



### MULTIPLE CHOICE PRACTICE TEST 3

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

1. My company paid the air \_\_\_\_ for me on my last trip to Egypt.  
A. fee                      B. fare                      C. sum                      D. bonus
2. My sister never allows \_\_\_\_ a party at home.  
A. to have                      B. having                      C. having had                      D. me having
3. \_\_\_\_ candidates could give the answers promptly. Most of them spent so much time thinking.  
A. Very few                      B. A little                      C. Hardly every                      D. Quite a few
4. I am not sure; She \_\_\_\_ a message on your desk.  
A. may be leaving                      B. probably leave  
C. must have left                      D. may have left
5. She forgot \_\_\_\_ her toilet bag for her trip and she is now a little annoyed about it.  
A. packing                      B. to pack                      C. to be packing                      D. having packed
6. She \_\_\_\_ a reminder on the fridge before she left for work.  
A. had put                      B. has put                      C. was putting                      D. would put
7. In a report submitted to the government yesterday, scientists \_\_\_\_ that the building of the bridge be stopped.  
A. banned                      B. complained                      C. said                      D. recommended
8. Helen always talks about her dream \_\_\_\_ becoming an actress, but she is not really serious \_\_\_\_ it.  
A. about / about                      B. of / of                      C. of / about                      D. about / of



9. Books now have to compete with different \_\_\_\_ of entertainment, such as Internet or TV.  
A. sorts                      B. styles                      C. forms                      D. types
10. Where unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed that the latter is \_\_\_\_ the former.  
A. for                      B. due to                      C. next to                      D. except for
11. A number of patients are \_\_\_\_ of a certain diet.  
A. intolerable                      B. intolerant                      C. unacceptable                      D. undeniable
12. You can easily find the gadgets advertised on TV \_\_\_\_ the market.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. for                      D. at
13. - What are you doing this weekend? - \_\_\_\_.  
A. None                      B. I won't decide                      C. Nothing special                      D. Not much
14. - Could you help me cook dinner? - \_\_\_\_.  
A. Sure                      B. So so                      C. You're welcome                      D. Why not?

**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.**

15. Middle-aged people love to have secure jobs for the family's sake.  
A. permanent                      B. temporary                      C. hard to earn                      D. safe
16. Helen hopes that one day her work of art will be acclaimed as a masterpiece.  
A. praised                      B. bought                      C. protected                      D. mentioned





**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.**

17. When living abroad, I at times sent postcards home.

- A. occasionally    B. rarely    C. more than often    D. seldom

18. Children have to be taught to have more trust in their ability.

- A. belief    B. confidence    C. disrespect    D. disbelief

**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.**

19. A. happiness    B. perversity    C. pronounce    D. percent

20. A. conservation    B. determination    C. unbelievable    D. inability

**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.**

21. A. touch    B. hut    C. tongue    D. donkey

22. A. lazy    B. face    C. matter    D. came

**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.**

23. Rocks can be broken apart (A) by water that seeps (B) into the cracks and freeze (C) in low temperatures (D).

24. Graham Bell was once (A) a teacher who (B) run (C) a school for the deaf (D) in Massachusetts.

25. Some (A) people believe that all the (B) natural resources can never (C) be used away (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.**

British families started going on holiday to the seaside around the middle of the 19th century. The invention of the railways (26)\_\_\_\_\_ this possible. The first holiday-makers were quite rich and went for their health and education. The seaside was a place to be (27)\_\_\_\_\_ of illness, and doctors recommended bathing in the sea and drinking sea water. Also to increase their knowledge, families attended concerts and read books from the library.

At that time, ordinary working people had very little time off work. However, in 1871, the government (28)\_\_\_\_\_ four 'Bank Holidays' – national holiday days. This allowed people to have a day or two out now and then, which gave them a (29)\_\_\_\_\_ for leisure and the seaside. At first, they went on day-trips, taking (30)\_\_\_\_\_ of special cheap tickets on the railways.

By the 1880s, rising (31)\_\_\_\_\_ meant that many ordinary workers and their families could have two week's holiday at the seaside. Today the English seaside remains popular, with more than 18 million holidays taken there each year.

- |                  |                |               |             |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 26. A. let       | B. made        | C. got        | D. had      |
| 27. A. cured     | B. remedied    | C. recovered  | D. improved |
| 28. A. installed | B. presented   | C. introduced | D. brought  |
| 29. A. taste     | B. sense       | C. favour     | D. pleasure |
| 30. A. benefit   | B. opportunity | C. advantage  | D. profit   |
| 31. A. outcomes  | B. intakes     | C. expenses   | D. incomes  |





*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.*

Carbohydrates, which are sugars, are an essential part of a healthy diet. They provide the main source of energy for the body, and they also function to flavor and sweeten food. Carbohydrates range from simple sugars like glucose to complex sugars such as amylose and amylopectin. Nutritionists estimate that carbohydrates should make up about one-fourth to one-fifth of a person's diet. This translates to about 75 – 100 grams of carbohydrates per day.

A diet that is **deficient** in carbohydrates can have an adverse effect on a person's health. When the body lacks a sufficient amount of carbohydrates it must then use its protein supplies for energy, a process called gluconeogenesis. **This**, however, results in a lack of necessary protein, and further health difficulties may occur. A lack of carbohydrates can also lead to ketosis, a build-up of ketones in the body that causes fatigue, lethargy, and bad breath.

32. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Carbohydrates are needed for good health.
- B. Carbohydrates prevent a build-up of proteins.
- C. Carbohydrates can lead to ketosis.
- D. Carbohydrates are an expendable part of a good diet.



33. The word 'range' is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. change      B. extend      C. proceed      D. progress
34. According to the passage, what do most nutritionists suggest?  
A. Sufficient carbohydrates will prevent gluconeogenesis.  
B. Carbohydrates are simple sugars called glucose.  
C. Carbohydrates should make up about a quarter of a person's daily diet.  
D. Carbohydrates should be eaten in very small quantities.
35. Which of the following do carbohydrates NOT do?  
A. Prevent ketosis.      B. Cause gluconeogenesis.  
C. Provide energy for the body.      D. Flavor and sweeten food.
36. Which of the following words could best replace 'deficient' as used in the passage?  
A. Outstanding      B. Abundant      C. Insufficient      D. Unequal
37. What does the word 'this' refer to?  
A. Using protein supplies for energy  
B. Converting carbohydrates to energy  
C. Having a deficiency in carbohydrates  
D. Having an insufficient amount of protein
38. According to the passage, which of the following does NOT describe carbohydrates?  
A. A protein supply      B. A necessity  
C. A range of sugars      D. An energy source
39. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?  
A. Cause and result      B. Comparison and contrast  
C. Specific to general      D. Definition and example





Another common blues instrument that **flourished** in the rural South during the 1920s and 1930s was the blues harp or harmonica. It was played mainly in bands called jug bands that commonly performed on street corners, in saloons, and at country stores. Jug bands used a variety of instruments including the banjo, guitar, washboard, kazoo, fiddle, jugs, and blues harp. In these bands, the blues harp was used **primarily** for melodic and rhythmic support. The earliest evidence of the harp used as a solo or lead instrument in the jug bands was in the late 1920s, as heard in the recordings of George 'Bullet' Williams. Other good harpmen, such as Sonny Terry, Little Walter, and Sonny boy Williamson, followed Williams, revolutionizing the harp's role as a lead instrument.

40. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. 20th century music of the South
  - B. A change in the role of the blues harp
  - C. Good harpmen of the traditional blues harp
  - D. The variety of instruments in jug bands
41. The word 'flourished' could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. began to burgeon
  - B. was profound
  - C. appeared
  - D. entertained
42. It can be inferred that George 'Bullet' Williams \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was the best blues harp player
  - B. became friends with later harpmen
  - C. played lead guitar in his band
  - D. influenced some of the later harpmen



43. The word 'primarily' could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. chiefly      B. peculiarly      C. favorably      D. advantageously
44. According to the author, when was the harp first used as a lead instrument?  
A. 1920 – 1925      B. 1925 – 1930      C. 1930 – 1935      D. 1935 – 1940
45. Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the previous paragraph?  
A. The use of instruments for rhythmic support in rural southern music in the 1920s  
B. Lead instruments in rural southern music of the 1920s  
C. Music in the American rural South before 1920  
D. Jug bands and their role in the 1920s southern music

**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.**

46. His behavior is understandable.  
A. We can understand what he behaves.  
B. We can understand why he behaves like that.  
C. It is difficult to understand his behavior.  
D. It is understood that he behaves.
47. As the luggage was so heavy, we had to take a taxi.  
A. We had to take a taxi because of the heavy luggage.  
B. We had to take a taxi so that we can have heavy luggage.  
C. Although the luggage was heavy, we took a taxi.  
D. We had to take a taxi, so we had heavy luggage.





48. Apples are usually cheaper than oranges.
- A. Oranges are usually the most expensive.
  - B. Oranges are usually more expensive as apples.
  - C. Apples are not usually as expensive as oranges.
  - D. Apples are usually less cheap than oranges.
49. I was offered to work for IBM, but I rejected.
- A. I turned down the offer to work for IBM.
  - B. I rejected to offer to work for IBM.
  - C. IBM refused my offer to work.
  - D. I was refused by IBM at work.
50. We could not handle the situation without you.
- A. You didn't help us handle the situation.
  - B. If you had not helped us, we could not have handled the situation.
  - C. If you did not help us, we could not handle the situation.
  - D. We will handle the situation if you help.