

## C. PRACTICE TEST

### PART 1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. garnish      B. drainin      C. tender      D. sprinkle
2. A. grin      B. dip      C. slice      D. grill
3. A. spread      B. cream      C. bread      D. head
4. A. sugar      B. stew      C. sauce      D. steam
5. A. grate      B. shallot      C. marinate      D. staple

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in each group.

6. A. individual      B. supermarket      C. avocado      D. information
7. A. versatile      B. marinate      C. tomato      D. chocolate
8. A. balance      B. combine      C. include      D. reduce
9. A. understand      B. geography      C. engineer      D. disappearance
10. A. promote      B. diverse      C. language      D. combine

### PART 2. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

11. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a choice, which country will you visit?  
A. have      B. had      C. have had      D. will have
12. Trees won't grow \_\_\_\_\_ there is enough water.  
A. if      B. when      C. unless      D. as
13. An interesting feature in northern cuisine is in winter all family members gather around a big hotpot \_\_\_\_\_ there is a combination of seasoned broth, vegetables and meats.  
A. in which      B. which      C. what      D. x
14. The patient could not recover unless he \_\_\_\_\_ an operation.  
[undergo: pass through]  
A. had undergone      B. would undergo  
C. underwent      D. was undergoing

15. One special feature of cuisine in Southern Vietnam is short cooking time which aims to \_\_\_\_\_ the freshness of food.  
A. stay                      B. continue                      C. exist                      D. remain
16. Pumpkin soup is a good source of \_\_\_\_\_, minerals and vitamins, especially vitamin A.  
A. solids                      B. fibres                      C. sugars                      D. fats
17. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to be chosen as a chef in that restaurant, you'll have to be experienced in the field.  
A. had wanted                      B. wanted                      C. want                      D. wants
18. You usually \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables like onion. It means that you cut them into many small pieces.  
A. chop                      B. whisk                      C. grate                      D. sprinkle
19. If I had enough money, I \_\_\_\_\_ abroad to improve my English and try the local specialities.  
A. will go                      B. would go                      C. should go                      D. should have to go
20. Don't worry about lunch. I've bought \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches.  
A. a lot                      B. some                      C. any                      D. much
21. Could you bring me \_\_\_\_\_ glass of lemonade, please?  
A. a                      B. some                      C. any                      D. many
22. They ground beans from the cacao or cocoa tree and mixed them \_\_\_\_\_ water and vanilla to make a drink.  
A. in                      B. to                      C. with                      D. into
23. When Africans started \_\_\_\_\_ cacao trees, they stopped fighting, so chocolate brought peace there.  
A. grow                      B. grows                      C. grew                      D. growing
24. If it rains tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ postpone going on a picnic.  
A. could                      B. may                      C. would                      D. had to
25. The tradition of taking different meats, and sometimes vegetables as well, and spearing them with a sharp stick called a skewer \_\_\_\_\_ cultural lines today.  
A. crossed                      B. has crossed                      C. crosses                      D. is crossing

## II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses of the conditionals.

26. If she (need) \_\_\_\_\_ the recipe, she can ask me.
27. If you (not go) \_\_\_\_\_ away, I'll send for the police.
28. She will be absolutely furious if she (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ about this.
29. If we leave the car here, it (not be) \_\_\_\_\_ in anybody's way.
30. He'll be late for the train if he (not start) \_\_\_\_\_ at once.
31. If he (go) \_\_\_\_\_ on telling lies, nobody will believe a word he says.
32. Unless they (sell) \_\_\_\_\_ more, they won't get much commission.
33. We'll have to move upstairs if the river (rise) \_\_\_\_\_ any higher.
34. If we (work) \_\_\_\_\_ hard today, can we have a day off tomorrow?
35. If the house burns down, we (claim) \_\_\_\_\_ compensation.

## III. Write one word in each gap to complete the following sentences.

36. Most people seem to be \_\_\_\_\_ of the harmful effects of their diet.
37. Everyone complemented her \_\_\_\_\_ the wonderful buffet she'd laid on.
38. The problem with drinks like that is they're full \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.
39. I can't choose \_\_\_\_\_ Death by Chocolate or fruit salad.
40. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you what your supper is; then you'll just have to wait and see.
41. She's generally regarded \_\_\_\_\_ being the best cookery book writer of her generation.
42. Most people associate English food \_\_\_\_\_ fish and chips and shepherd's pie.
43. Karen's very careful about how \_\_\_\_\_ salt she has every meal.
44. There's \_\_\_\_\_ lack of good restaurants round here.
45. The meat was well cooked \_\_\_\_\_ the sauce was totally lacking in flavour.

## PART 3. READING

I. Read the following passage and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

Packet sugar from the supermarket is extracted from (46) \_\_\_\_\_ sugar cane or sugar beet. These (47) \_\_\_\_\_ are mixed with hot water, which dissolves their natural sugar. Sugar is also found in fruits, some of which, such as dates and grapes, (48) \_\_\_\_\_ very high amounts of sugar. To be a little more (49) \_\_\_\_\_, sugar should be called sucrose. Sucrose is made up of two substances, glucose, which (50) \_\_\_\_\_ for instant energy, and fructose, which lasts longer as a source of energy. The sugar in fruit is mainly fructose. So, when we eat fruit, we (51) \_\_\_\_\_ quite large amounts of natural sugar. Some scientists believe that too much sugar (52) \_\_\_\_\_ in sweets, cakes, and biscuits. It is said to be generally bad for the health, although nothing (53) \_\_\_\_\_ so far. However, it (54) \_\_\_\_\_ that sugar causes tooth decay. As one expert said that "If other foods damaged our body as much as sugar (55) \_\_\_\_\_ our teeth, they would be banned immediately."

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|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 46. A. both           | B. some            | C. either        | D. mainly          |
| 47. A. productions    | B. products        | C. producers     | D. producing       |
| 48. A. contain        | B. are containing  | C. are contained | D. contains        |
| 49. A. scientists     | B. scientific      | C. science       | D. non-science     |
| 50. A. used           | B. are using       | C. use           | D. is used         |
| 51. A. are also eaten | B. have been eaten | C. also eat      | D. will be eaten   |
| 52. A. is eaten       | B. eats            | C. has eaten     | D. will eat        |
| 53. A. is proving     | B. has proved      | C. were proved   | D. has been proved |
| 54. A. knows          | B. has known       | C. is knowing    | D. is known        |
| 55. A. damages        | B. did             | C. decayed       | D. effect          |

II. Read the text below and write one word in each blank to complete it.

In some cultures, when you are invited to have a meal at someone's house, you might be considered rude if you don't say how (56) \_\_\_\_\_ the food is. In Britain, for example, it's normal for someone to complement the cook on the tastiness of the meal. You can say something like, "That was

delicious. Do, please, write the recipe down (57) \_\_\_\_\_ me!"

In other cultures, however, people tend not to be so full of enthusiasm for the meal. You might (58) \_\_\_\_\_ regarded as being rude, as the cook might associate your praise with surprise. He or she might think. "So, they're shocked I can cook well, are they?"

If you are not sure how to react, the best advice is to wait and (59) \_\_\_\_\_ how the other people at the table react. If that doesn't help, be very careful with what you say! I would suggest (60) \_\_\_\_\_ one solution could be to say. "That was delicious, but then I know it would be!"

### III. Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Indians in North and South America ate popcorn thousands of years ago. Scientists found some ears of popcorn in New Mexico, a state in the United States. They were 5,600 years old. Farmers probably learned to raise popcorn first before they planted other kinds of corn. Farmers now raise popcorn in the United States, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and southern Europe.

Corn was an important food for the Indians. It was also important for their religion. When Columbus and other Europeans visited the New World, they saw this. When the Indians and Europeans had their first Thanksgiving, they ate popcorn. Today Thanksgiving is an important holiday in the United States but people don't usually eat popcorn for this holiday now.

Many Europeans and Indians fought wars with each other. When a war finished, the Indians brought popcorn as a sign of peace.

In the 1920s, people started selling popcorn at movies. Now most movie theatres in the United States sell popcorn. Popcorn and movies go together very well. During the Second World War, American soldiers in the army taught Europeans to eat popcorn.

Is popcorn good for you? Yes, it is. However, some people put a lot of salt and butter or vegetable oil on it. It tastes good that way, but it is not very good for you.

61. Is New Mexico a city of Mexico?