

A. experience B. qualifications C. demands D. references

17. He was a lazy and unreliable worker, so he was **dismissed**.

A. thrown B. dispatched C. released D. sacked

18. He didn't.....on with his boss, so she left the company.

A. get B. keep C. take D. go

19. While the boss is away, Sue will be in.....of the office.

A. charge B. place C. position D. place

V. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

20. One thing people get from their is, of course, money. (*occupy*)

21. There are many other things that add up to job....., the feeling of enjoyment you get from doing a job that makes you happy. (*satisfy*)

22. What people in want from a job varies greatly from person to person. (*employ*)

VI. Identify one underlined part in each sentence that needs correcting.

23. He apologized his teacher for being late, explaining that he had had a flat tire.

A. his teacher B. for being C. explaining D. had had

24. The car manufacturer has had a robotics company installed two automatic systems.

A. has had B. robotics C. install D. automatic

25. You have driven for hours by the time we get there, so you will need a rest before we go out.

A. have driven B. get C. will need D. before

VII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

THE GIANT PANDA

The giant panda is probably the most valuable and popular zoo animal. They live in the steep mountains of Western China. About 1000 giant pandas still survive in the wild, but only a very few have been seen alive outside China. In 1961 it was (26)_____ as the symbol of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the panda has become a familiar sight on T-shirts, badges and car stickers. It is certainly popular with children and regularly rates in the top ten of children's favourite animals. The arrival of a panda at a zoo can (27)_____ a loss into a healthy profit.

Giant pandas live (28)_____ 20 years, and a big male can weigh 150 kilos. They live on a diet of rock-hard bamboo stems. They can eat 4 kilos at a sitting and may chew for 12 hours a day. Their dependence on bamboo is the main threat to their survival. The threat of (29)_____ has led to the setting of a panda research centre in China with \$1 million being contributed by the World Wildlife Fund.

More than 30 giant pandas have been born alive in Chinese zoos. But other zoos were not so successful. A new born panda weighs only 125 grams and measures less than 15 cm. It is pinkish-white (30)_____ without dark markings and familiar black eyes. Although very slow moving and peaceful, the panda can be vicious and angry. For most of us the giant panda is a lovable, cuddly, living teddy bear.

26. A. adapted B. adopted C. applied D. taken
 27. A. change B. divide C. turn D. transfer
 28. A. up to B. in C. up for D. into
 29. A. development B. appearance C. popularity D. extinction
 30. A. at birth B. in birth C. to birth D. with birth

VIII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Until recently, “the science for the future” was supposed to be electronics and artificial intelligence. Today it seems more and more likely that the next great breakthroughs in technology will be brought about through a combination of those two sciences with organic chemistry and genetic engineering. This combination is the science of biotechnology.

Organic chemistry enables us to produce marvelous synthetic materials. However, it is still difficult to manufacture anything that has the capacity of wool to conserve heat and also to absorb moisture. Nothing that we have been able to produce so far comes anywhere near the combination of strength, lightness and flexibility that we find in the bodies of ordinary insects.

Nevertheless, scientists in the laboratory have already succeeded in “growing” a material that has many of the characteristics of human skin. The next step may well be “biotech hearts and eyes” which can replace diseased organs in human being. There will not be rejected by the body, as is the case with organs from humans.

The application of biotechnology to energy production seems even more promising. In 1996 the famous science-fiction writer, Arthur C. Clarke, said that we may soon be able to develop remarkable cheap and renewable sources of energy. Some of these power sources will be biological. Clarke and others have to give up our dependence on non-renewable power sources. Coal, oil and gas are indeed convenient. However, using them also means creating dangerously high levels of pollution. It will be impossible to meet the growing demand for energy without increasing that pollution to catastrophic levels unless we develop power sources that are both cheaper and cleaner.

It is tempting to think that biotechnology or some other “science of the future” can solve our problems for us. Before we surrender to that temptation we should remember nuclear power. Only a few generations ago it seemed to promise limitless, cheap and safe energy. Today those promises lie buried in a concrete grave in a place called Chernobyl, in the Ukraine. Biotechnology is unlikely, however, to break its promises in quite the same or such a dangerous way.

31. According to the passage, the science of the future is likely to be_____.
- A. electronics B. biotechnology C. genetic engineering D. nuclear technology
32. Organic chemistry helps to produce materials that are_____.
- A. almost as strong, light and flexible as an insect’s body
 B. almost as good as wool
 C. not as good as natural materials

D. stronger, lighter and better than natural materials

33. According to the passage, it may soon be possible to_____.

- A. make something as good as human skin
- B. cure certain diseases that damage human organs
- C. take an organ from one human and give it to another human
- D. make useful substitutes for human hearts and eyes

34. What does the passage say is one of the worst problems caused by the use of coal, gas and oil?

- A. They are no longer as easy to use as they once were.
- B. They are so cheap that people waste them.
- C. They are too expensive for poorer people in many parts of the world.
- D. They are very bad for the world around us.

35. Which of these statements do you think best summarize what the passage is about?

- A. We have good reasons for hoping that biotechnology will help us to solve some but not all our problems.
- B. Science has promised to solve our problems in the past but has often created even worse problems for us.
- C. Because of biotechnology, nuclear power and other scientific achievements, the future will be much better.
- D. Despite the problems we have had with nuclear technology, it is still the best way to produce power.

IX. Complete the new sentence so that it means the same as the given one.

36. She is living in Vietnam because she got married to a Vietnamese man.

=> If

37. People learn a lot of things as they travel far.

=> The farther

38. "Read this document before you sign it," he said to her. (*advised*)

=>

39. "You cheated in the exam," the teacher said to Jack. (*accused*)

=>

40. I am saving up to buy a new bike. (*aside*)

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