Statistics show that rapid population, growth creates problems for developing countries. So why don´t people have fewer children ? statistics from the developed countries suggest that it is only then people´s living standards begin to risk that birth rates begin to fall. There are good reasons for this. Poor countries cannot afford social services and old age pensions, and people´s income are so low they have nothing to spare for saving. As a result, people, look to their children to provide them with security in their old age. Living in a large family can be a form of insurance. And even while they are still quite young. Children can do a lot of lawful jobs on a small farm, so poor people in a developing country will need to have better conditions ahead, before they think having smaller families, but their conditions cannot be improved unless there is a reduction in the rates at which population is increasing. This depend on a very such wider acceptance of family planning and this, will mean a basic change in attitude.

Taken from: Roding for Adults.

By R. Luis, Mc. Vincent and S. wair.

1. The expression “look to” underlined in line 5, can be substituded by

1. Take care of.
2. Search for.
3. Consider.
4. Expect.

2. According to the text, large families in undeveloped countries are convenient because

1. Young children help do minor tasks.
2. Young children can mostly work in agriculture.
3. Many children are expected to feed their families.
4. Many children provide the adults with the insurance polices.

3. Which of the following titles is the most adecuate for the text?

1. “Social security and old age pensions”
2. “High Growth rates in developed Countries”
3. “Job opportunities in undeveloped Countries”
4. “The Dependence of Birth rate on Living Standards”

People have always found ways to destroy themselves. They went from stones and sticks arrows. Then came guns—much more powerful. Finally, people made atomic bombs. These are a danger to us and to the earth.

In some places, people have damaged land by too much farming or too much grazing. Without grass or trees, rain may wash away the soil. Sometimes soil is blown away by strong winds.

But people have found another way to harm themselves arid the earth. It doesn’t blow up. There is no loud noise. In fact, people don’t even know it happens. It is done by chance, but it´s here. It is pollution: the poisoning of the water, hand and air. The poisons are chemicals, garbage, and wastes of all kinds.

Air is dirtied by smoke and by the gases from automobiles and airplanes. Soil may be harmed by chemicals. Rivers and lakes are polluted. So are the oceans where cities are on the chores. Wastes have even been found floating in parts of the middle of the oceans. There they kill the small plants and animals that fish need for food.

Think about the last time you went swimming in a river or a lake. Did the water really look clear and pure? Dr was it dirty and unpleasant to swim in? What do you see when you look out your window in the morning or early evening? Is there a line of haze\*? Can you see the hills, mountains, or buildings clearly?. Is anyone doing anything to clean up the air? How many ugly junkyards\*\* are there in your neighborhood? Why are they there?

Taken from People and Ideas

Vincent R. Rogers

Silver Burdett Co.

\* haze—thin mist.

\*\* junkyards —places where garbage is discarded.

4. Which of the following kinds of pollution is not mentioned in the text?

1. Air pollution.
2. Land pollution.
3. Water pollution.
4. Noise pollution.

5. What is the theme of the article?

1. Mankind is endangering the place where it lives.
2. People cannot swim in rivers and lakes anymore.
3. Junk is an important source of air pollution.
4. Man has invented different kinds of weapons.

6. According to the text, people pollute

1. willingly.
2. unconsciously.
3. to hurt themselves.
4. to modernize cities.

7. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about silly things till midnight.

1. chatted
2. wasted
3. alleged
4. exchanged

8. Be careful! You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the vase.

1. endure
2. waste
3. ease
4. drop

9. The baby was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up blocks to form a tower.

1. spreading
2. breeding
3. arousing
4. pilling

10. Anne is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her health by drinking so much.

1. risking
2. enduring
3. surpassing
4. attempting

11. The police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jeff’s car to the police station. It was parked in a restricted area.

1. hauled
2. dwelled
3. dropped
4. stored

12. Jim and I have traveled \_\_\_\_\_\_ the world together

1. amid
2. among
3. for all
4. throughout

13. our children are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are restless.

1. quiet
2. quite
3. ingenious
4. ingenuous

14. The family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a decisive influence en the formation of children.

1. environment
2. achievement
3. measurement
4. development

15. Helen expected to receive an enormous stone in her engagement ring, but she only received a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pearl.

1. mayor
2. tiny
3. mild
4. huge

16. The plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two hours late.

1. overtime
2. overseas
3. took off
4. drove off

17. They never agreed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the specific details

1. on
2. at
3. by
4. for

18. Come back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away ! I need the medicine urgently.

1. fly
2. run
3. move
4. right

19. My brother is doing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his work.

1. ugly
2. plans
3. better
4. mistake

20. Ceci could not prepare the salad because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of vegetables.

1. was
2. got
3. went
4. grew

21. Tom is always enthusiastic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sports.

1. about
2. with
3. from
4. of

22. Mrs. Smith is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sophisticated words.

1. fond
2. cut out
3. annoyed
4. in charge

23. Mark will make you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for what you did to his sister.

A) paying

B) to pay

C) paid

D) pay

24. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have some fruit.

A) would feel / could

B) will feel / could

C) feel / could

D) feel / can

25. The Smiths moved to a a very pleasant neighbor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) dom

B) ment

C) ship

D) hood

26. I could clearly smell something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.

A) burn

B) burns

C) burnt

D) burning

27. She could have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the contest if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked more.

A) won / has

B) won / had

C) to win / has

D) to win / had

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finished my work, I took my vacation.

1. had
2. have
3. having
4. to have

29. Sally´s time of departure is still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ determined.

1. in
2. dis
3. un
4. mis

30. I watched the cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the rain

1. running.
2. to run
3. runs.
4. ran

PRIMERA PARTE

Esta parte de la prueba consta de 6 preguntas, de la 1 a la 6. A continuación se le presentan dos textos que Usted deberá leer con atención y, EXCLUSIVAMENTE con base en ellos, contestará las preguntas de esta parte..

Aretha Franklin, the undisputed “Queen of Soul”, received more awards in America in her short career than any other female artist. She’s the source and inspiration of artists in many countries and projects emotion as if she invented it.

Born one of five children in Detroit, she was the daughter of Reverend C.L. Franklin, a well-known preacher in the States, who toured churches throughout the country with his helpers and singers. Aretha was part of his choir, although she was only fourteen years old.

Taken from record sleeve, by

Bill Harry.

(Adapted),.

1. According to the article, Aretha Franklin

1. started singing when she was a teenager,
2. was inspired by artists all over the world.
3. invented different ways to project emotions.
4. helped his father to preach all over the country.

2. Which of’ the following statements is true according to the text?

A) Aretha Franklin had five children.

b) Aretha had four brothers and sisters.

C) Rev. Franklin’s oldest daughter was Aretha.

D) Rev. Franklin’s only child sang in his choir.

3. When the author refers to Aretha Franklin as “the undisputed, ‘Queen of Soul´”, he means that everybody

1. deserve her.
2. agreed with her.
3. gave her full credit.
4. considered her number one.

Dolores Del Rio was a Mexican actress of rare beauty who starred in more than 30 films in Hollywood and dozens in Mexico. She died of natural causes at her home In Newport Beach, Çalif., at the age of 77. As a teenager Del Rio caught the eye of a Hollywood director and shocked her upper-class family by leaving Mexico City to appear in his films. Her exquisite, expressive face won her, many fans with such silent movie as “What Price Glory” and “Ramona’, and she gracefully made the transition to talking pictures. But she became typecast, playing too many Indian Maidens, peasant girls and Latin femmes fatales”. “When producers give you beautiful cloths to wear in pictures, they also give you dumb parts”, Del Rio complained in 1942. A year late she Left Hollywood for Mexico where she eventually won four Ariels, the Mexican. Oscars.

Taken from Newsweek, April 25, 1983.

(Adapted)

4. Dolores del Rio’s beauty gave her a great popularity as an actress, however she

1. only played. dumb roles,
2. was a “femme fatale”.
3. became typecast..
4. made only silent movies.

5. The .reaction of Dolores del Rio’s family at her leaving for Hollywood was of

1. amusement and hope.
2. surprise and disapproval.
3. impotence and fear.
4. frustration and anger.

6. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

A) Dolores del Rio acted mainly in silent movies.

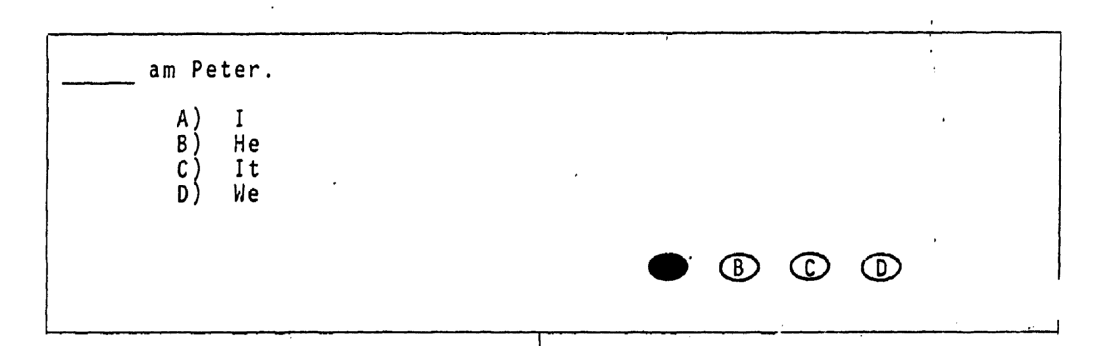
B) Dolores del Rio fell in love with a Hollywood director.

C) Dolores del Rio attracted the attention of a Hollywood director.

D) Dolores del Rio once complained about the kind of clothes she was given.

SEGUNDA PARTE

Esta parte de la prueba consta de 50 preguntas, de la 7 a la 56, en las cuales deberá elegir la opción que completa correcta y lógicamente las expresiones o diálogos incompletos que se le presentan.



7. The Wilsons live in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house that has about eight rooms and an enormous kitchen.

1. huge
2. mild
3. familiar
4. faithful

8. The mailman had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our letters to our neighbor because we were away.

1. bring
2. surpass
3. endow
4. deliver

9. The farmer discovered the tramp

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one of his hens.

1. steal
2. stolen
3. stealing
4. to steal

10. Tom’s friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Jenny is sincere.

1. ship
2. ity
3. ness
4. dom

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the letter ? You never told me to do it

A) Can / have destroyed

8) Should / have destroyed

C) Can have / destroyed

D) Should have / destroyed

12. I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Phil. His statements are insulting.

1. worthy
2. dropped
3. anxious
4. annoyed

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his studies, Phil is looking for a job.

1. Finishes
2. Finishing
3. Has finished
4. Having finished

14. We never imagined Eddie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in public.

1. sang
2. sings
3. singing
4. to sing

15. If Kate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sincere, Mr.

Lynch. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help her; but she isn’t

1. were / would
2. will be / would
3. were / will
4. will be / will

16. Working with clay is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I learned at school.

1. goal
2. skill
3. network
4. harness

17. Tim was so anxious that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on smoking nervously.

1. put
2. was
3. kept
4. moved

18. Ralph \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_\_ the situation. He’s too immature.

1. should / not understood
2. could / not understood
3. should not / understood
4. could not / understood

19. You should help Amy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everything for the meeting.

1. prepare
2. prepares
3. prepared
4. preparing

20. Celia´s astonish\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was evident.

1. er
2. ment
3. or
4. hood

21. Marcia wishes she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a little thinner, but she can’t.

1. can get
2. could get
3. can be getting
4. could have gotten

22. Miss Jones is \_\_\_\_\_\_ out for that role.

She’s the actress we need.

1. cut
2. put
3. got
4. set

23. Mrs. Collins has \_\_\_\_\_\_appeared. Nobody has seen her in weeks.

1. an
2. mis
3. in
4. dis

24. Marian wished Fred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that job. She couldn’t see him as often as she wanted to.

1. had / take
2. did / took
3. had / taken
4. did / to take

25. Stop talking that way! I’m not going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your bad manners.

1. look in
2. stand in
3. look for
4. stand for

26. Harry is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person. He is always kind and considerate.

1. think
2. thinking
3. thoughtful
4. thoughtfully

27. Does the teacher wish her students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more polite?

1. are
2. were
3. will be
4. should be

28. Grace feels \_\_\_\_\_love with her boss.

1. in
2. off
3. to
4. for

29. The archaeologists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explore a new area next week if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough money.

1. will / get
2. will / will get
3. would / get
4. would / will get

30 This wire is twisted. I need a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.

1. right
2. narrow
3. shallow
4. *straight*

31. The manager wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the clerk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a higher position

1. see / out
2. try / out
3. see / on
4. try / on

32. The hotel is full. They don’t have any room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. plentiful’
2. desolate
3. available
4. suitable

33. The telephone rang when all of us were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in sleep.

1. out
2. deep
3. fell
4. over

34. The children can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tent. It’s too large.

1. set down
2. get down
3. set up
4. get up

35. If the package had arrived earlier, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ received it.

1. had
2. would
3. had been
4. would have

36. It was John who hid our books. There’s no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about it.

1. doubt
2. foal
3. guild
4. toil

37. We need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aware \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our deficiencies.

1. be /of
2. have / of
3. be / with
4. have / with

38. The police searched the forest and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ found the lost child

1. evenly
2. definitely
3. eventually
4. occasionally

39. Andy got his first job He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ errands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the milkman.

1. taking / to
2. running / to
3. taking / for
4. running/ for

40. The garden was filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the party.

1. leisure
2. litter
3. waste
4. load

41. The sudden ringing of the telephone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mike from his sleep.

1. boasted
2. dropped
3. aroused
4. rattled

42. Tom’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the problem is different from mine, but we agree on many points.

1. theory
2. approach
3. perspective
4. development

43. The police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jeff’s car to the police station. It was parked in a restricted area.

1. hauled
2. dwelled
3. dropped
4. stored

44. Dick couldn’t attend school.

He’s ill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ small pox.

1. of
2. by
3. off
4. with

45. They have an interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of photographs at the “Museum of Modern Arts”.

1. output
2. feature
3. ornate
4. display

46. The policemen caught those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away from their guards.

1. kept.
2. broke
3. blew
4. threw

47. Janet needs some stalks of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for her salad.

1. celery
2. pair
3. salary
4. pear

48. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jeremy’s hunger. He’s always eating.

1. provides
2. attempts
3. suffices
4. achieves

49. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our swimming pool is only 1.50 m.

1. depth
2. ground
3. vacuum
4. foundry

50. The guard knelt down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the Queen entered the room.

1. continuously
2. respectively
3. continually
4. respectfully

51. The dog jumped over the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and escaped.

1. path
2. icicle
3. gate
4. shuttle

52. Nancy will never be able to buy that car she wants. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all her money.

1. saves
2. squanders
3. increases
4. decreases

53. Peter’s is not a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story. Nobody will believe it.

1. fare
2. likely
3. reality
4. functional

54. Jim accused Lucy of breaking the window, but she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

1. denied
2. alleged
3. refused
4. rejected

55. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Katty’s ring; She can not find it.

1. must / stole
2. should / stole
3. must / stolen
4. should / stolen

56. Harriet is not dull. She is

1. lazy
2. slowly
3. weak
4. clever

ES RESPONSABILIDAD DEL ESTUDIANTE EL LLENADO DE LA HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.

Las preguntas de esta prueba se basan en el contenido dé su libro de texto Inglés Unidades XXXIII — XL.

PRIMERA PARTE

Esta parte de la prueba consta de 6 preguntas, de la 1 a la 6.

A continuación se le presentan dos textos que usted deberá leer con atención y, EXCLUSIVAMENTE con base en ellos, contestará las preguntas de esta parte.

SHOPPING CENTERS.

The predecessor of the shopping center, the su­permarket took the place of the nearby grocery store where people used to buy their groceries, had a friendly chat with the grocer who was familiar with their life stories, bought on credit sometimes, and had their goods delivered if they wished. All this was lost with the appearance of the supermarket.

What did a supermarket have to offer? The greatest advantage in this day of high-cost living: lower prices. Why can a supermarket sell at lower prices than the corner grocer? This is a quite easy to figure out: they buy enormous quantities at a time and, in turn, get a lower price. They also save labor costs since their goods are sold on a self-service basis. Although they sell at a very low profit, they sell such large quantities that they have a big gross profit.

Their goods are clearly displayed and one may choose exactly what one needs. This also gives you a chance to familiarize yourself with the new products which appear at the market every day. The shopping cart was a brilliant and lucrative idea. With them at hand, a person easily buys much more than his arms can carry, and if the customer is carrying a baby, the baby can sit comfortably in the cart and the customer can continue his shopping with ease.Now perhaps your curiosity has been aroused and you ask yourself, "When and where did supermarkets originate?" Most likely, no one knows.

Around supermarkets, with large parking areas, other stores -clothing, hardware, jewelry -imme­diately arise, thus creating a shopping center.

These shopping centers are taking in most of the downtown trade, leaving a desolate and not very attractive downtown section in some cities. Now, instead of just a supermarket and the stores surrounding it, there are fabulous shop-ping centers coming to life. Some of these have theaters, movie houses, churches, and recrea­tional areas.

Let's take, for instance, the Farsta shopping center near. Stockholm Sweden. It is a wonder­ful place with eight buildings and a church. It has four large parking areas besides a garage that holds three hundred cars. It has a beautiful plaza which was thought out very carefully. The central attraction of the plaza is the thirty years-old oak tree. There are also statues, a fountain, beautifully colored flower-beds, whit benches surrounding them. Likewise, there are flag poles, show cases and room enough for temporary ornamental ele­ments. You will also find in de plaza a small supervised area where children can play while their parents leisurely do their shopping.

The Farsta has very large stores, all kinds of shops, offices, a postoffice and a church. It also has several specialized doctors, dentist, a maternity clinic, a public library, a social service office, a youth center, drugstores, a movie house, a theater, a police department, an auto-repair shop and restaurant. Would you like to spend a day at Farst in Stockholm?

A completely different aspect of the previous shopping center, is "The Cannery" in San Francisco, California. As the name suggest, it used to be a canning center factory. The entire place was remodeled by an architect named Joseph Esherick and, in the matter of architecture, he omitted nothing on create "life" or intensity the original aspects of the building. He restored the three stories and these were turned into stores, shops, and restaurants. Nar­row winding streets, gas lanterns, stairs, bal­conies, archades and early century motifs were added.

"The Cannery" is supposed to be a tourist attrac­tion, but as difficult as it is to explain, the fact remains that there are many San Franciscans who prefer "The Cannery" for their shopping. Several questions have arisen as to the reason: Is it a reaction to the skyscrapers in many American cities? Is it to elude modern struc­tures, the shopping centers, the self-service cafeterias? Is it "snob appeal" -when qualities in a product, as a high price, rarity or forcing origin appeal to the snobbery of the purchaser?

But then, perhaps, it could merely be romantic taste for gas-lit lanterns, and narrow-winding streets!

1.- That was the predecessor of the supermarket?

a) The nearby grocery store

b) The shopping center.

c) The Farsta shopping center near Stockholm.

d) The cannery in San Francisco California.

2.- What does the supermarket have to offer?

a) A friendly chat with the grocer.

b) Buying in credit terms.

c) Being familiar with their life stories.

d) Lower prices and saving labor on a self- ser-vice basis.

3.- Why do supermarkets buy at a lower price than the corner grocer?

a) Because they buy enormous quantities at a time.

b) Because they save cost labors.

c) Because they nay choose exactly what one needs.

d) Because they familiarize whit new products.

4.- Why do you buy more when you use a cart?

a) Because you can sit comfortably to your baby in car.

b) Because a Persian can buy much more than his arms can carry.

c) Because it has a brilliant and lucrative idea.

d) Because it can carry a baby.

5.- What was the cannery before it became a shopping center.

a) It was a reaction to skyscrapers in many American cities.

b) It was supposed to be a tourist attraction.

c) It was self-service cafeteria.

6.- What could be the reason of many San Franciscans preferring the shop at the center "The Cannery".

a) Being a tourist attraction.

b) It's difficult to explain.

c) It could a romantic place taste for gas lanterns and narrow winding streets.

Statistics show that rapid population, growth creates problems for developing countries. So why don´t people have fewer children ? statistics from the developed countries suggest that it is only then people´s living standards begin to risk that birth rates begin to fall. There are good reasons for this. Poor countries cannot afford social services and old age pensions, and people´s income are so low they have nothing to spare for saving. As a result, people, look to their children to provide them with security in their old age. Living in a large family can be a form of insurance. And even while they are still quite young. Children can do a lot of lawful jobs on a small farm, so poor people in a developing country will need to have better conditions ahead, before they think having smaller families, but their conditions cannot be improved unless there is a reduction in the rates at which population is increasing. This depend on a very such wider acceptance of family planning and this, will mean a basic change in attitude.

Taken from: Roding for Adults.

By R. Luis, Mc. Vincent and S. wair.

4. The expression “look to” underlined in line 5, can be substituded by

1. Take care of.
2. Search for.
3. Consider.
4. Expect.

5. According to the text, large families in undeveloped countries are convenient because

1. Young children help do minor tasks.
2. Young children can mostly work in agriculture.
3. Many children are expected to feed their families.
4. Many children provide the adults with the insurance polices.

6. Which of the following titles is the most adecuate for the text?

1. “Social security and old age pensions”
2. “The Dependence of Birth rate on Living Standards”
3. “The opportunities in undeveloped Countries”
4. “High Growth rates in developed Countries”

7. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do that if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his place.

1. didn´t / was
2. Weren´t / were
3. Shouldn´t / was
4. Wouldn´t / were

8. I watched the cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the rain

1. running.
2. to run
3. runs.
4. ran

9. Robert can’t give a lecture .He is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ iliterate

1. un
2. ill
3. in
4. un

10. Mike is very grateful \_\_\_\_\_ his friend

1. with
2. on
3. at
4. to

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Diana \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taking a bath when we called her this morning? She never answerd the telephone.

1. could / have been
2. Should / be
3. Could / be
4. Should / have been

12. Ralph \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_\_ the situation. He’s too immature

1. should / not understood
2. could / not understood
3. could not / understood
4. should not / understood

13. Billy saw the man \_\_\_\_\_\_ his mother’s hanbag

1. took
2. takes
3. taking
4. to take

14. Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to California if he got a car

1. would go
2. Will go
3. Does
4. go

15. Sandra was not home when I got up this morning. She \_\_\_\_ have left early

1. Must
2. Would
3. Can
4. May

16. Does the teacher wish her students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more polite?

1. are
2. were
3. will be
4. should be

17. Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ left for the congress. I haven’t seen her for a week

1. would be
2. must be
3. would have
4. must have

18. Sally’s party has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commented on all around the town

1. wide
2. width
3. widen
4. widely

19. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Money soon, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to Acapulco with you

* 1. got / may
  2. get / will
  3. get / would
  4. got / should

20. Gaby will never trust anybody. She’s always filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ giving

1. in
2. an
3. mis
4. dis

21. The garden was filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the party

1. liter
2. leisure
3. waste
4. load

22. Not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film, I couldn’t argue with Alcart

1. has seen
2. have to see
3. having seen
4. having to see

23. My cousin was nominated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Webson School

1. major
2. principle
3. mayor
4. principal

24. They have an interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of photographe at the “ Museum of Modern Arte”

1. output
2. feature
3. ornate
4. display

25. Professor Jones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perfect program for the year

1. devised
2. complied
3. executed
4. endeavored

26. The table is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for our dining room

1. familiar
2. hand made
3. suitable
4. home guiding

27. She could have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the contest if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked more

1. won / has
2. won / had
3. to win / has
4. to win / had

28. Jim and I have traveled \_\_\_\_\_\_ the world together

1. amid
2. among
3. for all
4. throughout

29. Mr. Clark is always very busy. He never reserves time for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. output
2. leisure
3. display
4. network

30, If Clair had met George in other circumstance, she \_\_\_\_\_\_ married his

1. has
2. would
3. had been
4. would have