Part I.
Task 1. Grammar   **/14x1=14/**
Read the sentences below and choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. A: Do you like this dress?
   B: Oh, yes. It is the . . . . dress I have ever seen.
   A. more beautiful   B. beautifullest   C. beautifuler
   D. most beautiful   E. beautiful

2. A: Who painted . . . . fence for you?
   B: No one. I painted it . . . .
   A. your/myself   B. your/me   C. yours/myself
   D. your/mine   E. you're/myself

3. The plane . . . . in 30 minutes.
   A. land   B. is landing   C. lands   D. landed   E. have landed.

4. We expect all my friends . . . . to the party.
   A. come   B. came   C. is coming   D. coming   E. to come

5. My mother . . . . while I . . . . the plants.
   A. cooked/watered   B. was cooking/was watering
   C. were cooking /was watering   D. was cooking/watered   E. cooking/watering

6. My parents think I . . . . a president one day.
   A. have become   B. am going to become   C. will become
   D. become   E. being become

7. You don't have time to help me, ... ?
   A. are you   B. do you   C. don't you   D. did you   E. aren't you

8. The person . . . . gave me these books, was Simon.
   A. which   B. whose   C. who's   D. whom   E. who

9. He wears a . . . . watch.
   A. cheap round big   B. big cheap round   C. cheap big round
   D. round big cheap   E. round cheap big

10. We . . . . fifteen miles today.
    A. has ridden   B. ride   C. have ridden
    D. rode   E. were riding

11. It is very dusty here at the moment because the apartment next door . . . . redecorated.
    A. have been   B. being   C. is   D. is being   E. been

12. He said, 'I am going to the park'.
    He said that . . . .
    A. I was going to the park   B. he is going to the park
    C. he had been going to the park   D. he was going to the park
    E. he has been going to the park

13. If Tuya hadn't been in a hurry, she . . . . her passport at home.
    A. wouldn't have leave   B. wouldn't leave   C. will not leave
    D. wouldn't has left   E. wouldn't have left

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14. My grandfather . . . . skate very well when he was young.
      A. could   B. must   C. need   D. may   E. can

Task 2. Vocabulary   /11x2=22/
Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

15. I . . . . in Japan and moved here when I was twenty-two.
      A. brought   B. grew up   C. allowed   D. got up   E. took up

16. Kate is expecting . . . . and she'll have to buy two of everything.
      A. nephews   B. nieces   C. twins   D. cousins   E. aunts

17. It is a legal . . . . that you have insurance for your car.
      A. shortage   B. information   C. requirement   D. want   E. loss

18. John has very broad . . . . because of all the exercise he does.
      A. legs   B. shoulders   C. arms   D. muscles   E. waist

19. Tigers are protected because they are very . . . . animals.
      A. wild   B. dangerous   C. domestic   D. rare   E. graceful

20. I enjoy walking through the fields and looking at the . . . .
      A. scenery   B. wind   C. air   D. photos   E. scene

21. Why did people first build . . . . ?
      A. cave   B. canal   C. rainforest   D. jungle   E. desert

22. Tom's car was badly . . . . in the accident yesterday.
      A. injured   B. hurt   C. infected   D. torn   E. damaged

23. Could we have another . . . . tonight because it's cold in the bedroom.
      A. blanket   B. sheet   C. pillow   D. bed   E. curtain

24. I need to take more exercises to . . . . fit.
      A. make   B. keep   C. mean   D. let   E. take

25. The story was too . . . . for me to understand.
      A. complicated   B. long   C. simple   D. easy   E. big

Task 3. Phrasal Verb   /3x2=6/
Read the sentences. Find the meaning of the words in bold with the appropriate phrasal verbs.

26. It is very easy to **stop** smoking. I've done it hundreds of times!

      A. give in   B. give up   C. give off   D. give out   E. give on

27. She wanted an evening job that would allow her **to care for** her son during the day.

      A. look up   B. look into   C. look down   D. look of   E. look after

28. A: 'Does that dress **match** my eyes, do you think?
    B: 'Which dress - the red or blue one?'
      A. go on   B. go in   C. go with   D. go off   E. go up

Task 4. Error recognition   /3x2=6/

Identify and choose the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected.

29. Neither my parents <u>or</u> Dorj's parents <u>are going</u> <u>to participate</u> <u>in</u> our graduation ceremony. <u>No error</u>
                                          A   B   C   D   E

30. <u>Wolfes</u> usually <u>prey on</u> weak or dying animals and keep wild <u>animal</u> populations <u>from</u> becoming too
            A   B   C   D

    large. <u>No error</u>
                        E

31. A big male gorilla <u>weighs</u> <u>as much as</u> <u>six hundred pounds</u> and <u>have</u> a chest five feet around. <u>No error</u>
                                  A   B   C   D   E

Task 5. Reading   /11x2=22/
Read the text and choose the best answer.

Genetic engineered food

You didn't ask for it, and you might not know about it. But you've probably already eaten some of it. It's genetically engineered food. Perfectly round tomatoes all exactly the same size, long straight cucumbers and big fat chickens are now normal part of our diets. They are made that way now by genetic engineering – not by nature. Their genes have been changed.

Every living thing has genes. Genes carry information. They are passed on from generation to generation. They make sure that humans give birth to humans and cows give birth to cows. They also make sure that a dog cannot give a birth to a frog, or an elephant to a horse. Genetic engineers take genes from one species – for example, a scorpion, and transfer them to another – for example, corn. In this way a new life form is created. These new life forms have been described as a "real-life Frankenstein". Genetic engineers put duck genes into chickens to make the chickens bigger. They put hormones to cows to make them produce more milk. They put genes from flowers into soya beans and from scorpions into corn. This doesn't make them cheaper, tastier or healthier. It makes them easier and faster for the farmer to grow.

The effects of genetic engineering on our health are not known. Many of the genes which are used – such as those of scorpions, rats, mice and moths – are not part of our diet so we do not know how dangerous they may be. For example, people can develop allergies to food which has been genetically engineered.
The effects of genetic engineering on the natural world may be disastrous. The engineers may create life forms – monsters – that we cannot control. The new life forms have no **natural habitat** or home. They will have to find one, fight for one – or kill for one. It may be your land they fight for – or you that they kill. Moreover, the effects of these experiments can often be cruel. In America, pigs were given human genes to make them bigger and less fatty. The experiment failed. The pigs became very ill and began to lose eyesight.

Greenpeace is trying to prevent all such food experiments. Some – but not all – food companies are refusing to use genetically engineered foods. Some – but not all- supermarkets are telling their customers which foods are genetically engineered. We must all be aware of what is happening. Some people believe, though, that genetic engineering could be the solution to the problem of **famine**. Plants which grow faster, or cows which produce more milk, can save the lives of starving people. We would all like a better, healthier and longer life, and genetic engineering might give us this. On the other hand, it may be a dangerous experiment with nature. In the story, Frankenstein created such a terrible and dangerous monster that he had to destroy it. We must make sure that it remains a story- and no more than that.

32. Genes pass on . . . . from generation to generation.
    A. new life forms
    B. species
    C. information
    D. health
    E. living things

33. Which animal's genes were transferred into corn?
    A. scorpion
    B. horse
    C. pig
    D. cow
    E. duck

34. Which is true about genetic engineering according to the text?
    A. It makes food faster to grow
    B. It makes food healthier
    C. It makes food tastier
    D. It makes food cheaper
    E. all of the above

35. Who fights against genetic engineering experiments?
    A. Author
    B. Greenpeace
    C. Food companies
    D. Supermarkets
    E. Starving people

36. The experiment on pigs failed because . . . .
    A. pigs became smaller
    B. pigs' health got worse
    C. pigs didn't survive
    D. pigs tried to kill one
    E. pigs lost their eyes

37. The following sentences are false EXCEPT . . . .
    A. People will become healthier
    B. People will lose eyesight
    C. People will become dangerous
    D. People will probably develop allergies
    E. People will become monsters

38. What kind of tomatoes did genetic engineers create?
    A. healthy
    B. tastier
    C. long straight
    D. perfectly round
    E. fatter

39. What is the role of human genes?
    A. to control birth rate
    B. to control we stay humans
    C. to control our growth
    D. to control our diet
    E. to control our health

40. The followings have been changed by genetic engineering EXCEPT . . . .
 A. soya beans
 B. tomatoes
 C. duck
 D. cucumbers
 E. chickens

41. What does the word "famine" can be replaced by?
 A. housing
 B. feminism
 C. hunger
 D. farming
 E. health

42. The closest to the meaning of "natural habitat" is. . . . .
 A. natural surrounding
 B. living conditions
 C. household
 D. eating habits
 E. none of the above

Task 6. Conversation   **/5x2=10/**

Choose the best question or response.

43. A: Have you met the new teacher yet?
 B: No, not yet. What's he like?
 A: . . . .

 A. He is tall.
 B. He is good at playing guitar.
 C. He likes sport.
 D. He is handsome.
 E. He is very friendly and patient.

44. A: . . . .?
 B: No, I'd better not, thanks. I'm driving

 A. Do you like a drink?
 B. Would you like a drink?
 C. Would you like a cup of coffee?
 D. Would you like a bottle of water?
 E. Do you like drinking milk?

45. A: . . . .?
 B: No, it's all right, thank you. I can manage.

 A. Are you a manager?
 B. Do you like your car?
 C. Are you married?
 D. Would you like to drink a bottle of beer?
 E. Would you like me to carry your suitcase?

46. A: Are you coming home for dinner?
    B: . . . . I will probably be late tonight.

    A. That's great.
    B. Don't worry.
    C. It's very good.
    D. I think so.
    E. I don't think so.

47. A: Look! They've got apples on special offer at the supermarket.
    B: Really? How much are they?
    A: They are only 1500₮ a kilo.
    B: . . . .

    A. It is very expensive.
    B. That is a bargain!
    C. Don't mention it.
    D. Well done!
    E. Congratulations!

Part II.
2.1 Word formation   **/4x2=8/**
Read the sentences below and choose the word that best fits in each sentence.

a. No, I am still considering the various . . . .
    1. possible   2. possibly   3. possibilities   4.impossible

b. She enjoyed great . . . . with all three records in the States.
    1. successive   2. successful   3. successfully   4.success

c. He is very . . . . He is always dreaming up new gadgets.
    1. invent   2. inventions   3. inventive   4. inventively

d. John is so nice. It's a . . . . working with him.
    1. please   2. pleasure   3. pleased   4. pleasing

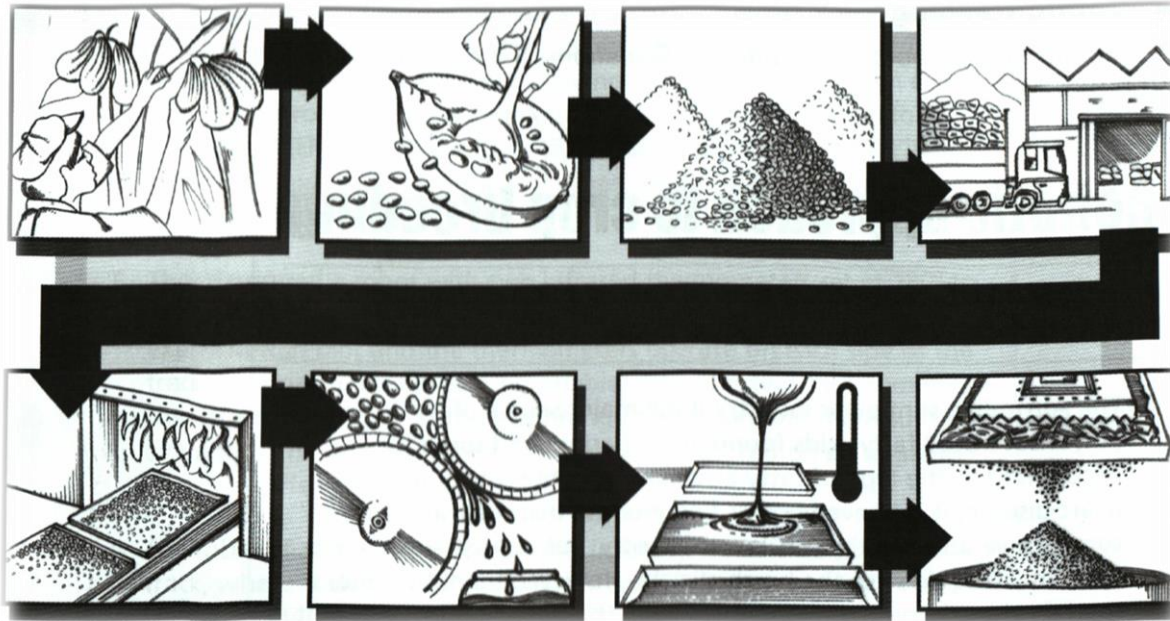**2.2 Matching pairs: Where are they?**   **/6x1=6/**

Phrases	**Place or situations where you might hear them**
a. Stop, thief!	1. In a pub (*before it is about to close*).
b. Any more fares, please?	2. In the street. (*after being robbed*)
c. Anything to declare?	3. On a bus.
d. Last order, please.	4. On passing through Customs.
e. Send him off, ref!	5. At a racing track (*before the start of a race*)
f. Get on your marks… get set…	6. At a football match

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2.3 **Analyze the flowchart and choose an appropriate answer for each question.** /3x2=6/

The flowchart shows how chocolate is made.

a. What is the previous step of grounding beans into chocolate liquor.

    1. transporting

    2. roasting

    3. harvesting

    4. making into powder

b. What is the second step of making chocolate.

    1. harvesting

    2. forming

    3. removing beans from fruits

    4. drying

c. What is the last step of making chocolate according to the flowchart?

    1. grounding beans into chocolate liquor

    2. roasting

    3. removing beans from fruits

    4. making into powder