

PROGRESS TEST

SECTION I: LISTENING (5pts)

Part 1:

a) Listen to the conversation between two speakers. Then choose the correct answers to the questions about that conversation.

1. What problem do the speakers discuss?
A. A missed delivery
B. A price increase
C. A drop in sales
D. A rescheduled meeting
2. What does the man want to do?
A. Find a new supplier
B. Reduce purchase by ten percent
C. Compare sales teams' numbers
D. Raise the company's rates

Talk 1

3. What time does the bank close on Saturday?
A. 5:00 B. 8:00 C. 9:00 D. 12:00
4. How can you find out how much money is in your bank account?
A. Press "1" B. Press "3" C. Hold the line D. Call back later
5. Who should press "2"?
A. Customer service representatives
B. People wanting to borrow money
C. People wanting to invest money
D. Owners of small businesses

Talk 2

6. What event is this report about?
A. A fire B. A traffic jam C. A car accident D. A hospital closure
7. What time did it happen?
A. 3:00 B. 6:00 C. 8:00 D. 10:00
8. Who talked with a reporter?
A. A doctor B. A fire fighter C. A truck driver D. A police officer

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
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Part 2:

a) You will hear a human resource manager talking about her company's work-life balance policy. Complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN 2 WORDS OR A NUMBER.

1. The company is concerned about the physical and _____ of the workers.
2. It aims to give employees a chance to create a balance between their work and _____ lives.
3. Some parents need to work _____ hours so they can look after their children.
4. A lot of parents work part time and others work _____.
5. Women who have had a baby can take _____ off work before they come back to the office.

b) Listen to the last part of the recording and complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER.

Sally has (6) _____. Leaves them at nursery before 8.00a.m
Collects them from (7) _____ house in the afternoon. Finishes her work at home.

Part 3. You will hear a man called Karl, and his wife Jenny, talking about the holiday they have just had. Decide if each sentence is True (T) or False (F), according to the information you hear. Write the letter T or F in each blank given.

1. Jenny and Karl are both pleased to be home after their holiday.
2. Jenny thinks the weather forecast they heard for their holiday week was correct.
3. Jenny and Karl both liked the way their hotel served meals.
4. Jenny thinks they had a better room on this holiday than last year.
5. Karl was angry about the state of the hotel sports equipment.

Part 4. Listen to the recording and give short answers to the following questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

1. What is the world record, in minutes, for holding breath underwater?
.....
2. What is Aquarius?
.....
3. Where is Aquarius?
.....
4. What type of food did the scientists eat while staying in the lab?
.....
5. How long did it take the scientists to come back to their original body pressure when brought onshore?
.....

SECTION II: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (4 pts)

Part 1. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. The couple decided toevery month for their retirement.
A. put some money away B. put some money aside
C. take up some money D. take some money away
2.an emergency arise, call 911.
A. Should B. Can C. Does D. Will
3. The doctor gave the patientexamination to discover the cause of his collapse.
A. a thorough B. an exact C. a universal D. a whole
4. We were so late that wehad time to catch the train.
A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. mostly
5. He refused to give up work.....he had won a million pounds.
A. as long as B. however C. even though D. as though
6. Could I pick youron the subject before the meeting?
A. brains B. head C. intellect D. mind
7.chair the meeting.
A. John was decided to B. It was decided that John should
C. There was decided that John should D. John had been decided to
8. I don't think she can get her messageto the students. She seems too nervous.
A. across B. around C. out D. over
9. You can't believe a word that woman says – she is aliar.
A. dedicated B. devoted C. committed D. compulsive
10. When my father was a young student, he was taught to memorize information andit for exams. Thankfully, those teaching techniques have become outdated.
A. pinpoint B. dock C. regurgitate D. revise

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 2. Write the correct form of each bracketed word in the numbered space in the corresponding numbered box provided.

It was not so long ago that we dealt with colleagues through face-to-face (1. INTERACT)and with counterparts and customers by phone or letter. But the world of communication has undergone a dramatic transformation, not for all the good. Email, while (2. DOUBT) a swift means of communication providing your server is fully (3.FUNCTION) and that the address you have contains no (4. ACCURATE)has had a (5. SIGNIFY)effect on certain people's behaviour, both at home and business. For those people, the use of email has become (6. RESIST)addictive to the extent that it is (7. THREAT)their mental and physical health. Addicts spend their day (8. COMPULSION)checking for email and have a (9. TEND)to panic if their server goes down. It is estimated that one in six people spend four hours a day sending and receiving messages, the equivalent to more than two working days a week. The negative effect on production is something (10. EMPLOY)are well aware of.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____
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Part 3. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and correct them in the space provided. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Lines

- 1 MTV stands for Music Television. It's a television channel dedicating to pop music. It was
- 2 born on 1st August 1981 in the United States. Because of MTV's instant succeed in the US,
- 3 the company expanded into other areas. MTV Europe began operating on 1st August 1978. MTV
- 4 Europe broadcast 24 hours a day from it London studios. It can be seen in 33 countries and
- 5 reaches an estimated audiences of 110 million viewers. People of 19 different nationalities
- 6 work at London headquarters, and they try offering a mixture of music from all over
- 7 Europe. The channel broadcasts in English but Germany provides the bigger number of
- 8 viewers. Currently, one five of the music is by German artists. Most of TV output is videos
- 9 and concerts, but there is also a programme calling *Unplugged*, where major artists play live
- 10 and acoustic in front of a small studio audience. In addition on music, the channel's
- 11 programmes deal with news, movie information and comedy. MTV has also broadcasted
- 12 special report on racism, immigrate and unemployed teenagers.

YOUR ANSWERS:

LINE	Mistakes	Corrections
1	dedicating	dedicated

Part 4. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or particle.

1. His plans to make a fortune fell because of his lack of experience.
2. I came..... this letter while I was tidying up.
3. The shepherd threw a stone the wild dog.
4. They charged him..... murder.
5. She got a job so that she could be independent..... her parent.
6. The bridge is..... repair, so we'll have to go a different way.
7. All he wanted was to settle..... and raise a family.
8. "If this scandal doesn't blow..... in the next few days, I'm afraid I will have to ask for your resignation," she said.
9. My neighbor is angry the loud music we played last night
10. No one could come up with a solution the math problem

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

SECTION III: READING (6 pts)

Part 1. For questions 1-7, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

HOSPITALITY

Hospitality - looking after visitors - is universal, but in different cultures hosts are expected to receive guests in different ways.

In much of the ancient (1), it was the custom to provide passing travellers with food and water and look after them well. Indeed, in some regions, if visitors were in the middle of a long journey, servants would wash their feet.

Today, some old customs have (2)in a traditional Japanese household, if a guest admires a (3)object in the house, the host will give it to the guest straightaway. And it is still (4)in parts of Russia to greet guests with bread and salt on a special cloth. The guest is (5)to kiss them and hand them back to the host. Sometimes the guest breaks off a small piece of bread, dips it in the salt and eats it.

In some countries, when foreign guests arrive from abroad, they may feel they have been given a particularly (6)meal. But this is probably because the host politely keeps on offering more food and drink, and the guest is too embarrassed to (7)anything down.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. mystery | B. earth | C. world | D. part |
| 2. A. supported | B. survived | C. preserved | D. existed |
| 3. A. usual | B. precise | C. distinct | D. particular |
| 4. A. typical | B. well-known | C. ordinary | D. average |
| 5. A. needed | B. wanted | C. required | D. desired |
| 6. A. strong | B. dense | C. wide | D. heavy |
| 7. A. slow | B. turn | C. look | D. take |

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
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Part 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

CAN GIFTS BUY LOVE?

Every day, millions of shoppers hit the stores in full force - both online and on foot - searching frantically for the perfect gift. Last year, Americans spent over \$30 billion at retail stores in the month of December alone. Aside from purchasing holiday gifts, most people regularly buy presents for other occasions throughout the year, including weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations, and baby showers. This frequent experience of gift-giving can engender **ambivalent** feelings in gift-givers. Many relish the opportunity to buy presents because gift-giving offers a powerful means to build stronger bonds with one's closest peers. At the same time, many dread the thought of buying gifts; they worry that their purchases will disappoint rather than delight the intended recipients.

Anthropologists describe gift-giving as a positive social process, serving various political, religious, and psychological functions. Economists, however, offer a less favorable view. According to Waldfogel (1993), gift-giving represents an objective waste of resources. People buy gifts that recipients would not choose to buy on their own, or at least not spend as much money to purchase (a phenomenon referred to as "the deadweight loss of Christmas"). To wit, givers are likely to spend \$100 to purchase a gift that receivers would spend only \$80 to buy themselves. This "deadweight loss" suggests that gift-givers are not very good at predicting what gifts others will appreciate. That in itself is not surprising to social psychologists. Research has found that people often struggle to take account of others' perspectives - their insights are subject to egocentrism, social projection, and multiple attribution errors.

What is surprising is that gift-givers have considerable experience acting as both gift-givers and gift-recipients, but nevertheless tend to overspend each time they set out to purchase a meaningful gift. In the present research, we propose a unique psychological explanation for this overspending problem - that is, that gift-givers equate how much they spend with how much recipients will appreciate the gift (the more expensive the gift, the stronger a gift-recipient's feelings of appreciation). Although a link between gift price and feelings of appreciation might seem intuitive to gift-givers, such an assumption may be unfounded. Indeed, we propose that gift-recipients will be less inclined to base their feelings of appreciation on the magnitude of a gift than givers assume.

Why do gift-givers assume that gift price is closely linked to gift-recipients' feelings of appreciation? Perhaps givers believe that bigger (that is, more expensive) gifts **convey** stronger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration. According to Camerer (1988) and others, gift-giving represents a symbolic ritual, whereby gift-givers attempt to signal their positive attitudes toward the intended recipient and their willingness to invest resources in a future relationship. In this sense, gift-givers may be motivated to spend more money on a gift in order to send a "stronger signal" to their intended recipient. As for gift-recipients, they may not construe smaller and larger gifts as representing smaller and larger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.

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1. What is the main idea discussed in the passage?
 - A. Gift-giving, despite its uneconomical downsides, cultivates a positive social process.
 - B. Gift-recipients are widely acknowledged as considerably experienced in gift-giving.
 - C. Gifts can serve as implicit signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.
 - D. Gift-giving may have certain drawbacks alongside its positive qualities.
2. The authors most likely use the examples of gift-giving occasions in paragraph 1 to highlight the
 - A. regularity with which people shop for gifts
 - B. recent increase in the amount of money spent on gifts
 - C. anxiety gift shopping causes for consumers
 - D. number of special occasions involving gift-giving
3. In paragraph 1, the word "**ambivalent**" most nearly means
 - A. unrealistic
 - B. conflicting
 - C. apprehensive
 - D. supportive
4. The author indicates that people value gift-giving because they feel it
 - A. functions as a form of self-expression
 - B. is an inexpensive way to show appreciation
 - C. requires the gift-recipient to reciprocate
 - D. can serve to strengthen a relationship

5. In paragraph 3, the author indicates that the assumption made by gift-givers may be
A. insincere B. unreasonable C. incorrect D. substantiated
6. The word "**convey**" in paragraph 4 most nearly means
A. transport B. counteract C. exchange D. communicate
7. In paragraph 4, the author refers to work by Camerer and others in order to
A. offer an explanation B. introduce an argument
C. question a motive D. support a conclusion
8. Which of the following best characterizes the tone of the author?
A. authoritative B. pessimistic C. ironic D. informative

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
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Part 3. You are going to read a newspaper article about a politician who made a film about climate change. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A. The movie owes its success to its ability to hold our attention.
 B. He insists on using biodiesel vehicles and has decided to become carbon neutral, which means that he reduces the amount of carbon dioxide he produces every day.
 C. Well, according to Gore, if we are clear about what the problem is, then we are more likely to introduce changes into our daily lives, such as choosing the 'greenest' light bulbs or cars.
 D. Whilst both the film and the book have largely been well received by critics, they have been criticised by some as being 'exaggerated' and 'over-the-top'.
 E. The aim of the film certainly seems to be to 'shock' people into action, which may or may not be the best way to tackle the issue of global warming.
 F. The profits from both the film and the book are now funding other campaigns to spread the message about global warming.
 G. As Gore himself says, "It's not too late to solve this crisis, and solving it means avoiding the worst of the consequences and reversing this trend towards catastrophe."
 H. At first, Gore was reluctant, as he has always been a very private person, despite being used to being in the public eye.

The Accidental Movie Star

Former Vice President of the U.S.A. Al Gore has made a film he hopes will help to change the way we view climate change. Al Gore has been concerned with climate change, or 'climate crisis' as he calls it, for the majority of his political career. As the years passed and he became more passionate about this issue, he started travelling the world in order to educate people about the effects of global warming using computer slideshows. Free of charge, he explained to his audiences that the world is facing a 'planetary emergency' and that it isn't too late to stop it if appropriate action is taken now.

It was during this time of touring and giving lectures that Gore was spotted by Hollywood producer Laurie David, who asked him to turn his slideshow into a documentary which he would play the starring role. {1} Eventually, though, David managed to persuade him. The result was a fascinating documentary combining references to Gore's own life story with horrifying predictions about the future of our planet.

Little did Gore know that just one year later he would be walking along the red carpet at the Cannes Film Festival and later collecting an Oscar for 'Best Documentary'. {2} Advertised as 'the scariest movie you'll ever see,' it concentrates on the potentially terrifying consequences of climate change.

'An Inconvenient Truth' certainly gives us much to consider. For example, is there a link between the frequency of strong hurricanes and global warming? Why was 2005 the hottest year ever recorded? Could whole cities such as San Francisco one day be submerged in water due to rising sea levels? {3.....} As the title of the film suggests, however, it may be inconvenient for us to have to think about the future of the planet, but think we must.

Published at the same time as the release of the film, Gore's book of the same title contains additional information and scientific analysis to further support his claims. {4} Gore is delighted that some schools are even using the DVD to help them teach awareness of environmental issues to their students.

As pessimistic as the film may seem, it ends on a positive note. {5.....} If Gore was going to present a problem, he wanted to offer a potential solution, too. His main hope is that people accept the reality of the crisis and then turn that knowledge into action.

Gore leads by example. {6.....} He realises, however, that most people need a little more help when it comes to changing their habits. For this reason, he has also been working hard to encourage large shops to sell more environmentally friendly products.

So can this one man's efforts really make a difference? {7.....} It may not seem as if the decisions of individuals can achieve very much, but put them all together and they may add up to something that will, literally, change the world.

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
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Part 4. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with ONE suitable word.

It has been established beyond a shadow of doubt that readers in general waste a great deal of time and effort. Why is this (1).....? Why is that the poorest readers by any standard are often the ablest of people? Why is it that the majority of students have very little idea of how to tackle (2).....reading? Why is it that a high proportion of readers – not excluding those (3).....professional work involves a lot of reading – use a technique that is hardly more advanced than (4).....they were children?

Or why are (5)..... people – to take an extreme but illuminating example – who in conversation and discussion always sustain a difficult argument (6)..... ease and yet who as readers assimilate only actual information, and even that with difficulty, so that worthwhile books are virtually beyond them? In our opinion, reading presents technical problems of communication that dispose the (7).....to use inappropriate methods of assimilation; this, and only this, can provide an adequate (8).....of why readers as a class are so inefficient.

YOUR ANSWERS:

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

SECTION IV: WRITING (5 pts)

Part 1. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Return the product to the shop if you have any complaints about it.

→ Should

2. Her success went beyond her expectation.

→ Never

3. Such a ridiculous proposal isn't worth serious consideration.

→ There is.....

4. I prefer going out for a meal to staying at home.

→ I'd rather

5. "I am sorry that I broke the glass" said Jim.

→ Jim apologised

6. We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home.

→ Only.....

7. He was sorry he hadn't said goodbye to her at the airport.
→ He regretted.....
8. Its lack of irregular verbs makes Esperanto a unique language.
→ Unlike other.....
9. Further progress was impossible because of the floods.
→ The floods
10. Helen won't be happy till she gets a full refund.
→ Nothing
11. Experts think that all dogs evolved from wolves.
→ All dogs are
12. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.
→ Had it not
13. House prices have risen sharply this year.
→ There

Part 2. Write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the word or phrase given. This word or phrase must not be altered in any way.

1. "It certainly wasn't me who took your car!" Bob said to me. (DENIED)
.....
2. Thanks to his aunt's legacy, he was able to buy the house he wanted. (HAD)
.....
3. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard. (HOWEVER)
.....
4. You must be on time for your interview. (ESSENTIAL)
.....
5. If the work is finished by lunchtime, you can go home. (GET)
.....
6. The only way to eliminate world terrorism is by united opposition. (ONLY BY)
.....
7. Everyone but Jane failed to produce the correct answer. (SUCCEEDED)
.....
8. Most doctors agree that smoking is bad for your health. (HARM)
.....
9. Be sure to say goodbye to your grandmother before you leave. (WITHOUT)
.....
10. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed. (LEAF)
.....
11. Mrs. Smith is on a diet and she eats very little. (BIRD)
.....
12. I was not sure whether to go with him or not. (MINDS)
.....

----- THE END-----