

TEST 0

Part I: Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D.

1. Our holiday was _____ by the weather.
A. spoilt B. damaged C. overcome D. wasted
2. The _____ charged by the architect for the plans of the new building were unusually high.
A. hire B. price C. fees
D. sum
3. He _____ his son of the dangers of driving too fast in his new car
A. warned B. remembered C. threatened D. concerned
4. The child was _____ by a lorry on the safety crossing in the main street.
A. knocked out B. run across C. run out D. knocked down
5. When Ali arrived in London he spent all his time _____ and visited all the important museums and buildings.
A. sight-seeing B. traveling C. looking D. touring
6. If you want a cheap air ticket you must _____ well in advance.
A. book B. engage C. reserve D. buy
7. His sister was full of _____ for the way in which he had so quickly learned to drive a car.
A. pride B. admiration C. surprise D. jealousy
8. He asked if we would _____ to share the room.
A. accept B. consider C. agree D. approve
9. I wondered whether you would like to _____ to the theater tomorrow.
A. visit B. go away C. go out D. walk out
10. _____ I would like to say how pleased I am to be here.
A. Primarily B. Foremost C. Earliest D. First
11. The independent arbitrator managed to _____ the confrontation between the union and the employers.
A. refuse B. confuse C. refute D. defuse
12. When I heard the footsteps behind me I was _____ that I would be attacked.
A. horrified B. terror-struck C. terrorized D. terrified
13. His illness made him _____ of concentration.
A. incompetent B. unable C. incapable
D. powerless
14. Has the committee _____ a decision yet?
A. done B. made C. arrived D. voted

15. I am a bit hungry. I think _____ something to eat.
 A. I'll have B. I'll be having C. I'm going to have D. I'm having

16. What do you plan to do when you _____ your course at college?
 A. finish B. will finish C. have finished D. is going to finish

17. Where _____? Which hairdresser did you go to?
 A. did you cut your hair B. have you cut your hair
 C. did you have cut your hair D. did you have your hair cut

18. 'Shall I stay here?' ~ 'I'd rather _____ with us'.
 A. you come B. you to come C. you would come
 D. you came

19. I _____ saying what I think.
 A. believe B. believe in C. believe for D. believe when

20. Somebody ran in front of the car as I was driving. Fortunately I _____ just in time.
 A. could stop B. could have stopped C. managed to stop
 D. must be able to stop

Part II: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

Traditional, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 0. traditional | → |
| traditionally | |
| 1. _____ | |
| 2. _____ | |
| 3. _____ | |
| 4. _____ | |
| 5. _____ | |
| 6. _____ | |
| 7. _____ | |
| 8. _____ | |
| 9. _____ | |
| 10. _____ | |

Part III: Give the correct form of the words in brackets to fill in the blanks.

Dark black clouds in a dull sky meant one thing and one thing only: there was going to be a (1. thunder)..... Not one of us had brought an umbrella, or even a (2. rain)..... So when Jack suggested we should go to a museum, we all agreed immediately. As we had been (3. shop)..... all morning we were now feeling very tired, it would be a (4. pleasant)..... to sit down. We took a bus and arrived just as large shops of rain were beginning to fall.

The museum was quite (5. desert)..... and very peaceful. We sat down in the main hall and listened to the rain (6. beat)..... against the windows.

Suddenly, there was a great (7. disturb)..... at the (8. enter)..... a large party of schoolboys were (9. lead) in by a teacher. The poor man was trying to keep them quiet and threatening to punish them, but they did not pay the (10. slight)..... attention.

Section B: Reading

Part I: Read the following passage and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks. Fill each numbered blank with one suitable word from the list given below.

The shark is a meat- eating fish and one of the most feared animals of the sea. Scientists (1)..... about 250 species of fish as sharks. These fish live in oceans (2)..... the world, but they are most common in warm seas.

Sharks (3)..... greatly in size and habits. Whale sharks, the largest kind of shark, may grow 60 feet long. A whale shark weighs up to 15 tons, more than twice (4)..... much as an African elephant. The smallest shark may (5)..... only 4 inches long and weigh less than 1 ounce. Some kinds of sharks live in the depths of the ocean, but (6)..... are found near the surface. Some species live in coastal waters, but others (7)..... far out at sea. A few species can even live in (8)..... water.

All sharks are carnivores (meat- eaters). Most of them eat (9)..... fish, including other sharks. A shark's only natural enemy is a large shark. Sharks eat their prey whole, or they tear off large chunks of flesh. They also (10)..... on dead or dying animals.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. A. classify | B. divide | C. organize | D. arrange |
| 2. A. all | B. through | C. throughout | D. over |
| 3. A. grow | B. rise | C. evolve | D. vary |
| 4. A. as | B. so | C. very | D. exactly |
| 5. A. stretch | B. measure | C. develop | D. expand |
| 6. A. some others | B. others | C. different kinds | D. some |
| sharks | | | |
| 7. A. dwell | B. exist | C. emigrate | D. migrate |
| 8. A. fresh | B. sweet | C. light | D. clear |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 9. A. uncooked | B. live | C. lively | D. alive |
| 10. A. eat | B. swallow | C. exist | D. feed |

Part II: Fill in each blank with a suitable word to fill in the blanks.

Vitamins are substances required for the proper functioning of the body. In this century, thirteen vitamins have been (1).....

A lack of any vitamins in a person's body can cause illness. In some cases, an excess of vitamins can also (2).....to illness. For example, sailors in the past were prone to (3).....from scurvy that is a disease resulting from the lack of vitamin C. It causes bleeding of the gum, loss of teeth and skin rashes. Sailors suffer from scurvy because they did not eat fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables (4).....vitamin C which is necessary for good (5).....

Vitamin B complex is composed of eight different vitamins. A lack of any of these vitamins will lead to different (6).....For instance, a person who has too little vitamin B1 will suffer from beri-beri, a disease that causes heart problems and mental (7).....A lack of vitamin B2 results in eye and skin problems while deficiency of vitamin B6 causes problems of the nervous system. Too little vitamin B12 will cause anemia. The (8).....that vitamin deficiencies caused certain diseases led doctors to cure people suffering from these illnesses by giving them doses of the (9).....vitamins.

Today, vitamins are (10).....in the form of pills and can easily be bought at any pharmacy.

Part III: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best answer among A, B, C or D.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. That small enclave of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, more than 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are 700 million

English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, constituting the largest number of nonnative users of any language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. The number of nonnative users of English.
 - B. The French influence on the English language.
 - C. The expansion of English as an international language.
 - D. The use of English for science and technology.
2. English began to be used beyond England approximately.....
 - A. in 1066
 - B. around 1350
 - C. before 1600
 - D. after 1600
3. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT
 - A. the slave trade
 - B. the Norman invasion
 - C. missionaries.
 - D. colonization
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Most of the information stored on computer systems is in English.
 - B. Only one thirds of the world's science writing is in languages other than English.
 - C. English is the only language used in technology, and advertising.
 - D. International airports and air controllers use mostly English.
5. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today?
 - A. A quarter million
 - B. Half a million
 - C. 350 million
 - D. 700 million.

Part IV: Read the passage then choose the best sentences A-K to fill in each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use:

BITTER WATER HITS THE BIG TIME

Chocolate, which has its origins in South America, is now part of a multi-million pound worldwide business.

At Easter, British people spend over \$230 million on chocolate. A massive eight per cent of all chocolate is bought at this time.

(1) _____. Although the large scale industrial production of chocolate began in the last century, the cacao plant was first cultivated by the Aztec, Toltec and Mayan civilizations of Central America over three thousand years ago.

The cacao tree is an evergreen, tropical plant which is found in Africa, South and Central America, the West Indies and South East Asia. The fruit of this tree is melon-sized and contains 20-40 seeds. (2) In English-speaking

countries, they are called cocoa beans. This is a misspelling from the 17th century when they were also called cacao and cacao beans.

The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. (3)_____. This is from the word in the Aztec language, Nahuatl, meaning "bitter water". (4)_____. The Spanish found the drink more palatable mixed with cinnamon and sugar, but the recipe did not spread to the rest of Europe for another century. In the late 17th century, chocolate houses were set up in Europe's capital cities, where people gathered to drink chocolate.

(5)_____. But in 1826, CJ van Houten of the Netherlands invented chocolate powder. (6)_____.

The age of the chocolate bar as we know it began in 1847 when a Bristol company, Fry and Sons, combined cocoa butter with pure chocolate liquor and sugar to produce a solid block that you could eat. (7)_____.

At the turn of the century, the British chocolate market was dominated by French companies. In 1879 the English company Cadbury even named their Birmingham factory Bournville (ville is the French word for town) in the hope that a little glamour would rub off. But then came Cadbury's famous Dairy Milk bar which began life as a Dairymaid in 1905. (8)_____.

It seems that, for the time being at least, chocolate intake in Britain has established at about four bars each week. (9)_____. The latest market trick is the so-called "extended line". This is when the humble chocolate bar becomes an ice cream, a soft drink or a dessert, to tempt chocoholics who have grown tired of conventional snacks.

At the other end of the production process, cacao farmers are still feeling the effects of a crash in cocoa bean prices at the end of 1980s. (10)_____. Perhaps you could spare a thought for them as you munch your next chocolate bars.

A. This was made by extracting most of the cocoa butter from the crushed beans.

B. A Swiss company then introduced milk solids to the process which gave us milk chocolate.

C. They also used them to make a drink called xocoatl.

D. Until the last century, the chocolate drink was made from solid blocks of chocolate which had to be melted down in hot water.

E. When dried they become cacao beans, which can be used to make chocolate.

F. Clever advertising which associated it with the healthy qualities of milk from the English countryside quickly established the bar as a rival to the more decadent French brands.

G. British manufacturers include up to 5 per cent vegetable fat in their chocolate, something forbidden elsewhere.

H. As most cacao farmers operate on a very small scale, many were forced out of business.

I. This has forced manufacturers to look for new ways to attract customers.

J. In Aztec times the chocolate drink was flavored with spices and used on ceremonial occasions and for welcoming visitors.

K. Only at Christmas do people eat more of the cocoa-based foodstuffs.

Section C: Writing

Part I: Rewrite the following sentences so that they have a similar meaning with the first one.

1. "Don't forget to phone the police", she said

She reminded him

2. It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.

The man.....

3. A small church lies at the foot of the hill.

At the foot

4. If you changed your mind, you'll be welcome to join our club .

Were you

5. We don't have to do so many things to please him.

It is

6. I'm sure he didn't do it by himself.

He.....

7. He can't afford to go to America this summer.

He doesn't

8. Timmy has become confident as a result of his success .

Timmy's success has turned.....

9. I haven't seen my uncle for a long time.

It's a long time

10. She dances beautifully and she sings sweetly, too.

Not only

Part II: Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one , using the word in capital letters which must not be altered in any way :

1. You should think about the price before you decide whether to buy it or not. **(consideration)**

→.....

2. People don't want to buy cars with large engines any more. **(call)**

→.....

3. Twenty years ago this region produced twice as much coal as it does now. (**halved**)

→

4. The prime minister is unlikely to call an early general election. (**likelihood**)

→

5. The policeman acted quickly and averted an accident (**prompt**)

→