

## ПРОГРАМА ЗА КОНКУРСНИЯ ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК (ТЕСТ)

*Формата и съдържанието на конкурсния изпит по английски език са съобразени както с нивото на обучение в средните училища, така и със съвременните тенденции в преподаването на чужд език и спецификата на специалностите, за които се кандидатства с изпит по английски език. Изпитът предполага активно владение на около 10 000 думи и изрази и съответната граматика до степен на автоматизирано умение.*

Изпитът е писмен и се състои от **3 компонента: съчинение, четене с разбиране и лексико-граматична част**. Кандидатите трябва да са подготвени за работа с разнообразни текстове – художествени, публицистични и научно-популярни. Материалите за **втория и третия компонент** се раздават на кандидатите по време на изпита. Те получават и **специална таблица (ANSWER SHEET)**, на която трябва да нанесат отговорите на въпросите и задачите. **За да се избегнат случайни грешки при обработката и разпределението на изпитните материали, от кандидатите се очаква да напишат собственоръчно заглавието на съчинението си в предназначенията за тази цел каре под таблицата.**

### **I. Съчинение (Writing), 60мин.**

В съчинението се проверява умението на кандидата да изразява ясно, последователно и логично мнението си по зададена тема. То трябва да бъде издържано както откъм съдържание, така и откъм форма (т. е. организация, стил, правопис и пунктуация). Обемът на съчинението трябва да бъде между 300 и 350 думи.

#### **1. Съдържание**

Кандидатът трябва да формулира точно и ясно своята основна идея по зададената тема. От началото до края съчинението трябва да преследва една конкретна цел: читателят да бъде убеден в състоятелността на тази основна идея. Това трябва да бъде постигнато чрез правилен подбор и привеждане на факти, доказателства, примери, обяснения, изводи и (по възможност) цитати, които да подкрепят убедително основната идея.

#### **2. Организация**

Съчинението трябва да се състои от уводна част, изложение и заключение. Основната организационна единица в него е параграфът – група от изречения, обединени около една идея. Изискванията към отделните параграфи са следните:

а) уводен параграф – в рамките на 1 или 2 изречения задължително се излага основната идея, която трябва да бъде защитена в съчинението;

б) параграфи на изложението – те са няколко на брой и всеки един от тях се спира на определен аспект на основната идея, вече изложена в увода. За тази цел всеки един от тези параграфи трябва да започне със заглавно изречение, което е конкретна препратка към основната идея в увода и съобщава за какво ще се говори в конкретния параграф. След заглавното изречение следва доказателствен материал в негова подкрепа под формата на примери, факти, аргументи, разяснения и пр.

в) заключителен параграф – в него се вадят изводи от казаното във всички параграфи на изложението с цел да се затвърди основната идея. Той играе ролята на обобщение за цялото съчинение

### 3. Стил

В стилистично отношение съчинението трябва да се характеризира с яснота, относителна простота на изказа и икономичност.

### 4. Правопис и пунктуация

Съчинението трябва да бъде издържано и откъм чисто техническата страна на писането, т.е. да няма правописни грешки, граматически и пунктуационни пропуски.

## **II. Четене с разбиране (Reading Comprehension), 45 мин.**

Целта на този компонент е да провери уменията на кандидатите да възприемат оригинални текстове с разнороден характер – публицистични, научнопопулярни и художествени. Компонентът изисква работа по 3 текста, всеки с дължина 20 – 25 реда. След всеки текст са зададени 4 въпроса с четири отговора към всеки въпрос, от които кандидатът трябва да избере верния отговор в рамките на 45 минути. Общият брой на въпросите е 12.

**Отговорите се отбелязват върху таблицата.**

## **III. Лексико-граматичен компонент (Use of English), 60мин.**

Третият компонент съдържа упражнения в три раздела. Общата цел на трите е да провери степента на владеене на граматиката на английския език и обема на лексическия запас на кандидатите.

### 1. Откриване на грешки (Error Identification)

Кандидатът трябва да установи грешната дума или израз в общо **12 изречения**. Във всяко изречение има по 3 подчертани думи или фрази. Грешна е само една дума или фраза.

**Отговорите се отбелязват върху таблицата.**

2. Попълване на празни места в свързан текст (Cloze Test)  
Кандидатът ще прочете оригинален текст с дължина до 20 реда. В текста са заличени **12 думи или изрази**, като за всяка/ всеки са дадени по 4 варианта, от които кандидатът трябва да избере онзи, който възможно най-пълно удовлетворява изречението по смисъл и граматически особености. Упражнението проверява способността на кандидата да приложи граматичните и лексическите си познания в контекст.

**Отговорите се отбелязват върху таблицата.**

### 3. Перифразиране (Paraphrase)

Предвидени са **12 изречения за перифразиране**, като кандидатът трябва внимателно да прочете всяко от тях и, използвайки знанията си по граматика на английския език и речниковия си запас, да довърши започнатата по-долу перифраза, запазвайки първоначалния смисъл на изречението. **За този компонент не се използва таблицата.**

## Формиране на оценката от конкурсния изпит

Максималният брой точки от всички компоненти е **66**. **Оценка отличен**

**(6)** се поставя на всички, които са получили между **60 и 66 точки**. Делът на всяка част е следният:

**I. Съчинението** се оценява въз основа на 4-те посочени по-горе основни критерия: съдържание, организация, стил и правопис и пунктуация. Всеки един от тях се оценява поотделно, като пропуските по първите два се санкционират с отнемане от 1 до 2 точки, а пропуските по третия и четвъртия – от 0,5 до 1 точка. За богатство и изразителност на английския език на кандидата може да бъде дадена бонификация от 1 до 2 точки. Максималният брой точки за този компонент е **18**.

**II. Четене с разбиране** – максималният брой точки за този компонент е **12**, като верният отговор на всеки един от 12-те въпроса носи на кандидата по 1 точка.

**III. Лексико-граматичен компонент** – в трите раздела на този компонент са включени общо **36** изречения. Всяко вярно направено изречение от **(1) откриване на грешки (error identification)**, **(2) попълване на празни места в свързан текст (cloze test)** и **(3) перифразиране (paraphrase)** носи на кандидата по 1 точка. **Максималният брой точки за целия компонент е 36.**

## TEST

### I. WRITING (60 min.)

*Write an essay of about 350 words, providing an answer to the question below:*

*Universities are said to be workshops of the future. What, in your opinion, should they do to fulfil their mission?*

### II. READING (45 min.)

*Each of the texts below is followed by 4 multiple-choice questions. Read the texts and answer the questions, marking the answers on your ANSWER SHEET.*

#### TEXT 1

US presence in Iraq is viewed by many as ushering in a new era in which the world's only superpower feels unconstrained in resorting to military action to achieve its strategic goals. For the first time in more than half a century the term imperialism has regained common currency, and there is renewed interest in understanding the European scramble for colonies in the late nineteenth century.

No doubt the period we are entering does in many ways mark a new historical phase. Global power relations are accommodating rapidly to new economic realities – the collapse of the Soviet bloc, the rise of China and India and the emergence of structural weaknesses in the US economy. Nevertheless, as George Bush recently reminded us, there are many continuities with the past half century of the American exercise of power.

The ideological underpinnings of America's global power are very different today from what they were fifty years ago. During the Cold War, Washington could at least point to an enemy that controlled a huge state armed with nuclear weapons. Today one is asked to believe that life as we know it is threatened from a cave in Afghanistan, or by Saddam's weapons of mass destruction that no one could find, or by a civil nuclear programme in Iran that could, one day perhaps, develop into a military programme.

It is clear after five years that the War on Terror does not provide an ideological justification for US foreign policy sufficient to convince even a large majority of Americans, let alone Europeans, and certainly not the inhabitants of most of the world's surface. This does not, of course, mean that the United States will stop pursuing its global interests through military means, only that it may have to do so without winning the hearts and minds of those it became accustomed to signing up for its project during the Cold War.

Gareth Jenkins, 'From Kennedy's Cold War to the War on Terror', *History Today*, June 2006, Vol. 56, Issue 6

1. Many people regard US military action in Iraq as
  - A. the starting point of a scientific experiment.
  - B. a sign of the country's new status as a superpower.
  - C. the beginning of a new era in the world's political history.
  - D. all of the above.
2. Parallels are usually made between the American involvement in Iraq and
  - A. the collapse of the Soviet bloc.
  - B. the rise of China.
  - C. the rise of India.
  - D. late nineteenth-century European colonial policies.
3. During the Cold War Era, the US had to deal with
  - A. Iraqi weapons of mass destruction.
  - B. another superpower.
  - C. Afghani terrorists.
  - D. Iran's nuclear programme.
4. If the American government continues its present military policy, it will
  - A. win universal support.
  - B. win the support of key European countries.
  - C. convince most US citizens to support it.
  - D. none of the above.

## TEXT 2

Nothing ages the skin faster than the sun. People who spend much of their time exposed to it have the prematurely wrinkled faces to prove it. Excessive exposure to ultraviolet light causes sunburn, ageing and cataracts.

Water resources are hit in a heatwave by a double curse: supply goes down just as demand goes up.

Stifling temperatures cause discomfort to most, but for some they can be lethal. The heatwave of August 2003 showed that hot weather can kill. There were more than 2,000 excess deaths in England, and 27,000 across continental Europe. Most of the victims were elderly who can be vulnerable to heat exhaustion.

The sunny weather brings a downturn in work productivity. More than three-quarters of employees say hot working environments stifle their ability to get their jobs done.

However, sunshine also makes us happy and relaxed. Colours are brighter, the air is warmer, suntanned skin is more attractive and we feel better. People in the sunnier climes of Southern Europe and the Mediterranean tend to be more open, more expansive and more cheerful than their Northern cousins. At the scientific level, the action of light on the retina stimulates the production of brain chemicals that make us feel well.

The lack of sunlight in winter is thought to cause a biochemical imbalance in the body.

The arrival of summer each year marks the point at which people can replenish their depleted stocks of vitamin D, produced by the action of sunlight on the skin. It is the only vitamin that humans make themselves and is essential for the health of skin and bones.

Besides, sunshine gives us butterflies. It is no coincidence that when it's a bright summer's day there are more about, adding to the general feeling of well-being with their bright flashes of colour.

You can weigh the pros and the cons and decide for yourself whether you'd rather not have any heatwaves... ever...

'Is a Heatwave a Good Thing?' *The Independent*, 4 July 2006

5. According to the text, extreme exposure to the light of the sun

- A. does not cause skin damage.
  - B. gives the skin a youthful look.
  - C. prevents cataracts.
  - D. none of the above.
6. Heat is particularly dangerous to
- A. office workers.
  - B. older people.
  - C. butterflies.
  - D. all of the above.
7. People living in the South of Europe tend to be
- A. more reserved than Northern Europeans.
  - B. less friendly than Northern Europeans.
  - C. more light-hearted than Northern Europeans.
  - D. less sociable than Northern Europeans.
8. Vitamin D
- A. is harmful to the skin and bones.
  - B. is generated by humans in winter.
  - C. is generated by sunlight.
  - D. is produced by butterflies.

### **TEXT 3**

The sun sank rapidly; the silvery light had faded from the bare boughs and the watery twilight was setting in when Wilson at last walked down the hill, descending into cooler and cooler depths of greyish shadow. His nostril, long unused to it, was quick to detect the smell of wood smoke in the air, blended with the odour of moist spring earth and the saltiness that came up the river with the tide. He crossed Charles Street between jangling street cars and shelving lumber drays, and after a moment of uncertainty wound into Brimmer Street. The street was quiet, deserted, and hung with a thin bluish haze. He had already fixed his



sharp eye upon the house, which he reasoned should be his objective point, when he noticed a woman approaching rapidly from the opposite direction. Always an interested observer of women, Wilson would have slackened his pace anywhere to follow this one with his impersonal, appreciative glance. She was a person of distinction he saw at once, and, moreover, very handsome. She was tall, carried her beautiful head proudly, and moved with ease and certainty. Wilson noted her dress, too, - for, in his way, he had an eye for such things, - particularly her brown furs and her hat. He got a blurred impression of her fine colour, the violets she wore, her white gloves, and, curiously enough, of her veil, as she turned up a flight of steps in front of him and disappeared.

Wilson was able to enjoy lovely things that passed by him as completely and deliberately as if they had been dug-up marvels, long anticipated, and definitely fixed at the end of a railway journey. For a few pleasurable seconds he quite forgot where he was going, and only after the door had closed behind her did he realise that the young woman had entered the house for which he too was headed.

Willa Cather, *Alexander's Bridge*

9. Brimmer Street struck Wilson as being
  - A. noisy and full of traffic.
  - B. empty and peaceful.
  - C. smelly.
  - D. all of the above.
10. The young woman seemed
  - A. unremarkable.
  - B. ill at ease.
  - C. refined.
  - D. in straitened circumstances.
11. The young woman's clothes denoted
  - A. extreme poverty.
  - B. lack of taste.
  - C. good taste and a comfortable income.

D. none of the above.

12. Wilson

A. was absolutely fascinated by the young woman.

B. hardly even noticed the young woman.

C. was horrified by the young woman's appearance.

D. immediately noticed where she was going.

### III. USE OF ENGLISH (60 min.)

#### ***ERROR IDENTIFICATION***

*Identify the error in each of the following sentences by choosing between A, B and C.*

*Mark all answers on your ANSWER SHEET.*

13. By September, all trucks and buses in the European Union must equip<sup>A</sup>  
with digital devices monitoring<sub>B</sub> the hours the vehicle is driven.<sub>C</sub>

14. The bank<sub>A</sub> continues<sub>B</sub> to expect strengthen<sub>C</sub> economic growth and  
accelerating price pressure.

15. The price of traditional fossil-fuel energy is rising,<sub>A</sub> as supplies in the worldwide<sub>B</sub>  
have become shaky.<sub>C</sub>

16. Once you reach<sub>A</sub> the end of a mission, you might decide<sub>B</sub> to play a few minutes  
of the beginning of the next level to see what is it like.

17. A large number of kangaroos is killed or injured on Australian roads by cars



C

**CLOZE TEST**

*In the following text there are 12 missing words and phrases. Select the correct choice from the list after the text for each blank (25 – 36) and mark it on your ANSWER SHEET.*

Colonial Jews never ...**25**... one tenth of one percent of the American population, ...**26**... they established patterns of Jewish communal life that ...**27**... for generations. Most Jews lived in cosmopolitan port cities like New York and Newport where opportunities for commerce and trade ...**28**..., and people of diverse backgrounds and faiths ... **29** ... side by side.

The American Revolution marked a turning point not only in American Jewish history, ...**30**... in modern Jewish history generally. Never before had a major nation ...**31**... itself so definitively to the principles of freedom and democracy in general and to religious ... **32**...in particular. Jews and members of other minor religions could ...**33**... from the religious views of the majority without fear ...**34**... persecution. Jews still had to fight for their rights on the state level, and they continued to face various forms of prejudice nationwide. However, many Jews benefited materially from the Revolution and ...**35**... freely with their non-Jewish neighbours. Having shed blood for their country side by side with their Christian fellows, Jews as a group felt far more ...**36**... than they had in colonial days. They asserted their rights openly and, if challenged, defended themselves both vigorously and self-confidently.

25.    A) extended    B) exceeded    C) expended    D) expanded
26.    A) altogether    B) and    C) despite    D) yet
27.    A) insisted    B) persisted    C) consisted    D) resisted
28.    A) abounded    B) abandoned    C) excelled    D) exceeded

29. A) travelled B) lived C) commuted D) subsisted
30. A) also B) but C) as well as D) like
31. A) engaged B) connected C) referred D) committed
32. A) freedom B) intolerance C) fanaticism D) extremism
33. A) ascend B) consent C) discern D) dissent
34. A) in B) of C) at D) by
35. A) interlaced B) interfered C) interacted D) integrated
36. A) secure B) content C) provided for D) secluded

**PARAPHRASE**

*In sentences 37 through 48 below complete (B) by paraphrasing (A) and preserving the original meaning.*

37. (A) Some people believe that antibiotics are the best cure for a bad cold.  
 (B) Antibiotics.. ..
38. (A) The moment I got into the office someone knocked on the door.  
 (B) No sooner .. ..
39. (A) Any bright light at night is an attraction to mosquitoes.  
 (B) Mosquitoes .. ..
40. (A) When did your daughter start studying English?  
 (B) How long .. ..?
41. (A) I don't advise you to rent a flat in that part of town.

- (B) You'd .....
42. (A) We won't buy the house because the roof leaks.  
(B) If .....
43. (A) I haven't seen my boss for a long time.  
(B) It's ages .....
44. (A) It wasn't necessary (for you) to send me the money.  
(B) You.. .....
45. (A) Although life in London is very expensive, it can be extremely exciting.  
(B) Despite.....
46. (A) 'I am moving out next summer', Monica said  
(B) Monica said .....
47. (A) Jane has a fear of elevators and that started when she was a child.
48. (A) 'How many guests are you going to invite to your party next week?'  
Jenny asked her brother.  
(B) Jenny wanted .....

### ПРЕПОРЪЧИТЕЛНА ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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## KEY

### READING

1. (C) is the correct answer since the text states that '*US presence in Iraq is viewed by many as ushering in a **new era***' and '*the period we are entering does in many ways mark a **new historical phase***.' (A) is incorrect because the text says nothing about '*a scientific experiment*'. (B) is incorrect because the US does not have a '*new status*' but is merely '*accommodating to new economic realities*'. With (A) and (B) wrong, (D) is impossible.
2. (D) is the correct answer as the text says that '*there is renewed interest in understanding the European scramble[i. e. struggle] for colonies in the late nineteenth century*.' (A), (B) and (C) are examples of the '*new economic [and political] realities*' and do not provide any parallels with American involvement in Iraq.
3. (B) – *another superpower* - is the correct answer since we learn from the third paragraph that '*[d]uring the Cold War, Washington [i.e. the US] could ... point to an enemy that controlled a huge state armed with nuclear weapons*'. (A) '*Iraqi weapons of mass destruction*', (C) '*Afghani terrorists*' and (D) '*Iran's nuclear programme*' are what (we are asked to believe) threatens the US **today**, not during the Cold War Era.
4. (D) is the correct answer . According to the text, the US cannot '*convince even a large majority of Americans (C), let alone Europeans (B), and certainly not the inhabitants of most of the world's surface (A)*' that its government's military policy deserves their support. So none of the statements is true.
5. (D) is the correct answer. According to the text, exposure to the sun *causes* (*does not prevent!*) skin damage, premature ageing and cataracts.



6. (B) is the correct answer. The text says that *'most of the victims were elderly who can be vulnerable to heat exhaustion.'* The effect on *'office workers'* (A) is lower productivity, which does not qualify as *'dangerous'*. The effect on *'butterflies'* (C) is not discussed in this text.
7. (C) is the correct answer. *'More light-hearted'* means *'more open, easy-going and friendly'*. The other three options indicate the exact opposite.
8. (C) is the correct answer. According to the text, *'vitamin D [is] produced by the action of sunlight on the skin.'* (A) is wrong because *'[vitamin D] is essential for the health of skin and bones.'* (B) and (D) do not correspond to anything the text says.
9. (B) is the correct answer. According to the text *'[Brimmer street] was quiet and deserted.'* *'Noisy and full of traffic'* (A) refers to Charles Street (*'He crossed Charles Street between jangling street cars'*); and (C) *'smelly'* could be attributed to the hills down which he walked.
10. (C) is the correct answer. According to the text, she was *'a person of distinction'*, had a *'fine colour'* and was dressed in style – with *'brown furs'*, *'white gloves'*, *'a veil'*. (A) *'unremarkable'* cannot be used of the woman who attracted and held his attention and appreciation for so long (*'For a few pleasurable seconds he quite forgot where he was going'*). (B) *'ill at ease'* is contradicted by *'[she] moved with ease and certainty'*. (D) *'in straitened circumstances'* is unacceptable because she was obviously very well-dressed.
11. (C) is the correct answer. See 10 D above.
12. (A) is the correct answer. Wilson was so fascinated by the young woman that *'for a few pleasurable seconds he quite forgot where he was going'*. (D) is incorrect because *'only after the door had closed behind her did he realize'*

*that the young woman had entered the house for which he too was headed*'.  
(B) and (C) do not correspond to anything the text says.

## ERROR IDENTIFICATION

13. (A) is the required answer. The sentence requires a passive form of the verb and therefore the correct form is '*must be equipped*'.
14. (C) is the required answer. In this position the structure requires a past participle functioning as an attribute to '*growth*'. Therefore the correct form is '*strengthened*'.
15. (B) is the required answer. '*Worldwide*' is used without '*in the*'.
16. (B) is the required answer. The correct phrase is '*are making it easier*'. In this structure '*it*' is a formal object anticipating the true logical object – '*to share digital video from cameras or camcorders*' – which is placed at the end of the sentence.
17. (C) is the required answer. We have a reported question and the correct word order is '*what it is like*'.
18. (B) is the required answer. The subject of the sentence is plural – '*kangaroos*', and the rule of subject-verb concord requires that the verb should be plural too – '*are killed*'.
19. (C) is the required answer. As '*data*' is an irregular *plural form*, we cannot add s. The singular of the word is '*datum*'.
20. (A) is the required answer. The correct phrase is '*are likely*' meaning '*will*

*most probably*'.

21. (C) is the required answer. '**Employment**' is an uncountable noun and is used without the definite article when we speak in general terms.
22. (B) is the required answer. The correct relative pronoun is '**whose**'. It functions as a modifier to '*supply*' – '**whose supply of gas**'.
23. (B) is the required answer. '**Had better**' requires an infinitive without '*to*'. '**Had better accept**' is the correct structure.
24. (C) is the required answer. As '*it doesn't necessarily make you a good writer*' is negative, '*either*', not '*too*', is the correct word to use.

### CLOZE TEST

25. (B) '**exceeded**' is the correct answer. To '**exceed**' an amount or number is '*to be greater or larger than it*'. (A) '**to extend**' is '*to make longer*'. (C) '**to expend**' is '*to spend or use up*'. (D) '**to expand**' is '*to make larger*'.
26. (D) '**yet**' is the correct conjunction, introducing a surprising and unexpected fact. (A) '**altogether**' in its use as a link word can only introduce a summary or evaluation and therefore does not fit the logic of the context. (B) '**and**' indicates addition and is also unsuitable. (C) '**despite**' is a preposition and is therefore grammatically unacceptable.
27. (B) '**persisted**' is the correct verb meaning '*continued to exist, did not disappear*'. (A) '**insisted**', (C) '**consisted**' and (D) '**resisted**' are semantically impossible in this context.
28. (A) '**abounded**' is the correct verb since it means that there '*were a lot of (many)*' [opportunities]. (B), (C) and (D) are all transitive verbs (which means that they require an object) and are also unacceptable on semantic grounds.

29. (B) **'lived'** is the correct verb since it means 'to have a home in a particular place'. (A), (C) and (D) are unacceptable on semantic grounds.
30. (B) **'but'** is the correct word as we have to complete the structure '**not only ... but...**' All the other options are grammatically unacceptable.
31. (D) **'committed'** is the correct verb meaning '*decided definitely to follow*' [the principles of freedom...].(A) **'engaged'** cannot be used with the preposition **'to'**. (B) **'connected'** and (C) **'referred'** do not fit the logic of the context.
32. (A) **'freedom'** is the correct answer. (B), (C) and (D) do not fit the logic of the context.
33. (D) **'dissent'** is the correct verb meaning '*to express disagreement with an opinion supported by most people*', besides this is the only verb of the four options that can be used with the preposition **'from'**. (B) **'consent'** means exactly the opposite – '*accept, agree with*', and is therefore incorrect. (A) and (C) make no sense in this context.
34. (B) **'of'** is the correct preposition with the noun **'fear'**.
35. (C) **'interacted'** is the correct verb meaning '*communicated and had business relations with*'. The other three options are semantically unacceptable because (A) **'interlaced'** means '*entwined*' and is not used with humans; (B) **'interfered'** means '*got involved in other people's business, when this involvement was not wanted*' and (D) **'integrated'** means '*combined, became a part of*'.
36. (A) **'secure'** is the correct word meaning '*safe, protected and stable*'. (C) **'provided for'** refers only to financial stability and is therefore unsuitable. (B) **'content'**, meaning '*satisfied and happy*', and (D) **'secluded'**, meaning

*'isolated and private'*, do not fit the logic of the context.

## PARAPHRASE

37. (B) **Antibiotics are believed to be the best cure for a bad cold.**
38. (B) **No sooner had I got into the office than someone knocked on the door.**
39. (B) **Mosquitoes are attracted by any bright light at night.**
40. (B) **How long has your daughter been studying English?**
41. (B) **You'd better not rent a flat in that part of town.**
42. (B) **If the roof didn't leak, we would buy the house.**
43. (B) **It's ages since I last saw my boss.**
44. (B) **You *didn't have to send/ needn't have sent* me the money.**
45. (B) **Despite being very expensive, life in London can be extremely exciting. /Despite the fact that life in London is very expensive, it can be extremely exciting.**
46. (B) **Monica said she was/would be moving out *the following/ the next* summer.**
47. (B) ***Ever since she was a child/ Ever since her childhood*, Jane has had a fear of elevators.**
48. (B) **Jenny wanted to know how many guests her brother was going to invite to his party *the next/ the following* week.**