



MULTIPLE CHOICE PRACTICE TEST 2

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. Canadian B. format C. age D. safety
2. A. character B. chatter C. child D. choice

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. relax B. recognize C. realize D. relatively
4. A. permanent B. power C. permission D. carpet

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

5. If you want to borrow my car out tonight, _____ it carefully.
A. drive B. you would drive
C. driving D. you would have driven
6. In the 1920s, a new plastic called cellophane _____ as an alternative to wrapping paper.
A. It developed B. was developed
C. that was developed D. developed
7. We are having our wedding invitations _____ in London.
A. to print B. print C. printed D. printing



8. Never before ____ you for help. You shouldn't turn me down.
A. have I asked B. I asked C. I have asked D. asking
9. It was not her father's opinion. She chose ____ him.
A. to marry with B. marrying C. to marry D. to be marrying
10. Don't ____ the table yet. Wait until they get here.
A. lie B. laid C. lain D. lay
11. Waiter! Please ____ a menu.
A. take B. bring C. fetch D. carry
12. I hope that I didn't ____ your feelings when I said that.
A. hurt B. damage C. wound D. spoil
13. When can you get ____ typing these letters for me?
A. round for B. out of C. away with D. round to
14. Helen was again punished for her bad ____ at school.
A. behavior B. ethics C. morals D. features
15. Not only Susie but also her friends ____ at the ballet rehearsal last Saturday to support Susie's sister.
A. was B. were C. is D. are
16. The ____ race course deterred most of the inexperienced drivers from registering.
A. risky B. encouraging C. persuasive D. daunting
17. You cannot ____ any step in the process; otherwise you will fail to persuade the judges.
A. rid B. hint C. skip D. leave
18. - Have a nice weekend!
- ____!
A. How charming B. So do you
C. The same to you D. Thanks anyway



Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. Rita was reluctant to do much running in her training because she was still suffering from an injury.

- A. willing B. ready C. hesitant D. unwilling

20. The team was determined to finish the race however tough it was.

- A. beneficial B. difficult C. daring D. unpredictable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. It is unreasonable to believe that we are the only creatures on Earth with a moral sense.

- A. logical B. unbelievable C. misleading D. common

22. The Singaporean sportsmen were extremely happy when the results were announced late in the afternoon.

- A. somehow B. easily C. very D. overwhelmingly

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

23. Saturated fat is almost (A) always found in the same foods (B) that contain high levels of cholesterol, except shellfish, which have (C) very few (D) fat.

24. Telephoto, a (A) process for sending pictures by wire (B), has been invented (C) during the 1920s, and the first transcontinental (D) telephoto was sent in 1925.

25. African elephant (A), found today in Africa, is distinguishable (B) by its (C) large and constantly (D) moving ears, which cool the blood that circulates through them.



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.

Our eyes and ears might be called **transformers** since they sense the light and sound around us and turn them into electrical impulses that the brain can interpret. These electrical impulses that have been transformed by the eye and ear reach the brain and are turned into messages that we can interpret. For the eye, the process begins as the eye **admits** light waves, bends them at the cornea and lens, and then focuses them on the retina. At the back of each eye, nerve fibres bundle together to form optic nerves, which join and then **split** into two optic tracts. Some of the fibres cross, so that part of the input from the right visual field goes into the left side of the brain and vice versa. The process in the ear is **carried out** through sensory cells that are carried in fluid-filled canals and that are extremely sensitive to **vibration**. Sound that is transformed into electricity travels along nerve fibres in the auditory nerve. These fibres form a synapsis with neurons that carry the messages to the auditory cortex on each side of the brain.

26. According to the author, we might call our eyes and ears '**transformers**' because _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. they sense light and sound | B. they create electrical impulses |
| C. the brain can interpret the input | D. the messages travel in the brain |

27. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word '**admits**'?

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|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| A. selects | B. interprets | C. lets in | D. focuses on |
|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|

28. The word '**split**' is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| A. tear | B. fracture | C. separate | D. crack |
|---------|-------------|-------------|----------|



29. According to the passage, when input from the right visual field goes into the left side of the brain, what happens?
- A. The nerve fibers bundle together.
 - B. The optic nerves split.
 - C. The retina receives light waves.
 - D. Input from the left field goes to the right side.
30. The phrase '**carried out**' could be best replaced by _____.
- A. brought over
 - B. taken away
 - C. accomplished
 - D. maintained
31. Which of the following is most similar to the word '**vibration**'?
- A. sound
 - B. movement
 - C. light
 - D. heat
32. According to the passage, optic nerves eventually _____.
- A. bend
 - B. split
 - C. admit light waves
 - D. become messages



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

In 1877, George Eastman, who was working in a bank in Rochester, wanted to take photographs on holiday. However, he was very disappointed to discover that the only cameras were very large and heavy, and required some use of complicated equipment. Eastman realized that many other people were keen to take photographs but were (33)_____ from doing so. What was needed was a simple, hand-held camera, and so, in his spare time, he began to experiment. After a great deal of work he was ready to open a factory and successful in producing his first camera in 1888. It was a small rectangular box and inside was a roll of special paper. This paper was (34)_____ to light and replaced the heavy pieces of glass that had been used before. When the roll was (35)_____, the camera had to be sent back to the factory in New York where the

photographs to be developed and printed. The following year a transparent film was invented which was better than the paper roll. This could be removed by the photographer and taken to a local center for (36)_____.

The new camera was an instant success and within a few years Eastman was very rich. But he was a generous man and during his lifetime he gave (37)_____ millions of dollars to support a number of educational institutions.

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|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 33. A. protected | B. prevented | C. blocked | D. restricted |
| 34. A. sensible | B. sensitive | C. senseless | D. sensuous |
| 35. A. finished | B. exhausted | C. ended | D. stopped |
| 36. A. developing | B. focusing | C. changing | D. growing |
| 37. A. in | B. up | C. away | D. off |



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.

The principle of use and disuse states that those parts of organisms' bodies that are used grow larger. Those parts that are not tend to wither away. It is an observed fact that when you exercise particular muscles, they grow. Those that are never used diminish. By examining a man's body, we can tell which muscles he uses and which he does not. We may even be able to guess his profession or his recreation. Enthusiasts of 'body-building' cult make use of the principle of use and disuse to build their bodies, almost like a piece of sculpture, into whatever unnatural shape is demanded by fashion in this peculiar minority culture. Muscles are not the only parts of the body that respond to use in this kind of way. Walk barefoot and you acquire harder skin on your soles. It is easy to tell a farmer from a bank teller by looking at their hands alone. The farmer's hands are horny, hardened by long exposure to rough work. The teller's hands are relatively soft.

The principle of use and disuse enables animals to become better at the job of surviving in their world, progressively better during their lifetime as a result of living in that world. Humans, through direct exposure to sunlight, or lack of it, develop a skin color which equips them better to survive in the particular local conditions. Too much sunlight is dangerous. Enthusiastic sunbathers with very fair skins are susceptible to skin cancer. Too little sunlight, on the other hand, leads to vitamin-D deficiency and rickets. The brown pigment melanin which is synthesized under the influence of sunlight makes a screen to protect the underlying tissues from the harmful effects of further sunlight. If a suntanned person moves to a less sunny climate, the melanin disappears, and the body is able to benefit from what little sun there is. This can be represented as an instance of the principle of use and disuse: skin goes brown when it is used, and fades to white when it is not.



38. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. How principles of use and disuse change people's concepts of themselves.
 - B. The way in which people change themselves to conform to fashion.
 - C. The changes that occur according to the principle of use and disuse.
 - D. The effects of the sun on the principle of use and disuse.
39. The phrase 'wither away' is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. split
 - B. rot
 - C. perish
 - D. shrink
40. The word **those** refers to _____.
- A. organisms
 - B. bodies
 - C. parts
 - D. muscles
41. According to the passage, men who body build _____.
- A. appear like sculptures
 - B. change their appearance
 - C. belong to strange cults
 - D. are very fashionable
42. The word 'horny' is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. firm
 - B. strong
 - C. tough
 - D. dense
43. From the passage, it can be inferred that the principle of use and disuse enables organisms to _____.
- A. change their existence
 - B. automatically benefit
 - C. survive in any conditions
 - D. improve their lifetime
44. The author suggests that melanin _____.
- A. is necessary for the production of vitamin D
 - B. is beneficial in sunless climates
 - C. helps protect fair-skinned people
 - D. is a synthetic product
45. In the second paragraph, the author mentions sun tanning as an example of _____.
- A. humans improving their local condition
 - B. humans surviving in adverse conditions
 - C. humans using the principle of use and disuse
 - D. humans running the risk of skin cancer



Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

46. She says that it's good if I make my own decisions.
- A. She encourages me making my own decisions.
 - B. She encourages me to make my own decisions.
 - C. I was encouraged by her to make my own decisions.
 - D. Making my own decisions is her encouraging.
47. I am sure that Tina didn't steal the money.
- A. Tina couldn't steal the money.
 - B. Tina couldn't have stolen the money.
 - C. Tina mustn't have stolen the money.
 - D. Tina shouldn't have stolen the money.
48. It is worthless to ask John for help.
- A. John is worthless to help.
 - B. John is worth helping.
 - C. It is no use to ask John for help.
 - D. It is no good asking John to help.
49. We prefer going by train because we can enjoy the sight.
- A. We would like to go by train, or we will enjoy the sight.
 - B. We enjoy the sight although we go by train.
 - C. We prefer going by train to enjoying the sight.
 - D. We would like to go by train so that we can enjoy the sight.
50. We do not need much furniture because the room is small.
- A. The smaller the room, the less furniture we need.
 - B. The smaller the room, the fewer furniture we need.
 - C. The small room makes the furniture less and less.
 - D. Much furniture is needed for a small room.