



MULTIPLE CHOICE PRACTICE TEST 9

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

1. The last _____ could not answer any questions raised by the Council.
A. application B. applicant C. appliance D. applied
2. Why didn't you _____ you were feeling ill.
A. talk B. mention C. tell D. give remark
3. Although our opinions on many things _____, we are good friends.
A. differ B. oppose C. disagree D. separate
4. Would it _____ you if we came on Thursday?
A. fit B. agree C. suit D. convenience
5. The children admitted _____ the letter to Jane.
A. to send B. having been sent C. sending D. to have sent
6. I'd rather you _____ to me like that
A. not talk B. don't talk C. not to talk D. didn't talk
7. We cancelled the match _____ the weather.
A. despite B. in view of C. on behalf of D. in return for
8. Only when you have sent us the application _____ you an interview.
A. we can give B. did we give C. can we give D. have we given
9. _____ the hardest job in the group, Kate always thinks that she is the best.
A. Asking to do B. Having been asked doing
C. To ask to do D. Asked to do
10. Leisure habits won't change much in the _____ future.
A. foreseeable B. coming C. understandable D. whole



11. Polar bears _____ to sleep for nearly 6 months in winter.
A. they say B. has been said C. say D. are said
12. He gave me the thickest book, _____ are dog-eared.
A. whose page B. the pages of which C. which pages D. which
13. - _____? - I'm a gardener.
A. What can you do B. How are you
C. What's your living D. What do you do
14. - Thank you so much! - _____.
A. That's all right B. You're welcome
C. I don't mind D. It's fine

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.

15. All the students must not use the dictionaries.
A. The dictionaries must not being used by students.
B. The dictionaries must not be used by students.
C. The dictionaries must be not used by students.
D. The dictionaries are not being used by students.
16. "Don't forget to hand in the report, Pete!" said Kate.
A. Kate reminded Pete of handing in the report.
B. Kate said that Pete had forgotten to hand in the report.
C. Kate forgot to hand in the report to Pete.
D. Kate reminded Pete to hand in the report.



17. Paula turned up when everybody had gone home.

- A. Paula came after everybody went home.
- B. Paula turned back when everybody went home.
- C. Paula returned home with everybody.
- D. Everybody came before Paula went home.

18. I am sure Helen is playing guitar now.

- A. It is certainly for Helen to play guitar now.
- B. Helen's playing guitar is now certain.
- C. Helen must have played guitar.
- D. Helen must be playing guitar.

19. My uncle didn't recognize me until I spoke.

- A. My uncle recognized me not until I spoke.
- B. Only when my uncle recognized me did I speak.
- C. Not until I spoke did my uncle recognize me.
- D. When I spoke, my uncle didn't recognize me.

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.

20. Old people often reminisce about the days when they had good deeds.

- A. revise B. revive C. repeat D. recall

21. The art of choreography itself is concerned with movement alone before its relationship with costumes, lightning or any other scenic complements.

- A. included in B. presented by C. related to D. mistaken for



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.

22. He mostly sent letters home during the time he worked in Chicago.
A. nearly B. rarely C. regularly D. invariably
23. Elena could have done the job better if she had received back-up from other colleagues.
A. support B. acclaim C. attention D. opposition

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.

24. A. rainfall B. aisle C. rail D. tail
25. A. mall B. fault C. flock D. salt

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.

26. A. mathematician B. determination
C. ineffectively D. recommendation
27. A. casualty B. origin C. basically D. sincerely

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.

28. With his father's guidance (A), Mozart began playing (B) the clavier at the age of (C) three and compose (D) at the age of five.
29. The (A) corals can be divided (B) into three groups, two of which (C) is (D) extinct.
30. Students (A) in the U.S. often support themselves (B) by babysitting (C), working in restaurants, or they drive taxi cabs (D).



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.

Every year, the village of Pettineo (31)_____ its unique arts festival. For a few days each summer, artists from all over Europe gather at this village near the north coast of Sicily to enjoy the creative atmosphere. During their stay, the artists get together with the local people to paint a one-kilometer long picture that (32)_____ the length of the high street. Once the painting is done, each visiting artist joins a local family for a big lunch and , (33)_____ the meal, the family receives the section of the painting that the artist has painted. As a result, though few villagers are rich, almost every home has at least one painting by a well-known European artist. Visitors to the village are (34)_____ invited into homes to see these paintings. The festival was the idea of Antonio Presti, a local businessman who set it up four years ago. Since then, Pettino has become a sort of domestic art museum (35)_____ any visitor can ring a doorbell, go into a house, and admire a painting.

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| 31. A. celebrates | B. shows | C. honors | D. demonstrates |
| 32. A. stretches | B. runs | C. follows | D. is |
| 33. A. in addition to | B. in place of | C. in common with | D. in exchange for |
| 34. A. eagerly | B. keenly | C. supposedly | D. readily |
| 35. A. when | B. in which | C. there | D. though |



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

Since water is the basis of life, composing the greater part of the tissues of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water are rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.

Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only **those forms** unable to withstand its **desiccating** effects. No moist-skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found: the giants of the North American desert are the deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed, running, and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population are largely nocturnal, silent, filled with reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not **emaciated**. Having adapted to their austere environment, **they** are as healthy as animals anywhere in the world.

The secret of their adjustment lies in a combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun; many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid burrows underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sun-baked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

36. What is the topic of the passage?

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|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Desert plans | B. Life underground |
| C. Animal life | D. Man's life in the desert |

37. The phrase '**those forms**' refers to all of the following except _____.

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. water-loving animals | B. the bobcat |
| C. moist-skinned animals | D. many large animals |



38. The word '**desiccating**' is closest in meaning to _____.
A. drying B. humidifying C. killing D. life threatening
39. The author mentions all of the following as examples of the behavior of desert animals except _____.
A. animals sleep during the day B. animals dig homes underground
C. animals are noisy and aggressive D. animals are watchful and quiet
40. The word '**they**' refers to _____.
A. desert sounds B. desert creatures
C. men D. forest creatures
41. The word '**emaciated**' is closest in meaning to _____.
A. wild B. cunning
C. unmanageable D. unhealthy
42. The author states that one characteristic of animals who live in the desert is that they _____.
A. are smaller and fleetier than forest animals
B. are less healthy than animals who live in different places
C. can hunt in temperatures of 150 degrees
D. live in an accommodating environment
43. Which of the following generalizations are supported by the passage?
A. Water is the basis of life.
B. All living things adjust to their environments.
C. Desert life is colorful.
D. Healthy animals live longer lives.



The influenza virus is a single molecule composed of millions of individual atoms. Although bacteria can be considered a type of plant, secreting poisonous substances into the body of the organism they attack, viruses, like the influenza virus, are living organisms **themselves**. We may consider them regular chemical molecules since they have **strictly** defined atomic structure, but on the other hand, we must also consider them as being alive since they are able to multiply in **unlimited** quantities.

An attack brought on by the presence of the influenza virus in the body produces a temporary immunity, but, unfortunately, the protection is against only the type of virus that caused the influenza. Because the disease can be produced by any one of three types, referred to as A, B, or C, and many **strains** within each type, immunity to one virus will not prevent infection by another type or strain.

Approximately every ten years, worldwide epidemics of influenza called pandemics occur. Thought to be caused by new strains of type A virus, these pandemic outbreaks have appeared on the average every two or three years for type A virus, and every four or five years for type B virus.

44. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
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|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. The influenza virus | B. Immunity to diseases |
| C. Bacteria | D. Chemical molecules |
45. According to this passage, bacteria are _____.
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| A. poisons | B. very small |
| C. larger than viruses | D. plants |
46. The word '**themselves**' refers to _____.
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| A. molecules | B. bacteria | C. substances | D. viruses |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
47. The word '**strictly**' could be replaced by _____.
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| A. unusually | B. completely | C. broadly | D. exactly |
|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|



48. Why does the writer say that viruses are alive?
- A. They have a complex atomic structure.
 - B. They move.
 - C. They multiply.
 - D. They need warmth and light.
49. The author names all of the following as characteristics of pandemics EXCEPT _____.
- A. they spread very quickly
 - B. they are caused by type A virus
 - C. they are regional outbreaks
 - D. they occur once every ten years
50. How does the body react to the influenza virus?
- A. It prevents further infection to other types and strains of the virus.
 - B. It produces immunity to the type and strain of virus that invaded it.
 - C. It becomes immune to types A, B, and C viruses, but not to various strains within the types.
 - D. After a temporary immunity, it becomes even more susceptible to the type and strain that caused the influenza.