

Your name: .....

Class: .....

PRACTICE TEST

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.**

1. A. vases	B. activities	C. washes	D. mixes
2. A. device	B. smile	C. entice	D. service
3. A. terrorism	B. <u>terrific</u>	C. terrible	D. <u>terrify</u>
4. A. blood	B. food	C. flood	D. enough
5. A. tried	B. laughed	C. typed	D. liked

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.**

6. "You must have had a very good time on holiday." " \_\_\_\_\_, it was a disaster. Everything went wrong."  
 A. By tradition      B. In short      C. On the condition      D. On the contrary

7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ ways of spending your free time, so you can choose to do whatever you like.  
 A. scanty      B. various      C. ridiculous      D. variety

8. They are trying to persuade the rich to \_\_\_\_\_ their money to the charities.  
 A. provide      B. invest      C. finance      D. contribute

9. Local authorities have to learn to allocate resources \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. efficient      B: efficiency      C. inefficient      D. efficiently

10. Thousands of factory workers are attending evening classes in an attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.  
 A. better      B. be better      C. being better      D. better than

11. He eats nothing \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers.  
 A. but      B. unless      C. despite      D. apart

12. He worked hard \_\_\_\_\_ a mechanic for ten years before being appointed manager.  
 A. like      B. alike      C. as      D. same as

13. This organization is quick \_\_\_\_\_ sending relief goods to the flooded areas.  
 A. with      B. at      C. for      D. about

14. When are you leaving \_\_\_\_\_ Singapore? This week or next week?  
 A. for      B. in      C. to      D. at

15. He suddenly saw Cindy \_\_\_\_\_ the room, so he pushed his way \_\_\_\_\_ the crowd of people to get to her.  
 A. across/through      B. over/through      C. over / over      D. through/ across

16. The doctor will not give the patient the test results \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
 A. until      B. from      C. at      D. on

17. Can you help me, please? I can't see the difference \_\_\_\_\_ these words.  
 A. from      B. in      C. between      D. about

18. I don't understand this point. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. explain to me it      B. explain me with it      C. explain it to me      D. explain it for me

19. That house reminds me \_\_\_\_\_ the one where I used to live.  
A. of      B. for      C. about      D. with

20. It was very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to lend me the money I needed.  
A. for      B. of      C. to      D. with

21. The bus hit a truck coming \_\_\_\_\_ the opposite direction  
A. in      B. at      C. for      D. by

22. The company made very good profit in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the 1990      B. 1990s      C. the 1990s      D. 1990's

23. Alex failed his English exam, but his teacher is going to give him \_\_\_\_\_ chance to pass it.  
A. another      B. the other      C. the others      D. other

24. Her eyes are different colors. One eye is gray, and \_\_\_\_\_ is green.  
A. another      B. the other      C. the others      D. other

25. \_\_\_\_\_ him the whole truth or he'll get angry with you.  
A. If you don't tell      B. Unless you tell      C. Don't tell      D. When you tell

26. This is the strangest case that the detective \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has ever investigated      B. is ever investigating  
C. ever investigates      D. has never investigated

27. To reduce air pollution, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all automobiles necessary to be banned from the city center  
B. banning all automobiles from the city center should be done  
C. it is necessary banning all automobiles from the city center  
D. the authorities should ban all automobiles from the city center

28. Fred refused to travel by air because he was afraid of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. long      B. lengths      C. heights      D. high

29. Don't worry! The plane \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport right now.  
A. arrives      B. arrived      C. has arrived      D. is arriving

30. \_\_\_\_\_ about the good news, Sarah seemed to be indifferent.  
A. In spite of exciting      B. In addition to exciting  
C. In stead of being excited      D. Because of being excited

31. He \_\_\_\_\_ for that company for five months when it went bankrupt.  
A. has been worked      B. has worked  
C. had been working      D. was working

32. " \_\_\_\_\_ does Joe like his new motorbike?" "He's crazy about it."  
A. How      B. What      C. When      D. Why

33. Some people think \_\_\_\_\_ to master a foreign language. However, it isn't.  
A. it's easy      B. easy      C. easily      D. it is easily

34. When his parents died, they \_\_\_\_\_ him a house in which he still lives.  
A. continued      B. from earning      C. inherited      D. saved

35. Most people prefer spending money \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. than earning      B. from earning      C. to earn      D. to earning

**Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.**

36. Scientists sent an expedition to the Mars during the 1990s.

A B C D

37. Mr. Carlos, along by his cousins from Mexico City, is planning to attend the festivities.

A B C D

38. Do you think you could lend me good pair of gloves to wear to the wedding?

A B C D

39. You had better to tell her the truth or she'll get angry with you.

A B C D

40. Many superstitions and symbols are connected for Halloween.

A B C D

**Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best completes the following sentences.**

One of the greatest advantages of robots is that they can work in situations that are dangerous or harmful for human workers. For example, the continuous smell of paint has a harmful effect on painters, but it doesn't "**bother**" a robot. Robots can work in nuclear power plants and in undersea research stations that might be dangerous for humans. Already, robots are working in the plastics industry and in chemical and industrial equipment industries. One of the most common uses of robots is still in automobile factories. They can do the heavy, unpleasant, or dangerous work. These kinds of industrial robots are not usually "**mobile**". The work they need to do is brought to them, like cars on an assembly line, for example.

The robot industry is a big business. By the middle of the 1990s, Japan led the world in robot production with more than 71,000 industrial robots at work. Both the United States and Japan, as well as other countries, continue to develop more advanced robots. Robots can now be made to perform more complex jobs. Robots can make decisions while they are working and learn from their mistakes. Robots can now see with TV camera "eyes." They can easily hear and can even speak using a voice made by a computer. But it is difficult to make a robot "understand." Thinking and understanding are very human qualities. The robots of the future will probably be very complex. They will be able to perform many humanlike tasks. Robots and other technology will make the future a very interesting place!

41. We can infer from the passage that by the middle of the 1990s\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only Japan had used robots in production
- B. Japan and the USA were the only countries to use robots
- C. some countries had used robots in industrial production
- D. Japan led the world in production thanks to robots

42. Which of the following are robots NOT be able to do?

- A. To speak using a voice made by a computer
- B. To think and understand
- C. To make decisions at work
- D. To learn from mistakes

43. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the robots of the future?

- A. They will probably be very complicated.
- B. They will be able to do humanlike tasks.
- C. They will contribute to making the future more interesting.
- D. They will replace human workers in all kinds of work.

44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**bother**" in the first paragraph?

- A. cancel
- B. change
- C. upset
- D. terminate

45. Which of the following can **be the opposite of** the word "**mobile**" in the first paragraph?

A. stationary      B. movable      C. unthinkable      D. repairable

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.**

We know that there is no life on Mars. The Viking robot missions to the Red Planet proved that. The mission was (46) \_\_\_\_\_ to one man for the most part. Percival Lowell, a rich American businessman, suggested that Mars contained life. He was fascinated by Mars. He spent 23 years studying it. He was so (47) \_\_\_\_\_ involved in the search for Martian life that he built his own laboratory. It housed a huge telescope. At 7,000 feet (2.13km) (48) \_\_\_\_\_ sea level in a dry climate, it was a perfect site to view Mars. Lowell believed that he saw a network of lines (49) \_\_\_\_\_ Mars. He also thought that the lines were built by intelligent life. There was also the chance that water was on the planet. He drew many maps in his notebooks. His idea (50) \_\_\_\_\_ the public's attention. People soon believed that life on Mars could exist.

46. A. due	B. because	C. except	D. instead
47. A. deep	B. deeply	C. depth	D. deepen
48. A. on	B. over	C. above	D. up
49. A. cross	B. crossing	C. to cross	D. crossed
50. A. made	B. achieved	C. absorbed	D. drew

**THE END!**