



## MULTIPLE CHOICE PRACTICE TEST 8

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

1. The last time we went to the theatre \_\_\_\_\_ we were fifteen years old.  
A. was when                      B. was                      C. was that                      D. when
2. As a rule, new comers \_\_\_\_\_ a party at the end of the first month of their stay.  
A. was held                      B. hold                      C. have held                      D. will hold
3. By the time he \_\_\_\_\_ for Paris, the contract will have completed.  
A. has left                      B. will leave                      C. leaves                      D. left
4. The most interesting films \_\_\_\_\_ for the festival will be shown next week.  
A. are chosen                      B. having chosen                      C. chosen                      D. being chosen
5. However \_\_\_\_\_ about the results, the children still talked merrily.  
A. disappointed are they                      B. disappointing they are  
C. disappointment                      D. disappointed they are
6. Susan together with her sisters \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when they heard a shot.  
A. is working                      B. worked  
C. has been working                      D. was working
7. Once I \_\_\_\_\_ reading the third chapter of the novel, I realized how dangerous the antagonist was.  
A. read                      B. have read                      C. had read                      D. would read
8. Although \_\_\_\_\_, the weather stayed fine for the whole day.  
A. rain has forecast                      B. there would be rain  
C. rain had been forecast                      D. rain was being forecast



9. Julia \_\_\_\_\_ better at the exam, but she was too ill.  
A. must have done                      B. needn't have done  
C. could have done                     D. could do
10. Such \_\_\_\_\_ that she could not wear it.  
A. small ring it was                      B. small ring  
C. ring was small                         D. was a small ring
11. Food can be well \_\_\_\_\_ when put in the salt brine.  
A. progressed      B. stewed              C. purified              D. preserved
12. The Trade Union is in \_\_\_\_\_ of the welfare of the workers.  
A. favour              B. time                  C. success              D. charge
13. - '\_\_\_\_\_?'              - 'I'm looking for some toys for my children.'  
A. What do you want                      B. What can I do for you  
C. How's things                              D. Can you help me
14. - '\_\_\_\_\_?'              - 'Yes, you can sit here.'  
A. Is this seat free                          B. Are you sitting here  
C. Is anybody's seat                         D. Whose seat is this

**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. From the outset, the idea of open access to the internet was one of the guiding principles.  
A. simplicity      B. beginning              C. link                      D. outlook
16. However qualified you are, they cannot give you the job due to your age.  
A. inexperienced      B. skillful                  C. generous              D. prudent





**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. The mushrooms which Kate picked up were really inedible.  
A. eatable      B. cannot be eaten      C. illegal      D. incomplete
18. China broke off diplomatic relations with Russia due to a border dispute.  
A. disconnected      B. rejected      C. cancelled      D. maintained

**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.**

19. Because of (A) you are the senior (B) member of staff (C) here, you should make (D) the presentation.
20. Half of your answer (A) on the exam were less than adequate (B) so the professor was (C) not very satisfied with (D) them.
21. I believe (A) that most of (B) the reasons presenting (C) in the report were convincing (D).

**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.**

22. A. sphere      B. cheer      C. mere      D. there
23. A. vessel      B. benign      C. mechanic      D. bewilder

**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.**

24. A. express      B. example      C. extra      D. exciting
25. A. activity      B. regret      C. hemisphere      D. simplicity



**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.**

The order in which inventions are (26)\_\_\_\_\_ is very important, much more important than has ever been realized, because we tend automatically to think that later inventions are better than earlier ones. A moment's thought will show this is not so. If, for example, a (27)\_\_\_\_\_ to today's urban traffic problem was proposed in the shape of a small man-powered two-wheeled vehicle which would make the motor car look like a cumbersome over-powered device, a space rocket trying to tackle suburban problems, we would greet it (28)\_\_\_\_\_ a great technological breakthrough. "Bicycle makes car obsolete!" we would cry. Unfortunately, the bike came first, and we shall always unconsciously see it as a cruder version of the car.

Consider also the zip. Zips represent a technological advance (29)\_\_\_\_\_ buttons, being faster and more complete. They are also more liable to come adrift, break, jam, malfunction, stick and catch. Buttons can (30)\_\_\_\_\_ go wrong if the thread is faulty. Even then, buttons can be mended by the user. Zips really can't.

- |               |              |                |             |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 26. A. made   | B. performed | C. prepared    | D. done     |
| 27. A. answer | B. test      | C. preparation | D. solution |
| 28. A. with   | B. as        | C. in          | D. into     |
| 29. A. to     | B. in        | C. on          | D. with     |
| 30. A. never  | B. sometime  | C. only        | D. even     |





**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.**

### **Ketchup**

The sauce that is today called ketchup (or catsup) in Western cultures is a tomato-based sauce that is quite distinct from Eastern ancestors of this product. A sauce called ke-tiap was in use in China at least as early as the 17th century, but the Chinese version of the sauce was made of pickled fish, shellfish, and spices. The popularity of this Chinese sauce spread to Singapore and Malaysia, where it was called kechap. The Indonesian sauce ketjab derives its name from the same source as the Malaysian sauce but is made from very different ingredients. The Indonesian ketjab is made by cooking black soy beans, fermenting them, placing them in a salt brine for at least a week, cooking the resulting solution further, and sweetening **it** heavily; this process results in a dark, thick, and sweet variation of soy sauce.

Early in the 18th century, sailors from the British navy came across this exotic sauce on voyages to Malaysia and Singapore and brought samples of it back to England on return voyages. English chefs tried to recreate the sauce but were unable to do exactly because key ingredients were unknown or unavailable in England; chefs ended up substituting ingredients such as mushrooms and walnuts in an attempt to recreate the special taste of the original Asian sauce. Variations of this sauce **became quite the rage** in the 18th-century England, appearing in a number of recipe books and features as an exotic addition to menus from the period.

The English version did not contain tomatoes, and it was not until the end of the 18th century that tomatoes became a main ingredient in the ketchup of the newly created United States. It is quite notable that tomatoes were added to the sauce and that tomatoes had previously been considered quite dangerous to health. The tomato had been cultivated by the Aztecs, who had called it tomatl; however, early botanists had recognized that the tomato was a member of the Solanaceae family, which does include a number of poisonous plants. The leaves of the tomato plant are poisonous, though of course the fruit is not.





Thomas Jefferson, who cultivated the tomato in his gardens at Monticello and served dishes containing tomatoes at lavish feasts, often receives credit for changing the reputation of the tomato. Soon after Jefferson had introduced the tomato to American society, recipes combining the newly fashionable tomato with the equally fashionable and exotic sauce known as ketchup began to appear. By the middle of the 19th century, both the tomato and tomato ketchup were **staples** of the American kitchen.

Tomato ketchup, popular though it was, was quite time-consuming to prepare. In 1876, the first mass-produced tomato ketchup, a product of German-American Henry Heinz, went on sale and achieved immediate success. From tomato ketchup, Heinz branched out into a number of other products, including various sauces, pickles, and relishes.

31. It is not stated in paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the Chinese sauce was in existence in the 17th century
  - B. the Malaysian sauce was similar to the Chinese sauce
  - C. the Chinese sauce was made from seafood and spices
  - D. the Indonesian sauce was similar to the Chinese sauce
32. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a salt brine
  - B. a week
  - C. the resulting solution
  - D. this process
33. What ingredient is NOT used to make Indonesian sauce?
- A. Soy beans
  - B. Sugar
  - C. Salt
  - D. Mushrooms
34. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that mushrooms and walnuts were \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. difficult to find in England
  - B. not part of the original Asian recipe
  - C. not native to England
  - D. transported to England from Asia



35. The phrase 'became quite the rage' in paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. became an anger  
B. became strange  
C. became popular  
D. became a protest
36. The author mentions the English version at the beginning of the third paragraph in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. indicate what will be discussed in the coming paragraph  
B. explain why tomatoes were considered dangerous  
C. make a reference to the topic of the previous paragraph  
D. provide an example of a sauce using tomatoes
37. According to the paragraph 3, the tomato plant \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was considered poisonous by the Aztecs  
B. is related to some poisonous plants  
C. has edible leaves  
D. has fruit that is sometimes quite poisonous
38. The word '**staples**' in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. standard elements  
B. strong attachment  
C. necessary utensils  
D. rare alternatives
39. Where in paragraph 4 can the following sentence go in? "It turned from very bad to exceedingly good"  
A. At the beginning of paragraph 4  
B. Before the sentence 'Soon after Jefferson ....'  
C. Before the sentence 'By the middle of the 19th century...'  
D. At the end of paragraph 4





Car parking is available for residents but the hotel will not be liable in respect of loss or damage to any vehicle. Car keys should be deposited at Reception for safekeeping.

Messages will be delivered to your room, or in your absence, kept at Reception until your return. All incoming post will be handled in the same way.

Facsimile messages may be sent via Reception. The cost of these will be added to your bill.

Light **refreshments** can be ordered through the 24-hour Room Service.

If you wish to make use of the laundry service, please deposit items in the bag provided in your room and they will be returned the following day.

Guests are reminded to vacate their rooms by 11am on the day of their departure. Should you require assistance with your luggage, please dial '0' for a porter, who can also arrange storage if necessary.

If you wish to settle the bill by personal cheque, it must be supported by a cheque guarantee card.

Invoices can only be sent to companies if an agreement has been made in writing a minimum of seven days prior to arrival.

40. The passage can be found \_\_\_\_\_.

A. outside the hotel

B. in manuals for hotel staff

C. in magazines

D. in hotel rooms

41. Messages will be left at Reception if \_\_\_\_\_.

A. guests have checked out

B. guests are not in the hotel

C. guests have not paid for them yet

D. guests are still waiting for the post





42. Which statement is not true?
- A. Facsimile service is free.
  - B. Parking lot is for everybody.
  - C. Guests should check out before 11am
  - D. Room Service opens day and night.
43. In what way can you get your clothes washed?
- A. Laundry is left at Reception, washed and returned.
  - B. Laundry is left in baskets in the corridor, washed and returned to your room.
  - C. Laundry is collected from bags in your room, washed and returned to your room.
  - D. Laundry is sent to Room Service, washed, and returned by receptionists.
44. Which statement is true?
- A. The reception is not in charge of taking messages for guests.
  - B. The hotel is in charge of any vehicle loss or damage.
  - C. Laundry can be collected within one or two hours.
  - D. A porter can be called by dialing '0'.
45. If guests want their bills to be paid by their companies, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they have to stay at least seven days
  - B. the companies have to pay by cheque
  - C. the bill has to be sent seven days in advance
  - D. an agreement has to be made seven days before the guests arrive