

PRACTICE TEST 3

I. PHONETICS

1.1. 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.

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|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>question</u> | B. <u>division</u> | C. <u>television</u> | D. <u>decision</u> |
| 2. A. <u>blood</u> | B. <u>fool</u> | C. <u>food</u> | D. <u>pool</u> |
| 3. A. <u>worked</u> | B. <u>hoped</u> | C. <u>moved</u> | D. <u>brushed</u> |

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

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. indifferent | B. comparative | C. conservative | D. sympathetic |
| 2. A. contestant | B. promotion | C. implement | D. ambition |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

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

Early humans saw a variety of natural colours around them, from the browns and greens of the soil and plants to the deep blues and red of the sky. They painted their bodies with colours from nature to signal aggression towards an enemy, or to make themselves attractive to a mate.

A girl and a rainbow of crushed ice flavours at *Chowpatty Beach*, India. Over the centuries, the sources of colours such as blue, purple and red were highly valued and they were often worth as much as gold. In the 19th century, a young chemistry student manufactured the first synthetic dye, and suddenly the world became a much more colourful place, in the 20th century, scientists discovered the psychological effects of colours, and people found ways to use this discovery to influence our feelings and behaviour.

RED

Red, the colour of blood, symbolises fire, love and anger. In Eastern cultures, people believe it brings luck, wealth and success. In humans, the colour red can send different messages. Some people redden, for example, when they are angry or embarrassed. Researchers have discovered that in sports the team that is wearing red is more likely to win. Why? Because red seems to be the colour that signals dominance, giving those dressed in red an advantage in sporting events. In many animal species (including humans), contact with this bold colour causes the heart rate to increase. However, one of red's lighter shades, pink, can have the opposite effect on people. Men in prisons are less aggressive when the walls are a specific shade of pink.

YELLOW

Yellow, the colour that comes to mind when we think of sunshine, is found throughout nature and the man-made world as a colour that commands attention; indeed, it is one of the easiest colours to see. This highly visible shade is found on everything from school buses to traffic signs and pens that we use to highlight important information in a text. The colour is also used to caution people; football players, for example, are shown a yellow card as a reminder to behave. It can be used as a stimulant as well: in a number of studies, yellow has been found to help children focus on their work and do better at school.

BLUE

Blue, the colour of the sky and sea, is associated in many cultures with water, religious objects, and protection against evil. Its darker shades represent calm, stability and power. Dark blue, for example, is the colour of the business suit or police uniform; it tells others, 'I am in control,' or 'I am trustworthy.' Blue is also associated with sadness. It's common in English, for example, when you are feeling sad or depressed, to talk about 'feeling blue', while in Iran, blue is the colour of mourning, worn when a person dies.

Like pink, blue has a calming effect on people. Rooms painted blue help people to relax or sleep. Sleeping pills are often coloured blue to suggest exactly this idea. This colour also seems to reduce feelings of hunger. Blue food is rarely seen in nature, and when it is, such food is usually no longer healthy to consume. It's just one more example of the power that colour can hold over us.

1. According to the text, the colour red.....

- A. is believed to embarrass people
 - B. gives an advantage to team members who wear it
 - C. symbolises bad luck
 - D. makes people less aggressive
2. Yellow is used to highlight information in a text because.....
- A. it is an important colour
 - B. it can be used to caution people
 - C. people prefer this colour to other colours
 - D. it is a highly visible colour
3. What is this text mainly about?
- A. how views of colour have changed
 - B. how colour influences people
 - C. the sources of colour
 - D. how colour has a calming effect
4. What are English speakers referring to when they talk about "feeling blue " (paragraph 5, line 5)?
- A. being in control
 - B. being upset when someone dies
 - C. being calm
 - D. being sad
5. The first man-made colours were produced.....
- A. only recently
 - B. in the 20th century
 - C. in the 19th century
 - D. centuries ago.

2.2. Read the text carefully and choose the correct answer A,B,C or D:

Because writing has become so important in our (1)....., we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought, (2), will show why speech is primary and writing secondary to language. Human beings have been writing for (3) 5000 years; but they have been talking for much longer, doubtless ever since there have been human (4) When writing (5) develop, it was derived (6)and represented speech, albeit imperfectly. Even today there are spoken languages that have no written form. (7), we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any human child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally will learn to talk: a normal human being cannot be prevented from doing so. (8), it takes a special (9)to learn to write; in the past many intelligent and useful members of society didn't acquire the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing (10)never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so only imperfectly.

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|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. culture | B. education | C. training | D. competition |
| 2. A. though | B. nevertheless | C. however | D. furthermore |
| 3. A. at least | B. at last | C. totally | D. finally |
| 4. A. people | B. personality | C. beings | D. being |
| 5. A. rather | B. quite | C. has | D. did |
| 6. A. with | B. of | C. about | D. from |
| 7. A. However | B. Otherwise | C. Furthermore | D. But |
| 8. A. On behalf of | B. On the other hand | | |
| C. Another way | D. By the way | | |
| 9. A. affect | B. affair | C. effort | D. effect |
| 10. A. sign | B. signal | C. systems | D. net |

III. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

3.1. Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Armed terrorists are reported to have.....the embassy.
- A. taken up
 - B. taken to
 - C. taken over
 - D. taken into
2. Newspapers vary greatly in their.....to the government.
- A. opinion
 - B. attitude
 - C. view
 - D. bias
- 3.....that increasing numbers of compact-disc players will be bought by consumers in the years to

come.

- A. They are anticipated B. It is anticipated
C. Anticipating D. In anticipation

4. You shouldn't go to the meeting.....you've got an invitation.

- A. except B. if C. without D. unless

5. He couldn't afford to.....his car repaired.

- A. pay B. make C. do D. get

6. I would.....you didn't leave just at the moment.

- A. rather B. like C. ask D. advise

7. I don't remember.....the front door when I left home this morning.

- A. to lock B. locking C. locked D. to have locked

8.....the fact that it was raining heavily, he went out without a raincoat.

- A. Despite of B. In spite of C. However D. Although

9.....that we were late, we began to run.

- A. Knowing B. To knowing C. We know D. As knowing

10. She was.....right when she criticized you.

- A. reasonably B. reasonable C. very D. reason

3.2. Put the correct form of words.

1. The boy was very violent and his parents found him.....

(MANAGE)

2. Jim is one of the most.....members of the committee.

(SPEAK)

3. In particular, parents are afraid of changes in their children's.....

(PERSON)

4. She studied.....at university.

(ECONOMY)

3.3. Antonyms & Synonyms

(a) 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.

1. I don't think I can ever live **on my own** in a big city.

- A. poorly B. freely C. hungry D. alone

2. We had waited for two hours and **in the end** they arrived.

- A. luckily B. eventually C. suddenly D. gradually

(b) 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

1. The milk is delivered at 6 a.m., so we always have **fresh** milk for breakfast.

- A. sour B. new C. dirty D. old

2. There has been a significant **shortage** of new homes in the region.

- A. poverty B. lack C. fall D. abundance

3.4. Conversation

Choose the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. Peter: "Is it important?" Thomas: "....."

- A. Not on your life! B. It's a matter of life and death!
C. No worry, that's nothing. D. It's ridiculous.

2. Ms. Janet: "I'd like to try on this dress, please." Shop assistant: "....."

- A. You're welcome. B. You're so nice.
C. By all means. D. That's right.

IV. WRITING

4.1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. Tim looks nothing like his father. (TAKE)

