

PRACTICE TEST 2

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.

Question 3. The economy of this country is based to a great extent on their forests, which cover 80 percent of its surface area.
A B C D

Question 34. There has been an appreciative drop in the number of unemployed people since the new government came to power.
A B C D

Question 35. They talked about the plan since she came here at 8 o'clock.
A B D D

Rewrite the following sentences

Question 36: The last time we returned our hometown was last vacation.

We haven't.....

Question 37: 'Remember to pick me up at 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon,' she said.

She reminded.....

Question 38: It's not obligatory for me to submit my assignment today.

I needn't.....

Question 39: Susan's husband is away on business. It's a pity

Susan wishes

Question 40: John told us about his investing in the company. He did it on his arrival at the meeting.

No sooner.....

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the numbered blanks from 21 to 25.

Leisure activity isn't just for fun, says a University of Florida psychologist who has developed a scale that (21)_____ hobbies based on needs they satisfy in people. The scale can help people find more personal fulfilment by giving them insight into what they really like. "The surprising thing is that activities you might think are very different have similar effects on people," said Howard E.A Tinsley, a UF psychology professor (22)_____ developed the measurement.

And activities providing the strongest sense of competition are not sports, but card, arcade and computer games, he found. Participating in soccer satisfies our desire for a sense of "belonging" and coin collecting and baking (23)_____ their need for "creativity." "With so many people in jobs they don't care for, leisure is a prized aspect of people's lives," Tinsley said. "Yet it's not something psychologists really study. Economists tell us how much money people spend skiing, but nobody explains why skiing really appeals to people." Or how one activity relates to (24) _____, perhaps in unexpected ways, Tinsley said. Fishing, generally considered more of an outdoor creational activity, for example, is a form of self-expression like quilting or stamp collecting,(25)_____ it gives people the opportunity to express some aspect of their personality by doing something completely different from their daily routine.

(Adapted from Vocabulary and Grammar for TOEFL IBT by Ingrid Wisniewska)

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|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Question 21: A. divides | B. separates | C. splits | D. classifies |
| Question 22: A. what | B. who | C. which | D. when |
| Question 23: A.improve | B. enjoy | C. settle | D. fulfil |
| Question 24: A. one another | B. the others | C. other | D. another |
| Question 25: A.although | B. because | C. but | D.and |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42.

Most forms of property are concrete and tangible, such as houses, cars, furniture or anything else that is included in one's possessions. Other forms of property can be intangible, and copyright deals with intangible forms of property. Copyright is a legal protection extended to authors of creative works, for example, books, magazines articles, maps, films, plays, television shows, software, paintings, photographs, music, choreography in dance and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property.

Although the purpose of artistic property is usually public use and enjoyment, copyright establishes the ownership of the creator. When a person buys a copyrighted magazine, it belongs to this individual as a tangible object. However, the authors of the magazine articles own the research and the writing that went into creating the articles. The right to make and sell or give away copies of books or articles belongs to the authors, publishers, or other individuals or organizations that hold the copyright. To copy an entire book or a part of it, permission must be received from the copyright owner, who will most likely expect to be paid.

Copyright law distinguishes between different types of intellectual property. Music may be played by anyone after it is published. However, if it is performed for profit, the performers need to pay a fee, called a royalty. A similar **principle** applies to performances of songs and plays. On the other hand, names, ideas, and book titles are excepted. Ideas do not become copyrighted property until they are published in a book, a painting or a musical work. Almost all artistic work created before the 20th century is not copyrighted because it was created before the copyright law was passed.

The two common ways of **infringing upon** the copyright are plagiarism and piracy. Plagiarizing the work of another person means passing it off as one's own. The word plagiarism is derived from the Latin plagiarus, which means 'abductor'. Piracy may be an act of one person, but in many cases, it is a joint effort of several people who reproduce copyrighted material and sell **it** for profit without paying royalties to the creator. Technological innovations have made piracy easy and anyone can duplicate a motion picture on videotape, a computer program, or a book. Video cassette recorders can be used by practically anyone to copy movies and television programs, and copying software has become almost as easy as copying a book. Large companies zealously monitor their copyrights for slogans, advertisements, and brand names, protected by a trademark.

(Adapted from <https://www.midkent.ac.uk/>)

Question 26: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Legal rights of property owners
- B. Legal ownership of creative work
- C. Examples of copyright piracy
- D. Copy creating work for profit

Question 27: The word '**principle**' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. crucial cause
- B. important role
- C. essential rule
- D. common belief

Question 28: Which of the following properties is NOT mentioned as protected by copyright?

- A. music and plays
- B. paintings and maps
- C. printed medium
- D. scientific discoveries

Question 29: It can be inferred from the passage that it is legal if _____.

- A. two songs, written by two different composers, have the same melody
- B. two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles
- C. two drawings, created by two different playwrights, have the same images
- D. two plays, created by two different playwrights, have the same plot and characters

Question 30: The word "**infringing upon**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. approving
- B. purchasing
- C. violating
- D. exchanging

Question 31: The word '**it**' in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. copyrighted material
- B. several people
- C. joint effort
- D. piracy act

Question 32: According to the passage, piracy has been made easy due to _____.

- A. television programmes
- B. technological innovations
- C. royalties
- D. movies