- B) yet
- C) already
- D) not

---

**096. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (4)?**

- A) isn't
  - B) is
  - C) cannot be
  - D) be
- 

**097. Which of the given alternatives correctly fills in the gap (5)?**

- A) to be seen
  - B) seen
  - C) seeing
  - D) to see
- 

**098. We want to throw a party before summer vacation.**

- A) Vogliamo dare una festa prima delle vacanze estive.
  - B) Vogliamo andare a una festa prima delle vacanze estive.
  - C) Vogliamo cancellare la festa prima delle vacanze estive.
  - D) Vogliamo fissare una data per la festa prima delle vacanze estive.
- 

**099. What do these initials stand for?**

- A) Che cosa significano queste iniziali?
  - B) Cosa fanno per sé prima di tutto?
  - C) Fa qualcosa per sé prima di iniziare?
  - D) Qual è il principio di tutto?
- 

**100. That theory will never hold water.**

- A) Quella teoria non reggerà mai.
  - B) Quella teoria non sarà mai pubblicata.
  - C) Quella teoria non piacerà mai a nessuno.
  - D) È una teoria inutile.
- 

**101. Did you know that Tom has been hanging out with Steve?**

- A) Sapevi che Tom frequenta Steve?
  - B) Sapevi che Tom e Steve vivono fuori casa?
  - C) Hai saputo che Steve ha cacciato Tom fuori di casa?
  - D) Sai che Tom fuori di casa non parla con Steve?
- 

**102. You look puzzled.**

- A) Sembri confusa.
  - B) Guarda questo puzzle.
  - C) Sembri una persona difficile.
  - D) Sei stanco.
- 

**103. I couldn't make it to work yesterday.**

- A) Non sono riuscito ad andare al lavoro ieri.
  - B) Non ho potuto farlo funzionare ieri.
  - C) Non potevo farlo ieri al lavoro.
  - D) Ieri non volevo andare al lavoro
- 

**104. I know I made a mistake, but you don't have to rub it in.**

- A) Lo so che ho sbagliato, ma tu non farla lunga.
  - B) Lo so che ho fatto uno sbaglio, ma tu non devi cancellarlo.
  - C) Sapevo di sbagliare, ma l'ho fatto lo stesso.
  - D) Sbagliando si impara.
- 

**105. They went over my work with a fine-toothed comb.**

- A) Hanno passato al vaglio il mio lavoro.
  - B) Hanno continuato il mio lavoro con un pettine più fine.
  - C) Hanno soppresso il mio posto di lavoro in modo agguerrito.
  - D) Hanno rifatto il mio lavoro con più precisione.
- 

**106. She fainted, but came to shortly afterward.**

- A) È svenuta, ma ha ripreso conoscenza poco dopo.
  - B) È svenuta, ma non ricorda niente delle cose recenti.
  - C) È svenuta, ma ricorda tutte le cose recenti.
  - D) È svenuta ma poco dopo è svenuta di nuovo.
- 

**107. Alice is sincere through and through.**

- A) Alice è completamente sincera.
  - B) Alice qualche volta è sincera.
  - C) Alice non è sempre sincera.
  - D) Alice non è completamente sincera.
- 

**108. Everyone was surprised when he turned down the offer.**

- A) Tutti erano sorpresi quando ha rifiutato l'offerta.
  - B) Lui ha sorpreso tutti quando ha cambiato l'offerta.
  - C) Sono rimasti tutti senza parole quando lui ha abbassato l'offerta.
  - D) Si sono tutti sorpresi che la sua offerta fosse così bassa.
-

---

**109. Alfred is now hanging around only well-to-do people!**

- A) Alfred frequenta solamente gente altolocata!
  - B) Alfred è alla ricerca di brava gente!
  - C) Alfred vuole conoscere gente importante e per questo viaggia molto!
  - D) Alfred spera un giorno di incontrare gente che ami viaggiare!
- 

**110. He threw away a chance to go to China.**

- A) Ha sprecato l'occasione di andare in Cina.
  - B) Ha dato un'occasione a qualcuno per andare in Cina.
  - C) Ha invitato qualcuno ad andare in Cina.
  - D) Ha mandato qualcuno in Cina.
- 

**111. On second thought, your solution seems the best.**

- A) Ripensandoci bene, la tua soluzione sembra la migliore.
  - B) Non ho pensato a una soluzione migliore della tua.
  - C) Senza pensarci due volte, la tua soluzione non sembra la migliore.
  - D) Non voglio pensare di nuovo alla tua soluzione.
- 

**112. The milk has gone off.**

- A) Il latte non è più buono.
  - B) Il prezzo del latte è aumentato.
  - C) Il latte è finito.
  - D) Il latte non è mio.
- 

**113. I tried to come, but I couldn't make it.**

- A) Ho provato a venire, ma non ce l'ho fatta.
  - B) Potevo venire, ma non volevo farlo.
  - C) Volevo proprio venire, ma non ce l'ho fatta.
  - D) Sono venuto lo stesso, anche se non potevo.
- 

**114. He turned up just as the meeting was ending.**

- A) Lui è arrivato proprio quando la riunione stava per concludersi.
  - B) Lui ha concluso la riunione con un riassunto.
  - C) Alla fine della riunione si è sentito male.
  - D) Si è voltato solo alla fine della riunione.
- 

**115. How come Lisa's putting you up this week?**

- A) Perché Lisa ti ospita questa settimana?
  - B) Come può aiutarti Lisa questa settimana?
  - C) Come arriva Lisa questa settimana?
  - D) È vero che Lisa questa settimana manderà te?
- 

**116. The results of the test were doctored up.**

- A) I risultati dell'esame sono stati falsificati.
  - B) I risultati dell'esame sono stati pubblicati.
  - C) I risultati dell'esame sono stati firmati dal dottore.
  - D) I risultati dell'esame sono stati mandati al dottore.
- 

**117. The engine is still working; so far so good.**

- A) Il motore funziona ancora; fino ad ora è andata bene.
  - B) Il motore funziona e d'ora in poi andrà meglio.
  - C) Il motore funziona ancora, speriamo di andare lontano.
  - D) Il motore funziona, andiamo bene e lontano.
- 

**118. I never expected him to let us down that way.**

- A) Non mi sarei mai aspettato che ci deludesse così.
  - B) Non l'avrei mai aspettato giù per quella strada.
  - C) Non mi sarei mai aspettato che ci lasciasse in quella strada.
  - D) Non avrei mai aspettato il suo permesso.
- 

**119. I'm sick and tired of this affair.**

- A) Sono stufo di questo affare.
  - B) Questo affare mi causa malessere.
  - C) Sono nervoso per questo affare.
  - D) Questo affare mi confonde.
- 

**120. He drove off without saying a word.**

- A) È partito senza dire una parola.
  - B) Se ne andò in macchina senza mai parlare.
  - C) Ha parlato poco mentre guidava.
  - D) Ha guidato la macchina in modo strano.
- 

**121. They set off before daybreak.**

- A) Sono partiti prima dell'alba.
- B) Sono arrabbiati da stamattina.
- C) Si sentono male da questa mattina.
- D) Questa mattina hanno messo tutto in disordine.



---

122. I regret .... my job.

- A) Leaving
- B) To leave
- C) The leaving
- D) Left

---

123. \_\_\_\_\_ you be so kind as \_\_\_\_\_ the window?

- A) Would / to open
- B) Would / opening
- C) Could / to open
- D) Should / to open

---

124. \_\_\_\_\_ the play is set in Italy, \_\_\_\_\_ the characters are Italian.

- A) Although / few of
- B) However / little of
- C) But / the few
- D) Although / the little

---

125. Mr. Smith doesn't work \_\_\_\_\_ Fridays or \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.

- A) on / at
- B) until / at
- C) at / in
- D) by / till

---

126. We have \_\_\_\_\_ time but not \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) some / much
- B) any / a lot
- C) much / a lot
- D) a lot / much

---

127. I \_\_\_\_\_ studied physics if the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ interesting.

- A) wouldn't have / hadn't been
- B) would have / hadn't been
- C) wouldn't / hadn't been
- D) wouldn't have / was

---

128. This morning I .... into Tom Brown!

- A) Ran
- B) Jumped
- C) Skipped
- D) Scuttled

---

129. We look \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ from you.

- A) forward / hearing
- B) delighted / hearing
- C) glad / hear
- D) happily / hear

---

130. I forgot my keys, so I \_\_\_\_\_ break the window and climb \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) had to / through it
- B) had to / across it
- C) must / through it
- D) could / over it

---

131. They have put \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ next week.

- A) off / until
- B) on / by
- C) up / for
- D) ahead / during

---

132. The police \_\_\_\_\_ issued a warrant for Adamson's arrest.

- A) have
- B) must
- C) were
- D) was

---

133. The football coach wanted to improve the \_\_\_\_\_ fitness.

- A) players'
- B) players
- C) player's
- D) players's

---

134. Italian people differ \_\_\_\_\_ other nationalities I know.

- A) from
- B) as
- C) to
- D) about

---

135. \_\_\_\_\_ is very much a part of Barbara's character.

- A) Helpfulness
- B) Help
- C) Helpful
- D) Helping

---

136. Maria's coffee bar was \_\_\_\_\_ she decided to franchise it.

- A) so successful that
- B) such successful as
- C) such successful that
- D) so successful than

---

137. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ about the job next week?

- A) let me know
- B) make me know
- C) let know me
- D) get know me

---

138. Tomorrow I have an appointment \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to have my hair cut
- B) to cut my hair
- C) to have cut my hair
- D) to get cut my hair

---

139. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ better I'd play tennis.

- A) were
- B) will have been
- C) would be
- D) was be

---

140. If he knows the answer, he \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A) will repeat
- B) is repeating
- C) can to repeat
- D) repeated

---

141. I had to deny \_\_\_\_\_ request.

- A) him / his
- B) to him / his
- C) him / it's
- D) her / it's

---

142. Once a list of suitable candidates \_\_\_\_\_ we can contact \_\_\_\_\_ to arrange interviews.

- A) has been drawn up / them
- B) is drew up / to them
- C) has drawn up / their
- D) have been drawn up / they

---

143. It's \_\_\_\_\_ I told the news.

- A) he / whom
- B) him / who
- C) his / whose
- D) he / whose

---

144. The jump was such a daunting prospect that he decided \_\_\_\_\_ doing it.

- A) against
- B) off
- C) about
- D) on

---

145. If I \_\_\_\_\_ to university, I \_\_\_\_\_ the possibility to work in this field.

- A) hadn't gone / wouldn't have had
- B) had gone / wouldn't have
- C) hadn't been / would had
- D) hadn't gone / had had

---

146. What a year! If it weren't \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would never have got \_\_\_\_\_ it!

- A) for / through
- B) about / over
- C) with / through
- D) for / to

---

147. To \_\_\_\_\_ it may concern, I hereby designate Mathilda Jones \_\_\_\_\_ my attorney.

- A) whom / as
- B) who / as
- C) whom / like
- D) whoever / such as

---

148. Call me at 10 p.m. By that time my parents \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) will have left
- B) will leave
- C) will have been leaving
- D) have left

---

149. He's been out three days in a row. He \_\_\_\_\_ be here today or the boss will have his head.

- A) had better
- B) should be
- C) would be
- D) will better

---

150. It took me twenty minutes to realise I \_\_\_\_\_ in the wrong file.

- A) had been looking
- B) had looked
- C) looked
- D) have been looking

---

151. I really regretted my mistake. It was one that I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) ought not to have made
- B) ought not to be making
- C) had not to make
- D) mustn't make

---

152. I thought it was a waste of time \_\_\_\_\_ that film.

- A) seeing
- B) to saw
- C) see
- D) seen

---

153. \_\_\_\_\_ her illness, Linda continued to play tennis.

- A) Despite
- B) Although
- C) Even though
- D) In spite

---

154. I \_\_\_\_\_ not to mention it.

- A) was told
- B) was telling
- C) told
- D) was said

---

155. The meeting was .... to another day.

- A) Put off
- B) Made up
- C) Thrown out
- D) Cast away

---

156. If you had been there, we \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.

- A) Would have had
- B) 'd had
- C) Could have
- D) Would have

---

157. A \_\_\_\_\_ the wedding guests \_\_\_\_\_ sitting and playing cards.

- A) few of / were
- B) some / were
- C) few / be
- D) couple / was

---

158. If you tell \_\_\_\_\_ the truth, he \_\_\_\_\_ upset with you.

- A) him / will become
- B) he / will become
- C) his / is becoming
- D) him / is to be

---

159. I'm really quite lost. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ showing me how to get out of here?

- A) Would / mind
- B) Must / mind
- C) Would / be
- D) Might / minding

---

160. \_\_\_\_\_ information \_\_\_\_\_ our company is now possible on line.

- A) Obtaining / about
- B) To obtain / from
- C) For obtaining / of
- D) Obtain / about

---

161. I'm working on two jobs to \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_ money.

- A) earn / extra
- B) gain / extra
- C) win / more
- D) gain / more

---

162. She regards \_\_\_\_\_ as a failure for having dropped out \_\_\_\_\_ university.

- A) herself / of
- B) her own self / of
- C) herself / at
- D) self / in

---

163. I'm sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ . I \_\_\_\_\_ about Jim.

- A) wasn't concentrating / was thinking
- B) was concentrating / didn't think
- C) didn't concentrate / was thinking
- D) was thinking / was concentrating

---

164. I had been \_\_\_\_\_ what to cook for dinner when the telephone \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) wondering / rang
- B) asking / was ringing
- C) studying / rings
- D) guessing / had been ringing

---

165. The boy admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the toy.

- A) breaking
- B) to break
- C) he breaks
- D) broken

---

166. \_\_\_\_\_ my family knew about my boyfriend.

- A) None of
- B) Not any
- C) No one
- D) Anybody of

---

167. "I've never been to Prague." "Neither \_\_\_\_\_"

- A) have I."
- B) do I."
- C) had I."
- D) was I."

---

168. Please, hurry up! I have to call Jim \_\_\_\_\_ 5 o'clock.

- A) by
- B) to
- C) from
- D) until

---

169. There was a man \_\_\_\_\_ was looking for you.

- A) who
- B) in which
- C) which
- D) whom

---

170. Can I give you \_\_\_\_\_ advice?

- A) some
- B) much
- C) a lot
- D) many

---

171. Complete the question. "Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_"

- A) how long it takes to get to Seattle?
- B) how long does it take to get to Seattle?
- C) how long takes it to get to Seattle?
- D) how long to get to Seattle it takes?

---

172. Life would be much simpler if you \_\_\_\_\_ worrying so much.

- A) stopped
- B) stop
- C) will stop
- D) have stopped

---

173. She's not very keen \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.

- A) on
- B) with
- C) to
- D) around

---

174. The market demand is now \_\_\_\_\_ due to a major slowdown.

- A) Stagnating
- B) Looking up
- C) Downing
- D) Bright

---

175. Large factories are \_\_\_\_\_ to produce several models.

- A) Able
- B) Expert
- C) Experiencing
- D) Cleverly

---

176. At first, my friend didn't want to hire Wendy. But, because I had previously worked with Wendy, I told my friend that she \_\_\_\_\_ take another look at her C.V. and reconsider \_\_\_\_\_ for the job.

- A) ought to / her
- B) has to / she
- C) must / her
- D) 'd had to / she

---

177. I'm really worried \_\_\_\_\_ you. You don't seem to care \_\_\_\_\_ anything anymore.

- A) about / about
- B) with / for
- C) toward / for
- D) for / toward

---

178. When I see James, \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ you said.

- A) I'll tell / what
- B) I tell / that
- C) I told / which
- D) I'm telling / that

---

179. She felt \_\_\_\_\_ when she first arrived because she had \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to.

- A) lonely / nobody
- B) lone / no one
- C) lonely / anybody
- D) alone / somebody

---

180. Well, I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ invite the CEO, if you don't \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) didn't / mind
- B) shouldn't / care
- C) wouldn't / mind
- D) mustn't / to mind

---

181. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ taller, life would be \_\_\_\_\_ easier.

- A) were / so much
- B) was / a lot of
- C) had been / so
- D) am / so much

---

182. Red wine \_\_\_\_\_ to benefit circulation.

- A) has been found
- B) has found
- C) was being found
- D) founded

---

183. Serena: "My daughter's been promoted to General Manager." Tom: "\_\_\_\_\_? You must be so proud!"

- A) Has she
- B) Had she
- C) Hasn't she
- D) Is she

---

184. I'm afraid we can't comment \_\_\_\_\_ the court's decision at this time.

- A) on
- B) at
- C) of
- D) to

---

185. Tomorrow is our wedding anniversary. We \_\_\_\_\_ for 35 years.

- A) will have been married
  - B) will be married
  - C) are going to be married
  - D) will be marrying
-

---

186. Silvia's flight from Sao Paolo took more than 10 hours. She \_\_\_\_\_ be exhausted after such a long flight.

- A) must
- B) had better
- C) can
- D) had

---

187. The accident \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 p.m. and the ambulance arrived within 10 minutes.

- A) was reported
- B) has been reported
- C) was reporting
- D) had reported

---

188. I ..... if I can have another appointment with Dr. Smith?

- A) wonder
- B) require
- C) ask
- D) think

---

189. The castle ..... in 1265

- A) was built
- B) build
- C) is build
- D) has been build

---

190. He spent all day ..... on his car.

- A) working
- B) repairing
- C) looking
- D) to work

---

191. Tim and Maggie ..... smoke until the doctor told them to give up.

- A) used to
- B) always
- C) often
- D) use

---

192. He's very generous ..... gives as much to charity as he does.

- A) hardly anyone
- B) nearly anyone
- C) only anyone
- D) just anyone

---

193. She's very ..... One minute she's very happy, the next something will upset her and she won't speak to you.

- A) moody
- B) rude
- C) unsociable
- D) changeable

---

194. By the year 2,000 the population of Rome ..... by 10%.

- A) will have grown
- B) will increase
- C) will be increased
- D) increase

---

195. If my toothache doesn't get better I will have to ..... an appointment to see the dentist.

- A) make
- B) do
- C) take
- D) fix

---

196. The school ... the dates for this year's summer holidays yet.

- A) has not issued.
- B) did not issue.
- C) does not issue.
- D) had not issued.

---

197. We ... in Capri for the last two weeks now. We're leaving tomorrow.

- A) have been staying.
- B) are staying.
- C) are staing.
- D) stayed.

---

198. This summer I ... a holiday. I want to finish my thesis.

- A) am not having.
  - B) didn't have.
  - C) don't have.
  - D) hadn't had.
-

---

**199. The committee ... yesterday on the closure for holidays this summer.**

- A) decided.
  - B) had been deciding.
  - C) had decided.
  - D) have been deciding.
- 

**200. Please ask for all the ..... about the Japanese money markets that she can .....**

- A) information; give you
  - B) informations; find you
  - C) new; look for you
  - D) news; tell you
- 

**201. We're a team. We have to work together, but I don't think that Bill's .....**

- A) pulling his weight
  - B) putting his contribution
  - C) making his work
  - D) doing his work
- 

**202. My colleague was a little ..... when I was offered a new job in Milan.**

- A) put out
  - B) put off
  - C) put about
  - D) put down
- 

**203. If you visit Genoa you can .....**

- A) stay with me
  - B) visit with me
  - C) put up with me
  - D) join me
- 

**204. Would you please ..... this application form.**

- A) fill in
  - B) fill out
  - C) fill up
  - D) fill down
- 

**205. Let's ask John to do it. Well I'd rather someone else ..... I think he's too .....**

- A) would do it; inexperienced
  - B) did it; naive
  - C) will do it; young
  - D) have done; simple
- 

**206. She was \_\_\_\_\_ out of 115 applications for the position of Managing Director.**

- A) short-listed
  - B) short taken
  - C) short-sighted
  - D) short-handed
- 

**207. My brother was always picking \_\_\_\_\_ me when we were children.**

- A) on
  - B) up
  - C) out
  - D) to
- 

**208. It was kind \_\_\_\_\_ to warn you.**

- A) of him
  - B) as to him
  - C) from him
  - D) as for him.
- 

**209. Which is the closest English equivalent of the Italian idiomatic expression "in bocca al lupo".**

- A) break a leg!
  - B) the best of happiness!
  - C) cry wolf!
  - D) beware of the dog!
- 

**210. Larger companies sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ smaller, often loss-making companies.**

- A) take over
  - B) take down
  - C) put down
  - D) take up
- 

**211. He's been \_\_\_\_\_ with manslaughter.**

- A) charged
- B) sentenced
- C) released
- D) found guilty

---

**212. There's a knock on the door of your flat. Your brother, sitting next to you says: "That' ll be Jerry." What does the modal verb 'will' express here?**

- A) likelihood/probability
  - B) promise
  - C) future intention
  - D) desire/wish
- 

**213. "To make someone unhappy" is to:**

- A) get somebody down
  - B) get on with somebody
  - C) get over somebody
  - D) get across somebody
- 

**214. Transform this sentence keeping exactly the same meaning: "I will never go to Paris again", she said.**

- A) She said she would never go to Paris again.
  - B) She say she will never go to Paris again.
  - C) She said never would she have gone to Paris again.
  - D) She said she would never be gone to Paris again.
- 

**215. She still hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ in London.**

- A) used to living
  - B) use to living
  - C) use to live
  - D) used to live
- 

**216. Ellipsis in grammatical analysis refers to:**

- A) a part of a structure which has been omitted
  - B) any part of a structure
  - C) a pronoun
  - D) an adjective
- 

**217. Due to extreme weather conditions the mountain road was \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) impassable
  - B) inoperable
  - C) impregnable
  - D) impossible
- 

**218. Find out the word which does not rhyme with the others.**

- A) cough
  - B) rough
  - C) bluff
  - D) tough
- 

**219. I meant \_\_\_\_\_ the book, but the shop was shut.**

- A) to buy
  - B) buy
  - C) bought
  - D) buying
- 

**220. His doctor advised him \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.**

- A) to give up
  - B) giving up
  - C) give up
  - D) given up
- 

**221. It was a difficult problem, but he worked \_\_\_\_\_ a solution.**

- A) out
  - B) on top of
  - C) by
  - D) out of
- 

**222. At school I wasn't very keen \_\_\_\_\_ studying.**

- A) on
  - B) in
  - C) of
  - D) by
- 

**223. The two thieves \_\_\_\_\_ in a stolen car.**

- A) got away
  - B) brought away
  - C) carried away
  - D) gave away
- 

**224. Yesterday Peter \_\_\_\_\_ us a lift in his car.**

- A) gave
- B) made
- C) did
- D) caught



---

225. By next year we \_\_\_\_\_ to speak Italian fluently.

- A) will be able
  - B) can
  - C) needn't
  - D) could
- 

226. In no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ this light switch.

- A) must you turn on
  - B) you must turn onto
  - C) you must put at
  - D) must you put at
- 

227. She's a typical \_\_\_\_\_ teenager who just thinks about what's best for herself!

- A) selfish
  - B) self
  - C) selfmost
  - D) overself
- 

228. "It's very late, it's time \_\_\_\_\_".

- A) we left
  - B) to leaving
  - C) we will leave
  - D) we are going to leave
- 

229. She had a \_\_\_\_\_ talent for acting.

- A) natural
  - B) wealthy
  - C) preoccupied
  - D) skill
- 

230. I wish I wasn't so hopeless \_\_\_\_\_ dancing.

- A) at
  - B) of
  - C) on
  - D) for
- 

231. The text is divided \_\_\_\_\_ three sections.

- A) into
  - B) to
  - C) for
  - D) in
- 

232. I need the report for the Saturday morning meeting, so can you get it ready \_\_\_\_\_ Friday evening?

- A) by
  - B) since
  - C) between
  - D) into
- 

233. There is no passport control at the frontier, so you \_\_\_\_\_ take your passport.

- A) don't have to
  - B) can't to
  - C) used
  - D) mustn't
- 

234. Many people would like to see the death \_\_\_\_\_ abolished.

- A) penalty
  - B) pain
  - C) condemnation
  - D) discipline
- 

235. I had a hard \_\_\_\_\_ getting to the University this morning.

- A) time
  - B) way
  - C) difficulty
  - D) business
- 

236. \_\_\_\_\_ work is starting to take over my life.

- A) My
  - B) Any
  - C) At
  - D) These
- 

237. I explained about my cat having died but she wasn't very \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) sympathetic
- B) condoled
- C) unsympathetic
- D) sophisticated

---

238. There was nothing worth seeing at the cinema so I suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a video.

- A) getting
- B) us to get
- C) to get
- D) get

---

239. Because she was late, and she saw I didn't have anything to do, my mother wanted \_\_\_\_\_ with the shopping.

- A) me to help her
- B) that I help her
- C) help her
- D) that I helped her

---

240. He apologised \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) for being late
- B) for been late
- C) to have been late.
- D) was late

---

241. It must have been serious \_\_\_\_\_ such a large reward.

- A) for him to have offered
- B) offer
- C) for him offering
- D) his offering by

---

242. The Subaru is a delight to drive, sometimes, \_\_\_\_\_, it is hard to hold on a wet surface.

- A) however
- B) similarly
- C) therefore
- D) as well

---

243. Maria is very efficient at her work, while Peter, \_\_\_\_\_, tends to let things accumulate until it is too late.

- A) on the contrary
- B) excepting
- C) as
- D) on contrast

---

244. While men employed by the bank are usually willing to be transferred to another branch women often say \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) no
- B) to no
- C) not
- D) not so

---

245. A university degree is useful. Those who have \_\_\_\_\_ can find a better job quicker and more easily.

- A) one
- B) got
- C) such
- D) her

---

246. It was so foggy that they could scarcely \_\_\_\_\_ the gate at the end of the path.

- A) make out
- B) take up
- C) make up
- D) hold up

---

247. My mother would always insist I \_\_\_\_\_ to say goodnight.

- A) came in
- B) have come in
- C) to come in
- D) coming in

---

248. We hated living so far away at first but eventually we \_\_\_\_\_

- A) got used to it
- B) used to it
- C) used to
- D) used for it

---

249. Nobody has been able to explain the ..... of this commonly-used expression.

- A) origin
- B) reason
- C) beginning
- D) starting-point

---

**250. ... ads in newspapers and magazines can be divided into two main categories: ads which give information and 'want/offer' ads.**

- A) classified
- B) display
- C) abbreviated
- D) illustrated

---

**251. I understand your point of view. ...., I don't agree with it.**

- A) However
- B) Instead
- C) Although
- D) While

---

**252. The artist turned ..... all invitations to dinners and parties, as he was tired of publicity and gossip.**

- A) down
- B) up
- C) out
- D) over

---

**253. Numerous members of the Parliament urged the king .....**

- A) not to abdicate
- B) to not abdicate
- C) didn't abdicate
- D) do not abdicate

---

**254. In the sentence I saw the beautiful young lady who lives next door "who lives next door" is a :**

- A) Defining relative clause
- B) Non-defining relative clause
- C) Nominal relative clause
- D) Linking adjunct

---

**255. I remember ..... that conference on global warming last month.**

- A) attending
- B) to attending
- C) of attending
- D) attended

---

**256. Despite..... regular exercise for weeks, I'm not losing any weight.**

- A) doing
- B) that I have done
- C) do
- D) that I did

---

**257. I don't want to ..... your feelings, but this painting is not very good, is it?**

- A) hurt
- B) harm
- C) destroy
- D) injure

---

**258. On our holiday the hotel organized lots of.....to tourist sites.**

- A) excursions
- B) journeys
- C) stays
- D) voyages

---

**259. I can't think why the police have detained him. There isn't a ..... of evidence against him.**

- A) scrap
- B) shade
- C) drop
- D) thread

---

**260. The term "survival of the fittest" was originally associated with**

- A) Darwinism
- B) war games
- C) politics
- D) Relativism

---

**261. He was told he could join the army when he ..... old enough**

- A) was
- B) were
- C) should be
- D) would be

---

**262. What's done is done. It's ..... wondering if you could have prevented it.**

- A) futile
- B) worthless
- C) helpless
- D) valueless

---

263. It \_\_\_\_\_ my sister you saw at the jazz festival. She absolutely hates that kind of music.

- A) couldn't have been
- B) could be
- C) must have been
- D) should have been

---

264. Complete the idiom:

She had to start working at an early age, and she's had a pretty rough life. As a result she's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) as hard as nails
- B) as straight as a nail
- C) as hard as snails
- D) as wild as a pony

---

265. The town \_\_\_\_\_ 50 km to the south of us.

- A) lies
- B) lying
- C) lain
- D) laying

---

266. Which word is the odd one out?

- A) maid-of-honor
- B) nanny
- C) butler
- D) chauffeur

---

267. Marco was very kind to \_\_\_\_\_ when I had to go to the airport to catch the flight home.

- A) see me off
- B) see me over
- C) see me on
- D) see me up

---

268. Which number is written correctly?

- A) five million three thousand and forty one
- B) five millions three thousand and forty one
- C) five million three thousand and forty one
- D) five millions three thousands and forty one

---

269. Which word has only one syllable?

- A) dropped
- B) chanted
- C) blurted
- D) shouted

---

270. What is the correct negative prefix for 'polite'?

- A) impolite
- B) mispolite
- C) unpolite
- D) dispolite

---

271. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour?

- A) do
- B) make
- C) to do
- D) to make

---

272. Which expression is correct?

- A) absolutely amazing
- B) absolutely large
- C) absolutely good
- D) absolutely pleasant

---

273. Although Lindsey took the credit for the end result, \_\_\_\_\_ work had been done by his staff.

- A) most of the
- B) more of
- C) the most
- D) the more

---

274. Oh, that was Hugh \_\_\_\_\_ one of his usual silly jokes.

- A) telling
- B) saying
- C) to tell
- D) to say

---

275. The office you're looking for is in that \_\_\_\_\_ building over there on the left.

- A) four-storey
- B) four-storeys
- C) four-floor
- D) four-levels

---

276. Well, we're finally all set to go on vacation. Everything's booked and I can't wait to leave. We \_\_\_\_\_ at one of the best resort hotels in Ibiza.

- A) are staying
- B) staying
- C) will be stay
- D) stay

---

277. "I'm sorry, Mr. Jackson \_\_\_\_\_. Can I take a message?"

- A) is out on business
- B) went out for a business
- C) is outside for transfer
- D) is in transfer

---

278. Choose the correct reply to: "Can I use your phone to make a local call?"

- A) Be my guest
- B) You can do it.
- C) Do it also
- D) Yes, the phone makes local calls.

---

279. Which of the following adjective is a positive characteristic?

- A) proactive
- B) Ruthless
- C) high-maintenance
- D) narrow-minded

---

280. The effect of the analgesic had \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the day.

- A) worn off
- B) worn on
- C) worn it down
- D) worn her down

---

281. Next month I \_\_\_\_\_ at this company for 35 years.

- A) will have been working
- B) will have working
- C) will be working
- D) will be worked

---

282. You can use any material available – whatever you \_\_\_\_\_ will be fine.

- A) have on hand
- B) hands-on
- C) come up
- D) take in hand

---

283. 'Gullible' means:

- A) someone who believes anything he/she is told
- B) someone who likes seagulls
- C) someone who eats a lot
- D) someone who really enjoys live

---

284. Which is the plural form of an irregular noun?

- A) oxen
- B) datum
- C) advise
- D) synopsis

---

285. Complete the idiom: To be head over heels \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) in love
- B) depressed
- C) crazy
- D) in a rage

---

286. To play a board game, you usually need at least one \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) die
- B) dadum
- C) died
- D) diced

---

287. Which is the odd one out?

- A) jumbo
- B) minute
- C) micro
- D) tiny

---

288. She still hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ from the trauma.

- A) recovered
- B) recuperate
- C) cured
- D) remit

---

289. There was such a thick fog that we could hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the cars only a few meters from us.

- A) make out
- B) see opposite
- C) see out
- D) make into

---

290. To make a good meringue, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ the egg whites to \_\_\_\_\_ peaks.

- A) beat / stiff
- B) blend / soft
- C) mix / rigid
- D) fold / spongy

---

291. Please slow down. I'm having a hard time \_\_\_\_\_ with you.

- A) keeping up
- B) reach
- C) keeping on
- D) arriving

---

292. Hey, I heard you're getting married! Finally \_\_\_\_\_, then.

- A) tying the knot
- B) fly to the wedding
- C) putting the ring
- D) tying the rings

---

293. Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ will appear on the surface of cheese if it's not preserved properly.

- A) mould
- B) muffle
- C) moulding
- D) mouldy

---

294. When you keep bread for a long time, it becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) stale
- B) rotten
- C) ripe
- D) sour

---

295. The medical staff \_\_\_\_\_ decided to go on strike as of tomorrow.

- A) have (or has)
- B) will
- C) was
- D) have

---

296. The price I was quoted is \_\_\_\_\_ hourly rate.

- A) an
- B) //
- C) a
- D) at

---

297. Which of the following compound nouns is not correct?

- A) a pastries shop
- B) office supplies store
- C) a glasses case
- D) a customs officer

---

298. Which of the following would you be unlikely to find in a park?

- A) tram
- B) bench
- C) pathway
- D) hedge

---

299. If you need to deposit a cheque in your bank account, the bank teller will ask you to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A) endorse
- B) fill
- C) complete
- D) turn

---

300. The design of Fiat cars differ \_\_\_\_\_ other manufacturers' cars.

- A) from
- B) by
- C) to
- D) at

---

301. \_\_\_\_\_ senior citizens in need is part of the City's volunteer project.

- A) Assisting
- B) Assist
- C) Assisted
- D) Assistance

---

302. Carry was \_\_\_\_\_ with her job and decided to start looking for a new one.

- A) dissatisfied
- B) missatisfied
- C) unsatisfied
- D) insatisfied

---

303. In the noun "invalid" where is the stress in pronunciation?

- A) INvalid
- B) inVAlid
- C) invaLID
- D) invalid

---

304. Which is the correct plural?

- A) emphases
- B) emphasises
- C) emphasis
- D) emphasyes

---

305. When did the \_\_\_\_\_ of slavery take place?

- A) abolition
- B) abolishing
- C) abolishments
- D) abolished

---

306. Which of the following pairs of words are not homophones?

- A) lay/lie
- B) whale / wail
- C) male/mail
- D) pain / pane

---

307. Marion doesn't "see eye to eye" with her boss. She \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) doesn't agree with him
- B) taller than him
- C) doesn't stare at him
- D) avoids having eye contact with him

---

308. The association is very \_\_\_\_\_ to the high degree of illiteracy in developing countries and has therefore laid out a specific project.

- A) sensitive
- B) strongly
- C) authoritative
- D) sensible

---

309. This hotel is the most \_\_\_\_\_ in this area.

- A) luxurious
- B) lusting
- C) luscious
- D) luxury

---

310. They say there will be a water \_\_\_\_\_ this summer due to the lack of rain.

- A) shortage
- B) salvage
- C) stockage
- D) waste

---

311. If you \_\_\_\_\_ him your car, he's sure to take good care of it.

- A) lend
- B) loan
- C) borrow
- D) gift

---

312. Everyone takes advantage of Luigi. But then he's a complete \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) doormat
- B) rug
- C) doorway
- D) carpet

---

313. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ they're coming with us to the beach. If the \_\_\_\_\_ fine, they might.

- A) whether /weather's
- B) weather/weather
- C) weather /whether
- D) whether/weather

---

314. \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural reaction to bright lights or the sun when you're not wearing sun glasses.

- A) squinting
- B) blushing
- C) winking
- D) crushing

---

**315. Which question is grammatically correct?**

- A) If you had taken an aspirin, you wouldn't be in so much pain now.
- B) If you had taken an aspirin, you weren't in so much pain now.
- C) If you hadn't taken an aspirin, you wouldn't have been in so much pain now.
- D) If you hadn't taken an aspirin, you must be in so much pain now.

---

**316. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the film was Lucca, but the story was actually \_\_\_\_\_ in Florence.**

- A) location/set
- B) location/plotted
- C) set/located
- D) ambientation/set

---

**317. At a business meeting: "Ok everyone, shall we \_\_\_\_\_ to business then?"**

- A) get down
- B) come down
- C) arrive
- D) begin

---

**318. I was so happy to see Lisa the other day at the shopping centre. We stopped \_\_\_\_\_ coffee and a nice chat.**

- A) to have
- B) it to have
- C) having
- D) it having

---

**319. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the tissue that covers your eyeball.**

- A) eyelid
- B) palpebras
- C) overeye
- D) eyelash

---

**320. Her feelings were so \_\_\_\_\_ that she began to cry.**

- A) intense
- B) intensive
- C) intensiveness
- D) intensity

---

**321. Which of the following words is the odd one out in the plural?**

- A) chief
- B) life
- C) shelf
- D) thief

---

**322. My paper is \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, but there's no way I can finish it by then.**

- A) due
- B) consigned
- C) deadline
- D) owned

---

**323. Hello, this is Clare Newman. I'm calling \_\_\_\_\_ regards to an invoice I received yesterday.**

- A) in
- B) as for
- C) about
- D) for

---

**324. I \_\_\_\_\_ clear instructions to send off the fax immediately.**

- A) was given
- B) was asked
- C) was told
- D) was said

---

**325. What is the title of an expert in Physics.**

- A) Physicist
- B) Physicalist
- C) Physician
- D) Physican

---

**326. I'm so backed up with work that I'm feeling \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) overwhelmed
- B) overstressing
- C) overdrawn
- D) overcome

---

**327. He claimed not to have seen the accident, but his \_\_\_\_\_ didn't convince the investigators.**

- A) denial
- B) denying
- C) denialment
- D) deniament



---

328. The letter was typed on the company \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) stationery
- B) stationary
- C) stationer
- D) intested paper

---

329. Which of the following words doesn't have a plural formed by adding 'es'?

- A) tattoo
- B) embargo
- C) hero
- D) fresco

---

330. A: "Can I use your fax machine?" B: "By all means."

'By all means' is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) Yes, certainly.
- B) The service can be paid in different ways.
- C) Certainly not.
- D) In any way possible.

---

331. A person who is accused of rape is a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) rapist
- B) rapinator
- C) rapiner
- D) rapper

---

332. We'll take \_\_\_\_\_ bus arrives first. They all go downtown anyway.

- A) Whichever
- B) What
- C) Whoever
- D) Which

---

333. With a low salary, you needs to \_\_\_\_\_ what you earn.

- A) make to with
- B) make up
- C) make last
- D) make with

---

334. If her father \_\_\_\_\_ her the money, she \_\_\_\_\_ to afford the new car.

- A) hadn't given / wouldn't have been able
- B) had given / couldn't have been able
- C) hadn't given/ would able
- D) hadn't given / will have been able

---

335. Before going abroad, it's always a good idea to \_\_\_\_\_ travel insurance.

- A) take out
- B) claim
- C) take away
- D) ask

---

336. Which is the odd one out?

- A) lecturer
- B) diploma
- C) degree
- D) certificate

---

337. Which of the following is not an English star sign?

- A) fish
- B) aquarius
- C) scorpio
- D) leo

---

338. Complete the idiom:

If I don't wear my eye glasses, I'm as blind \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) as a bat
- B) as a mouse
- C) like a bat
- D) as a mole

---

339. Their vintage clothes shop was \_\_\_\_\_ they're going to open another one in a new district of the city.

- A) such a huge success that
- B) so much successful that
- C) such successful that
- D) such success that

---

340. They got \_\_\_\_\_ the car and drove away.

- A) in
- B) on
- C) out of
- D) off

---

341. Which of the following is not an appropriate way of opening a business letter?

- A) Respectable Sirs
- B) Dear Sir or Madam
- C) Dear Sirs
- D) Dear Ms.....

---

342. Don't phone me tonight. I \_\_\_\_\_ the football game.

- A) will be watching
- B) will watching
- C) will have watching
- D) will stay watching

---

343. Please hurry up. We have very \_\_\_\_\_ time to get to the airport.

- A) little
- B) a few
- C) few
- D) a little

---

344. The David is one of \_\_\_\_\_ world's most famous sculptures. It was made out of \_\_\_\_\_ marble. \_\_\_\_\_ marble Michelangelo used came from Carrara.

- A) the / ø / the
- B) ø / ø / the
- C) ø / a / the
- D) the / the / the

---

345. She \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ absolutely thrilled!

- A) had finally arrived/was
- B) had finally arrived/am
- C) have finally arrived / was
- D) have finally been arriving /am

---

346. The faster we walk, \_\_\_\_\_ we will get there.

- A) the sooner
- B) the soonest
- C) soon
- D) sooner

---

347. If we want to play tennis this Saturday we'd better book the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) court
- B) pitch
- C) field
- D) course

---

348. Which is the most probable response?

Patient: "I've got heart burn" Doctor: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A) Why don't you begin by telling me your eating habits.
- B) Let's do an electrocardiogram right away.
- C) Let's take your temperature.
- D) Have you noticed any change in your sleeping pattern?

---

349. Which of the following are not opposite adjectives?

- A) booked / reserved
- B) sharp / blunt
- C) shiny / dull
- D) rough / smooth

---

350. When we buy an item, we are given a \_\_\_\_\_ as proof of payment.

- A) receipt
- B) received
- C) recipe
- D) reception

---

351. What is the correct spelling of the following word?

- A) annunciation
- B) anunciation
- C) annouciation
- D) announsiation

---

352. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ the plant. It was a very useful visit.

- A) showing me around
- B) showing around
- C) seeing me around
- D) show me around

---

353. He was caught forging a check, and eventually sentenced to 2 years of jail for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) forgery
- B) forgements
- C) forging
- D) forgerism

---

354. A person who is 'headstrong' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) determined
- B) has a large head
- C) a difficult learner
- D) confused

---

355. Once the terms and conditions \_\_\_\_\_, we'll send them out to you.

- A) have been updated
- B) have updated
- C) are being updated
- D) have been updating

---

356. Where is the stress in this word?

- A) GOvernment
- B) GovernMENT
- C) GoVERNment
- D) GOVERNment

---

357. Next week I'm going to the dentist to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) get my teeth cleaned
- B) clean my teeth
- C) get cleaned my teeth
- D) to get clean teeth

---

358. She was \_\_\_\_\_ murder and sent to trial.

- A) charged with
- B) convicted by
- C) sentenced to
- D) accused for

---

359. A 'hem' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the sewn edge of a skirt, tablecloth, etc.
- B) a metal fastener for a strap
- C) the end of a sleeve around the wrist
- D) a line where two pieces of cloth, metal, etc are attached together

---

360. They all enjoyed themselves during the vacation, \_\_\_\_\_ the awful weather.

- A) in spite of
- B) nevertheless
- C) although
- D) whereas

---

361. \_\_\_\_\_ a full-time mother when your children are very small avoids you a lot of stress, especially when they're ill.

- A) Being
- B) Been
- C) To be
- D) You're being

---

362. The tarantula is poisonous and \_\_\_ bite causes severe, life-threatening symptoms.

- A) its
- B) who
- C) whom
- D) who's

---

363. When you give a list of names or figures rapidly, you \_\_\_\_\_ the names or figures.

- A) reel off
- B) tell off
- C) set off
- D) go off with

---

364. Mark really regretted buying such an expensive car. With hindsight, he believed he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) ought not to have bought it
- B) ought not to be buying it
- C) had not to buy it
- D) mustn't buy it

---

365. It's been so long since Marcello last \_\_\_\_ to see his brothers.

- A) got
- B) was got
- C) has got
- D) has been getting

---

366. He was so \_\_\_\_\_ he couldn't pay the rent last month.

- A) broke
- B) destroyed
- C) broken
- D) breaked

---

367. Which of these sentences is correct? \_\_\_\_\_

- A) I switched on the computer, went to my email box and checked my emails.
- B) I switched on the computer after going checking my emails in my email box.
- C) I had switched on the computer, when I went to my email box then checked my emails.
- D) I was switching on the computer, when I went to my email box and checked my emails.

---

368. Which sentence has a faulty coordination? \_\_\_\_\_

- A) The concert tickets were all sold out, and we managed to buy two on eBay.
- B) Everyone complained about the rain, but they decided to go for a walk anyhow.
- C) She could not find the book, nor could she remember whether she had lent it to someone.
- D) We travelled to California, and while we were there, we visited San Diego.

---

369. Which one is correct? \_\_\_\_\_

- A) It's she whom I saw back into the other car.
- B) It's she which I saw back into the other car.
- C) It's she whose other car I saw back into.
- D) It's she whose back into the other car I saw.

---

370. To get rid of something by giving it or throwing it away.

- A) to do away with
- B) to go away with
- C) to come away with
- D) to go with

---

371. There have been \_\_\_\_\_ of the plague many times throughout the history of mankind.

- A) breakouts
- B) spreadouts
- C) comeouts
- D) explosions

---

372. Well, \_\_\_\_\_. You might as well take the job, even if it's poorly paid. You really need the income.

- A) beggars can't be choosers
- B) too many cooks spoil the broth
- C) you can catch two birds with one stone
- D) it takes two to tango

---

373. I went for a medical check-up the other day. The doctor said I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) as fit as a fiddle
- B) as healthy as a fish
- C) thick as a plank
- D) as good as gold

---

374. He gets up early to go to college, and comes home late. I keep telling him he shouldn't .....

- A) burn the candle at both ends
- B) try to wear two trousers
- C) buy a dog with two tails
- D) go off the beaten track

---

375. A 'teacher's pet' is

- A) a student who tries to please their teacher
- B) a student who the teacher dislikes
- C) the teacher's cat or dog
- D) a student who never does their homework

---

376. Someone who is 'caught red handed' is

- A) discovered in the act of doing something usually illegal
- B) someone who has a skin condition of the hands
- C) someone seen doing something with dirty hands
- D) someone seen wearing red gloves

---

**377. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the idiom.**

**Tracy knew all about the award she'd be given. Someone must have**

- A) let the cat out of the bag
  - B) let the bird out of the bag.
  - C) opened the bird's cage
  - D) let the cat out of the house
- 

**378. To "shake a leg" is a colloquial way of saying to:**

- A) hurry up
  - B) slow down
  - C) jump
  - D) stand still
- 

**379. Sarah really did a great job, despite all the odds. \_\_\_\_\_ to her.**

- A) Hats off
  - B) Many hats
  - C) A big hat
  - D) Hats on
- 

**380. Idiom: If you are 'up a creek without a paddle' what is the situation?**

- A) you are in difficulty
  - B) you are far from home
  - C) you are in a boat
  - D) you are soaking wet
- 

**381. Idiom: Julie got cold feet and decided not to go through with the wedding.**

**The idiom means that**

- A) she had second thoughts
  - B) she was a cold person
  - C) that her feet were too cold
  - D) she had heating problems in her home
- 

**382. Complete the saying.**

**Sticks and stones may break my bones but**

- A) words will never hurt me.
  - B) you will never hurt me.
  - C) falling will never injure me.
  - D) I will never hurt you.
- 

**383. Choose the correct reported version of the following sentence: "Don't park here unless you want to get a fine!"**

**Isabel said to the man.**

- A) Isabel told the man not to park there unless he wanted to get a fine.
  - B) Isabel told that the man not park there unless he wanted to get a fine.
  - C) Isabel told the man don't park there unless he wants to get a fine.
  - D) Isabel told the man not to park there unless he didn't want to get a fine.
- 

**384. Which transformed version is the same as this sentence: The scholar was allowed access to the museum during closing hours to carry out his studies.**

- A) They allowed the scholar to access the museum during closing hours so he could carry out his studies.
  - B) They allowed accessing the museum to the scholar during closing hours so he could carry out his studies.
  - C) They allowed to the scholar the access to the museum during closing hours so he could carry out his studies.
  - D) They allowed the scholar accessing the museum during closing hours so he could carry out his studies.
- 

**385. "I've told you time and again not to leave your shoes in the living room." Time and again means:**

- A) many times
  - B) twice
  - C) every time
  - D) one more time
- 

**386. A 'mantle' is :**

- A) part of a fireplace
  - B) a surface covered with snow
  - C) a coat without sleeves
  - D) a rectangular table
- 

**387. Which is the odd one out?**

- A) You don't have to enter this room.
  - B) You mustn't enter this room
  - C) You aren't allowed to enter this room.
  - D) It is forbidden to enter this room.
- 

**388. Which sentence is not grammatically correct?**

- A) If only you would let me speak, I would explain what happened.
- B) If only you would let me speak, I can't explain what happened.
- C) If only you will let me speak, I would explain what happened.
- D) If only you should let me speak, I should explain what happened.

---

**389. "I saw a unique house for sale in the old part of town." Milly said. What does Milly mean?**

- A) The house she saw for sale in the old part of town was different from all the other houses.
  - B) The house she saw for sale was different from all the other houses but it was old.
  - C) She saw only one house for sale in the old part of town.
  - D) She saw an old house in the old part of town that was different from all the others.
- 

**390. A 'shoplifter' is**

- A) someone who steals from a store or a shop
  - B) the lift attendant at a shop
  - C) someone who steals shops
  - D) the escalator in a shop
- 

**391. Which of the following words cannot be associated with 'oil'**

- A) research
  - B) extra-virgin olive
  - C) spill
  - D) crude
- 

**392. The past participle of the verb to spit is:**

- A) spat or spitted
  - B) spot
  - C) spite
  - D) spit
- 

**393. Which of the following is not a correct way of saying that the time is 5:15?**

- A) five and quarter
  - B) a quarter past five
  - C) five fifteen
  - D) fifteen minutes past five
- 

**394. Which of the following phrasal verbs does not exist?**

- A) fill on for
  - B) fill in for
  - C) fill up with
  - D) fill in/out with
- 

**395. Which of the following is not correct?**

- A) a tub of eggs
  - B) a carton of milk
  - C) stick of butter
  - D) a jar of fruit jelly
- 

**396. Which of the following is the odd one out?**

- A) therefore
  - B) despite
  - C) even though
  - D) in spite of
- 

**397. Which of the following expressions does not exist?**

- A) to move over forward
  - B) to bend over backwards
  - C) to place right side up
  - D) to stretch sideways
- 

**398. Which word is the correct spelling?**

- A) maneuver
  - B) manouver
  - C) monuver
  - D) manauver
- 

**399. The company I used to work for had a strict dress code...**

- A) men had to wear a shirt and tie
  - B) men must have worn a shirt and tie
  - C) men must worn a shirt and tie
  - D) men must wear
- 

**400. Which sentence is grammatically correct?**

- A) I was reminded not to park in the reserved area.
  - B) I was reminded not park in the reserved area.
  - C) I was reminded to no park in the reserved area.
  - D) I was reminded to not parking in the reserved area.
- 

**401. Which of these conditional form is not possible?**

- A) If you think it won't work, then we don't use it.
- B) If you think it wouldn't work, then we won't use it.
- C) If you think it can't work, then we shouldn't use it.
- D) If you think it won't work, then we won't use it.

---

**402. Which is not part of a plant or tree.**

- A) tusk
  - B) trunk
  - C) twig
  - D) stalk
- 

**403. Which verb collocates with ‘tears’.**

- A) to shed
  - B) to pour
  - C) to lose
  - D) to drop
- 

**404. Which is not part of an animal?**

- A) pistil
  - B) paw
  - C) whiskers
  - D) fang
- 

**405. Which sentence is grammatically correct?**

- A) We need to take measures now if we want to live in a healthier environment in the future.
  - B) We need to take measures now if we want live in a healthier environment in the future.
  - C) We need to take measures now if we will want to live in a healthier environment in the future.
  - D) We could need to take measures now if we want to live in a healthier environment in the future.
- 

**406. Which is an incorrect plural form?**

- A) baggages
  - B) bags
  - C) suitcases
  - D) backpacks
- 

**407. Which are you unlikely to find on or attached to the roof of a house?**

- A) faucet
  - B) terra cotta tiles
  - C) chimney pot
  - D) gutters
- 

**408. Which is the odd one out?**

- A) blossom
  - B) mane
  - C) gills
  - D) hoof
- 

**409. Which does not express the concept of ‘three times’**

- A) tremble
  - B) triple
  - C) treble
  - D) thrice
- 

**410. Which is not part of a human body?**

- A) skillet
  - B) skull
  - C) skin
  - D) shin
- 

**411. Which vowel sound is the same as the one in ‘heard’?**

- A) burn
  - B) beer
  - C) bear
  - D) beard
- 

**412. Which sentence is incorrect?**

- A) She’s got a new car of which she’s very proud of.
  - B) She got a new car she’s very proud of.
  - C) She got a new car which she’s very proud of.
  - D) She got a new car that she’s very proud of.
- 

**413. If a recipe calls for ‘diced zucchini’, you must**

- A) cut them into small cubes
  - B) put them in the freezer first
  - C) cut them into thin strips
  - D) chop them finely
- 

**414. Which is the odd one?**

- A) professor
- B) freshman
- C) sophomore
- D) senior

---

415. If you park in a no-parking area, you risk getting your car \_\_\_\_\_ away.

- A) towed
- B) trucked
- C) transported
- D) trampled

---

416. Sales really \_\_\_\_\_ after the new advertising campaign.

- A) soared
- B) jumped up
- C) flew up
- D) leaped

---

417. He seems intent \_\_\_\_\_ changing the company policies.

- A) on
- B) in
- C) to
- D) at

---

418. I fell yesterday and now my knee is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) swollen
- B) swell
- C) swolled
- D) swelt

---

419. It's \_\_\_\_\_ time the children \_\_\_\_\_ to bed, don't you think?

- A) about / went
- B) around/ went
- C) right / go
- D) just / be

---

420. I was offered a job for ten weeks and \_\_\_\_\_ up staying ten years.

- A) ended
- B) finished
- C) end
- D) finish

---

421. We have a cat and two dogs. We keep the cat's food bowl in the kitchen and the \_\_\_\_\_ bowls on the back porch.

- A) dogs'
- B) dogs
- C) dog's
- D) dogs's

---

422. We'll never \_\_\_\_\_ our way back in the dark without a map.

- A) find
- B) walk
- C) work
- D) return

---

423. Not once \_\_\_\_\_ me whether I agree with his unrealistic scheme.

- A) has he asked me
- B) that has he asked me
- C) he has asked me
- D) that he has asked me

---

424. Their new single \_\_\_\_\_ to the top of the charts.

- A) shot
- B) ran
- C) shooted
- D) raised

---

425. She \_\_\_\_\_ around for a while and then decided to stop at a pub for a sandwich and a beer.

- A) wandered
- B) wondered
- C) winded
- D) wasted

---

426. She hadn't had any food all day so she stopped at a coffee shop to have a \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.

- A) bite
- B) dish
- C) piece
- D) something

---

427. The company I used to work for had a strict dress code...

- A) men had to wear a shirt and tie
- B) men must have worn a shirt and tie
- C) men must worn a shirt and tie
- D) men must wear



---

428. I think Sandra is being \_\_\_\_\_ about her feelings.

- A) truthful
- B) truthful
- C) truthish
- D) truthfull

---

429. He had to \_\_\_\_\_ down as candidate for Mayor when it was discovered that he'd been involved in fraud.

- A) step
- B) go
- C) come
- D) get

---

430. I'm not good at sports, so when my son \_\_\_\_\_ to be a natural athlete I was quite surprised.

- A) turned out
- B) came up
- C) turned up
- D) ended up

---

431. Most weight-loss diets require that you \_\_\_\_\_ on carbohydrates.

- A) cut back
- B) cut out
- C) cut away
- D) cut off

---

432. I \_\_\_\_\_ if you could do me a favour.

- A) wonder
- B) wounder
- C) wander
- D) wunder

---

433. Which adjective cannot be used to complete the sentence: A \_\_\_\_\_ number of companies are reducing their workforce.

- A) big
- B) great
- C) large
- D) considerable

---

434. The whereabouts of the exiled president remains a \_\_\_\_\_ guarded secret.

- A) closely
- B) tightly
- C) highly
- D) completely

---

435. I'll give you the information, but please \_\_\_\_\_ it as confidential.

- A) treat
- B) keep
- C) handle
- D) maintain

---

436. I could hear the birds \_\_\_\_\_ happily.

- A) chirping
- B) squeaking
- C) screeching
- D) bleating

---

437. It never \_\_\_\_\_ her mind that she could live on her own.

- A) crossed
- B) flashed
- C) illuminated
- D) made

---

438. I haven't the \_\_\_\_\_ idea as to how long it's going to take us to get there.

- A) faintest
- B) most paling
- C) most fading
- D) shadiest

---

439. The population of the city is \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly.

- A) expanding
- B) stretching
- C) developing
- D) broadening

---

440. She works for a non-profit organization. She's in charge of \_\_\_\_\_ funds.

- A) raising
- B) picking up
- C) razing
- D) founding

---

441. I was \_\_\_\_\_ moved by the experience of visiting the refugee camp.

- A) deeply
- B) entirely
- C) highly
- D) extremely

---

442. The increasing \_\_\_\_\_ of violence on television has a damaging effect on children and young people.

- A) depiction
- B) portraying
- C) deception
- D) representing

---

443. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_, he was so excited when we gave him the present.

- A) could have seen Jack's face
- B) couldn't see
- C) would see
- D) could see

---

444. They tried to \_\_\_\_\_ illegal drugs into the country .

- A) smuggle
- B) struggle
- C) transfuse
- D) snatch

---

445. He shuffled the poker cards and \_\_\_\_\_ them to the players.

- A) dealt
- B) shared
- C) handled
- D) divided

---

446. Due to its location, the hotel doesn't have parking \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) facilities
- B) feature
- C) garage
- D) field

---

447. He \_\_\_\_\_ when he heard the ambulance siren.

- A) pulled over
- B) drove over
- C) coasted over
- D) turned over

---

448. *Apocalypse Now*, the film on Vietnam, directed by Francis Ford Coppola, draws its inspiration from :

- A) J. Conrad's apocalyptic vision of colonialism in *Heart of Darkness*
- B) A. Huxley's *Brave New World*.
- C) S. Beckett's apocalyptic view of the post war world
- D) A. Clark's novel *2001, A Space Odyssey*

---

449. Which American president signed the Treaty of Yalta ?

- A) Franklin D. Roosevelt
- B) Thomas Jefferson
- C) Harry S. Truman
- D) Theodore Roosevelt

---

450. Which of the following is a "quality paper"?

- A) The Daily Telegraph
- B) The Daily Mirror
- C) Newsweek
- D) The Sun

---

451. Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs Dalloway* is narrated by:

- A) a third-person narrator with shifting point of view and interior monologue
- B) Mrs Dalloway and another character in the story
- C) a third-person omniscient narrator
- D) a third-person narrator with shifting point of view

---

452. Chinua Achebe is a writer

- A) a writer from Nigeria who chronicles Nigeria's recent history from the pre-colonial era through colonization to independence
- B) a writer from Australia interested in aboriginal displacement after English settlement
- C) a writer from Jamaica who writes about slave conditions on the old tobacco plantations
- D) a writer from the United States who creates magical but realistic black worlds after the abolition of slavery

---

453. The "dénouement" in a story is:

- A) the clearing up or the untying of its complications and mysteries
- B) the description of the death of the protagonist
- C) the narrative climax
- D) the episode in which the villain confesses his crimes

---

**454. The English (or Shakespearian) sonnet consists of:**

- A) three quatrains and a couplet
  - B) three stanzas of six lines each
  - C) seven rhyming couplets
  - D) two stanzas of eight or six lines respectively
- 

**455. What is meant by “metaphysical conceit” ?**

- A) an extended metaphor
  - B) a poem dealing with the supernatural
  - C) philosophical poetry
  - D) three iambic feet and a trochee
- 

**456. A monument to Horatio Nelson was erected in Trafalgar Square because:**

- A) he won over Napoleon at Trafalgar
  - B) he died at Trafalgar
  - C) he signed a peace treaty with Napoleon at Trafalgar
  - D) he was wounded at Trafalgar
- 

**457. The Commonwealth of Nations was created as:**

- A) a free association of independent states with strong economic and cultural links with Great Britain
  - B) a statement of British colonialism
  - C) an association of states politically and economically subject to Britain
  - D) the first step towards a European Community
- 

**458. In which country was the Boer War fought (1899-1902) ?**

- A) South Africa
  - B) Birmania
  - C) Congo
  - D) Bangladesh
- 

**459. What did Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey introduce into the English language?**

- A) The sonnet form.
  - B) The rhyme royal.
  - C) The Pindaric ode.
  - D) Dante’s *Comedia*.
- 

**460. What kind of poem is Milton’s *Lycidas*?**

- A) An elegy about the of a Cambridge University student poetically represented as a shepherd
  - B) An ode in which Cromwell’s wisdom and valour are exalted
  - C) A sonnet on the poet’s blindness.
  - D) A satire of the Puritans.
- 

**461. The Georgian poets were**

- A) A literary current that formed under the reign of George V.
  - B) A group of poets who, in the Augustan Age, wrote mainly pastoral poetry.
  - C) The followers of George Gordon, Lord Byron.
  - D) A group of poets that emerged in the mid 20th century.
- 

**462. The “dénouement” in a story is**

- A) The clearing up or the “untying” of its complications and mysteries.
  - B) The showing of the main characters’s vices.
  - C) The description of the protagonist’s death.
  - D) The narrative climax.
- 

**463. Interludes were**

- A) A dramatic form typical of the 16th century.
  - B) Three famous comedies by T. Rattigan.
  - C) Intermissions between acts in Romantic Plays.
  - D) Another name for “comedies of manners”.
- 

**464. Who were the Luddites?**

- A) Workers who attacked factories and destroyed machinery.
  - B) A literary current in seventeenth century London.
  - C) A special corps of police.
  - D) A political faction composed of various religious sects.
- 

**465. Who were the Pilgrim Fathers?**

- A) The founders of the first British Puritan settlement in America.
  - B) A religious faction vindicating the rights of the Catholic minority in England.
  - C) Reformers who advocated freedom for Ireland.
  - D) A religious order founded in Jerusalem during the Crusades.
- 

**466. Guy Fawkes was**

- A) The man who tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605.
- B) One of the Pilgrim Fathers.
- C) A Jesuit.
- D) A member of Parliament.

---

**467. A Justice of the Peace is**

- A) An unpaid local magistrate who deals with small offences.
  - B) A judge in the Court of Assizes.
  - C) A member of the Shadow Cabinet.
  - D) A permanent member of Parliament.
- 

**468. What kind of composition is a “dirge”?**

- A) A song of lament, usually of a lyrical mood.
  - B) A speech or poem in fulsome praise of an individual, institution or group of people.
  - C) An exotic and spectacular entertainment particularly suitable for children.
  - D) A poem in which a writer retracts or counter-balances a statement made in an earlier poem.
- 

**469. What subjects does the comedy of manners have?**

- A) The behaviour and deportment of men and women living under specific social codes, especially those of the middle and upper classes as typically described in Restoration drama.
  - B) The lives of urban and proletarian classes seen in their sad as well as humorous and ludicrous aspects, as depicted in nineteenth century realistic novels and plays.
  - C) The witty and erudite disquisition of vulgar errors and social prejudices.
  - D) Middle class sexual habits, politics and social behaviour as they are staged in late nineteenth and early twentieth century drama.
- 

**470. Where does Thomas Hardy typically set his stories?**

- A) Wessex.
  - B) Yorkshire.
  - C) Essex.
  - D) Norfolk.
- 

**471. Which of these books can be cited as an early example of anti-novel?**

- A) Laurence Sterne’s *Tristram Shandy*.
  - B) Henry Fielding’s *Joseph Andrews*.
  - C) Charles R. Maturin’s *Melmoth the Wanderer*.
  - D) Daniel Defoe’s *Moll Flanders*.
- 

**472. Where does Chaucer bring together the characters of his Canterbury Tales in the prologue to his masterpiece?**

- A) The Tabard Inn at Southwark.
  - B) Thomas à Becket’s shrine in Canterbury.
  - C) A small courtyard opposite Westminster Abbey.
  - D) A dilapidated building, once a rich monastery, just outside London.
- 

**473. Which of the following political movements advocated a new form of Socialism seeking national welfare through gradual reform?**

- A) The Fabians who, in 1880s, began to spread their dissatisfaction both with capitalism (“wealth cannot be enjoyed without dishonour”) and violent, Marxist-oriented revolutionary impatience.
  - B) The New Tories, who in the nineteenth century wanted to extend all areas of liberty by opposing the coercion of the monarchy and of the state.
  - C) The English Communist Party, which in the early twentieth century tried to fashion its beliefs according to those of revolutionary Soviet Union.
  - D) The Luddites, who in the early nineteenth century protested against unemployment and inhuman working conditions in factories.
- 

**474. The implied author is**

- A) The author immanent in the text, as distinguished from the historical author.
  - B) A writer who uses a pseudonym.
  - C) A narrator endowed with omniscience.
  - D) A character who is the autobiographical projection of the author.
- 

**475. Synecdoche is**

- A) A figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole.
  - B) A way of conveying a meaning which is different from or opposite to the one overtly stated.
  - C) The contraction of two syllables into one for metrical reasons.
  - D) A synthesis of different conceptual elements.
- 

**476. The dramatic monologue is**

- A) A poetic form in which a soliloquising voice addresses a silent listener.
  - B) A bombastic and inflated oration.
  - C) The speech directly addressed to the audience by one of the characters in a play.
  - D) The speech addressed by a character to a group of other characters.
- 

**477. Hermeneutics is:**

- A) the science concerning the principles and methods of the interpretation of literary texts
- B) the study of the esoteric level of meaning of literary texts
- C) the study of the arrangement of words in a sentence and of sentences in a paragraph
- D) the study of the method for comparing different versions of a text

---

**478. “We are such stuff as dreams are made on,  
And our little life is rounded with a sleep.”**

**These lines are taken from:**

- A) Shakespeare’s *The Tempest*
  - B) Shelley’s “*Ode to the West Wind*”
  - C) Marlowe’s *Doctor Faustus*
  - D) Keat’s *Endymion*
- 

**479. Which of these stories deals with the Doppelgänger theme?**

- A) R. L. Stevenson’s *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*
  - B) J. Joyce’s *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*
  - C) D. H. Lawrence’s *Sons and Lovers*
  - D) H. G. Well’s *The Time Machine*
- 

**480. Which is the correct chronological order of the following works?**

- A) *Frankenstein, Hard Times, The Picture of Dorian Gray, Animal Farm, The French Lieutenant’s Woman*
  - B) *Animal Farm, The Picture of Dorian Gray, Frankenstein, The French Lieutenant’s Woman, Hard Times*
  - C) *The French Lieutenant’s Woman, The Picture of Dorian Gray, Animal Farm, Frankenstein, Hard Times*
  - D) *The Picture of Dorian Gray, Hard Times, Frankenstein, The French Lieutenant’s Woman, Animal Farm*
- 

**481. An acrostic is:**

- A) an arrangement of words in which certain letters in each line, such as the first or the last, when taken in order, spell out a word, a motto, etc.
  - B) a riddle presented in a short poem
  - C) a bitter satire, usually dealing with a political subject
  - D) a line in which all the stressed words begin by the same letter
- 

**482. The correct name of “Britain” is**

- A) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
  - B) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
  - C) The United Kingdom of England, Scotland and Wales
  - D) The United Kingdom of England, Scotland, Wales and Eire
- 

**483. The right of Habeas Corpus**

- A) is suspended in the case of suspected terrorists
  - B) has never been suspended
  - C) prevents the police from holding suspects of serious offences beyond 24 hours
  - D) has been removed from the civil code
- 

**484. Which of the following countries uses “common law”?**

- A) U.S.A., England, Australia
  - B) Italy, France
  - C) England, Greece
  - D) England, Scotland, Wales
- 

**485. Georgian poets belong to**

- A) the early 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - B) the Augustan Age
  - C) the Age of Sensibility (or Pre-romanticism)
  - D) the Puritan Age
- 

**486. A. Pope’s *The Rape of the Lock* is:**

- A) a mock-heroic poem
  - B) an allegorical poem
  - C) a “heroic tragedy”
  - D) an epic poem
- 

**487. The author of *Moby Dick* is:**

- A) H. Melville
  - B) E. Hemingway
  - C) F. Cooper
  - D) N. Hawthorne
- 

**488. The “Comedy of manners” flourished**

- A) during the Restoration
  - B) in the Age of Chaucer
  - C) in the Elizabethan Age
  - D) after the Second World War
- 

**489. The Nobel Laureate Derek Walcott is from**

- A) British West Indies
- B) Australia
- C) New Zealand
- D) South Africa

---

**490. Choose the correct statement:**

- A) Postmodernism works are characterised by epistemological and ontological scepticism, and their aim is not to present the real world, but possible, virtual ones.
- B) a distinct feature of postmodernism is faith in progress, truth, authority and hierarchy
- C) in Postmodernist fiction the narrator strives to make himself invisible in order to achieve a status of perfect objectivity and impersonality
- D) the aesthetics of Postmodernism is based on the idea that the writer's aim must be to give a coherent, consistent, unified presentation of reality

---

**491. Which critical current claims that “every decoding is another encoding” and that, consequently, a definitive interpretation of the text can never be achieved?**

- A) Deconstructionism
- B) Structuralism
- C) New criticism
- D) the “Rezeptioncritik”

---

**492. 1984 by G.Orwell is**

- A) a dystopian novel that describes a totalitarian world without privacy or independent thinking
- B) a utopian science-fiction novel where cloning and conditioning pre-determine people's destinies
- C) a bitter account of the writer's experiences in the Spanish Civil War
- D) an animal fable which satirically portrays the consequences of the Russian Revolution

---

**493. The official proclamation of the Republic of Ireland was in**

- A) 1949
- B) 1916
- C) 1918
- D) 1970

---

**494. Citizens' fundamental rights in the US are guaranteed by**

- A) the Bill of Rights
- B) the Human Rights Act
- C) the Declaration of Independence
- D) Magna Charta

---

**495. An oxymoron is:**

- A) a contradiction in terms
- B) a rhetorical figure consisting in the repetition of the same word at the beginning of two or more sequential phrases
- C) a three-syllable foot with the stress on the first syllable
- D) an imperfect or improper simile

---

**496. The study of the origins and history of the form and meaning of words is known as:**

- A) etymology
- B) entomology
- C) lexicography
- D) lexicology

---

**497. Manfred is a play by:**

- A) Byron
- B) Shelley
- C) Browning
- D) Coleridge

---

**498. The Sick Rose is a poem by:**

- A) Blake
- B) Burns
- C) Pope
- D) Gray

---

**499. One of these novels was written by George Eliot. Identify which one:**

- A) Silas Marner
- B) Dombey & Son
- C) Nicholas Nickleby
- D) Martin Chuzzlewit

---

**500. The Boston Tea Party is:**

- A) the act marking the beginning of the American Revolution.
- B) a kind of very sophisticated party with highly selected guests
- C) the meeting after world war 2 in which Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin decided of the world's future
- D) Scarlet O'Hara's birthday party in *Gone with the Wind*