

PRACTICE TEST 12

Time allotted: 60 min.

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

1. A. exact B. visual C. facial D. sleepy
2. A. original B. responsible C. comparison D. reasonable

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

3. A. gragh B. enough C. neighbour D. coughing
4. A. access B. account C. accident D. success

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

5. _____ popular opinion, many Welsh people do not speak Welsh.
A. In spite B. Because of C. Contrary to D. Opposite
6. The little girl started crying. She _____ her doll, and no one was able to find it for her.
A. has lost B. had lost C. was losing D. was lost
7. "_____ is your motorbike?" – "It's a Wave."
A. What sort B. What colour C. What size D. What make
8. You will have to _____ your holiday if you are too tired to travel.
A. call off B. cut down C. back out D. put aside
9. I'm absolutely no good at all _____ any kind of sport.
A. with B. at C. on D. for
10. _____, the athlete broke the world's record after two attempts.
A. Surprise B. Surprised C. Surprising D. Surprisingly
11. Speed limits on the road _____ to protect pedestrians as well as motorists.
A. serve B. prove C. succeed D. intend
12. My father is fond of sports. He goes to the Sports Club to watch _____ every Saturday.
A. racing horse B. race horse C. horse races D. horsing race
13. It's Grandmother's birthday tomorrow, so don't forget to wish her many happy _____.

A. returns B. congratulations C. anniversaries D. days

14. He told us about his future plans _____.

A. because he wanted some tea B. when we were having afternoon tea
C. after we have had afternoon tea D. although he offered me some coffee

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

15. The twins are so alike; I cannot tell one from the other.

A. different B. similar C. changeable D. confident

16. Scientists want to find out if there is, or has ever been, life on Mars. They are planning to send people there.

A. get some information B. make a discovery
C. find plants and animals D. carry out experiments

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

17. The teacher spoke well of Ellen in front of the class for being brave.

A. dismissed B. praised C. honoured D. criticized

18. The accident happened because a simple safety device wasn't properly fitted.

A. controllable B. easy C. complicated D. cheap

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

19. – "Make yourself at home."

– "_____"

A. Yes, can I help you? B. Not at all. Don't mention it.
C. Thanks. Same to you. D. It's very kind of you. Thank you.

20. – "What do you think of horror films?"

– "_____."

A. Oh, my god B. I haven't seen them for a long time
C. Oh, I find them really disgusting D. I just saw a film last night

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 21 to 25.

One of the best ways to learn about different kinds of habitats is to go to your local zoo. Zoos are usually set up by habitat. African animals are often together. Elephants, zebras, lions, rhinoceroses and monkeys are in the same habitat. Australian animals, such as koalas, kangaroos, platypuses and emus are kept in another section. Some parts of the zoo keep animals in indoor habitats. It is easier to control the temperature in indoor habitats. This keeps the animals from getting too hot or too cold. Snakes and reptiles are kept in indoor habitats. Penguins are often kept inside as well. Birds are kept in aviaries. Aviaries are large enclosed spaces that seem like the birds' natural environment. Aviaries keep birds from escaping and keep other animals away from them.

Zookeepers are people that work at zoos. They have studied animals and know how to care for them. Zoos often have animals that are sick. Zookeepers work to make the animals better. Zoos also keep animals that are endangered. There are many programs that breed endangered animals. Zookeepers help the animals transition to life in their natural environments. Then they let them back into the wild.

A visit to the zoo teaches people a lot about animals and their habitats.

21. Zoos are usually structured _____.
A. by animal B. by habitat C. by size D. by age
22. The underlined word "aviaries" as used in the text most probably means _____.
A. cages for reptiles B. walkways C. cages for birds D. types of bird
23. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Zoos sometimes keep animals indoors.
B. Zoos are fantastic places.
C. Zoos are sectioned into habitats.
D. Zookeepers are people who work in zoos.
24. Based on the passage, it is likely that zookeepers _____.
A. teach animals how to act so they can survive in the wild
B. do not try to take care of sick animals
C. have many pets at home
D. generally do not like working at zoos

25. What would be a good title for this passage?

A. All the Animals of the Zoo

B. Keeping Animals Safe in the Zoo

C. Prisons for Animals

D. From Tank to Aviary: The Habitats in Zoos.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

COVID-19 is an infectious respiratory illness caused by a newly discovered coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. 'CO' stands (26) _____ corona, 'VI' for virus, and 'D' for disease.

Many COVID-19 symptoms are similar to those of the flu, the common cold and other conditions, so a test is required to confirm if someone has COVID-19. Symptoms may (27) _____ 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus and can range from very mild to severe illness. Some people (28) _____ have been infected don't have any symptoms.

The most common symptoms are fever, cough, and tiredness. Other symptoms can include shortness of breath, chest pain or pressure, muscle or body aches, headache, (29) _____ of taste or smell, confusion, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, diarrhea, nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, and skin rashes. In addition to these symptoms, infants may have difficulty feeding.

Children of any (30) _____ can become ill with COVID-19. While children and adults experience similar symptoms, children generally have less serious illness than adults.

26. A. with

B. for

C. on

D. into

27. A. grow

B. observe

C. look

D. appear

28. A. who

B. which

C. whom

D. where

29. A. death

B. pain

C. loss

D. danger

30. A. height

B. form

C. grade

D. age

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

31. The first domesticated bird in earth was probably the goose.

- A. The B. domesticated C. in D. probably

32. The fish in the lake in the city centre have died because the polluted water.

- A. The B. in the city C. have D. because

33. If teachers teach environmental issues at school, students would be more aware of protecting wildlife.

- A. issues B. would be C. aware of D. wildlife

34. Australia is home to unique animals like the kangaroo and koala, that are native to Australia.

- A. home to B. like C. that D. native

35. Generally speaking, proteins that come from animal sources are complete whereas those that come from another sources are incomplete proteins.

- A. Generally speaking B. animal sources
C. those that D. another

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

36. "May I borrow your bicycle this afternoon?"

A. "Would you mind lending me your bicycle this afternoon?"

B. "You must lend me your bicycle this afternoon."

C. "Do I have to borrow your bicycle this afternoon?"

D. "It is necessary that I take your bicycle this afternoon."

37. *In these plans nothing has been overlooked.*

A. These plans have covered nothing.

B. These plans have covered everything.

C. In these plans nothing has been looked over.

D. In these plans everything has been looked over.

38. *I'm very pleased that we shall meet again soon.*

A. We shall never meet each other again.

B. I've been looking for you for a long time.

C. I'm looking forward to meeting you again soon.

D. Please don't come and meet us again.

39. *Her living conditions were not good. She studied very well.*

A. She studied very well although her living conditions were not easy.

B. She studied very well just because she lived in difficult conditions.

C. Living in difficult conditions forced she to study very well.

D. Living in difficult conditions, she had no choice but to study well.

40. *A child is influenced as much by his schooling as by his parents.*

A. Schooling doesn't influence a child as much as his parents do.

B. A child's parents have greater influence on him than his schooling.

C. A child can influence his parents as much as his schooling.

D. A child's schooling influences him as much as his parents do.