PRACTICE EXERCISES

B. LEXICO- GRAMMAR (5.0pts)

Part 1. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (2.0 pts)

1. We decided to celebrate by going out and painting the town_____.
A. red **B.** purple **C.** gold **D.** brown

2. The actors gave a very_____performance, and the critics expressed their disapproval in their reports the following day.
A. pie-in-the-sky **B.** run-of-the-mill **C.** good-for-nothing **D.** behind-the-scene

3. He was_____devastated by the news.
A. utterly **B.** extremely **C.** deeply **D.** immensely

4. Suppose she _____ that outrageous story circulating around the office, she'd be furious.
A. has heard **B.** would hear **C.** were heard **D.** had heard

5. They go to the seaside _____ they should be disturbed by the noise of the city.
A. as **B.** for **C.** lest **D.** so that

6. Could I pick your_____on the subject before the meeting?
A. brains **B.** head **C.** intellect **D.** mind

7. I_____with the performances but I got flu the day before.
A. was to help **B.** helped **C.** was to have helped **D.** had helped

8. _____, they slept soundly.
A. Hot though was the night air **B.** Hot though the night air was
C. Hot as was the night air **D.** Hot although the night air was

9. You should be_____ashamed of yourself for what you have done.
A. thoroughly **B.** hopelessly **C.** entirely **D.** earnestly

10. You'll be glad to know that Yuki's work is showing a_____improvement.
A. mediocre **B.** minimal **C.** prominent **D.** pronounced

11. When she puts her mind to it, she is always capable of_____sarcasm.
A. sharpening **B.** biting **C.** slicing **D.** striking

12. He was absolutely_____with anger when he found that I had scratched his car.
A. burned **B.** carmine **C.** livid **D.** fickle

13. Fred has a_____of staying out of trouble at the office - he never gets involved.
A. trait **B.** ability **C.** skill **D.** knack

14. Lindsay's excuses for being late are beginning to_____rather thin.
A. get **B.** turn **C.** wear **D.** go

15. The train service has been a_____since they introduced the new schedules.
A. rumpus **B.** shambles **C.** chaos **D.** fracas

16. The zoo attendant opened the cage and tried to_____the animal back in.
A. coax **B.** induce **C.** seduce **D.** convince

17. I have given up trying to make my sister see the sense, and now I am_____to the fact that she is going to marry Jason
A. adapted **B.** resigned **C.** adjusted **D.** accepted

18. I am rather suspicious of your brother's sudden concern for your welfare and fear that he may have_____motives
A. untold **B.** concealed **C.** ulterior **D.** secondary

19. Mary said she wanted to be Prime Minister when she grew up but Anna, not to be_____, said she was going to be Queen.
A. overawed **B.** outdone **C.** outclassed **D.** overtaken

20. I'm not surprised people are arguing - they are at the_____of their tether.
A. termination **B.** limit **C.** finish **D.** end

Your answers:

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**	**6.**	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**	**10.**
11.	**12.**	**13.**	**14.**	**15.**	**16.**	**17.**	**18.**	**19.**	**20.**

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Part 2: ***The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponded space provided in the box. (1.0pt)***

Line 1 **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13**	Tourism is now among the world most important industries, generate jobs and profits worth billions of pounds. At the same time, therefore, mass tourism can have dire effects on the people and places they embraces – both tourists and the societies and human environments they visit. We are increasingly familiar with some of the worst effect of unthinking, unmanaged, unsustainable tourism: previously developed coastal villages that have become sprawling, charmless towns, their seas poisoned by sewage, denuded of wildlife, their beaches stained with litter and empty tubes of sun cream. Historical towns, their streets now choked with traffic, their temples, churches and cathedrals seemingly reduced to backdrop for holiday snaps that proclaim, "Been there, Done that". Some of the world's richest environments were bruised by the tourist onslaught, their most distinctive wildlife driven to nearly-extinction, with wider environmental impacts caused with the fuel-hungry transport systems used to take holidaying travelers around the world and back again.

Your answers:

	Line	Mistakes	Correction
0	1	world	world's
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Part 3: Complete each sentence with one suitable particle or preposition. Write your answer in the box provided. (1.0pt)

1. Japan continues to forge_____ in the manufacture of new electronic equipment.
2. It took Sarah some years to work_____a market for her products.
3. The company plans to roll_____the scheme across Europe in the coming months.
4. I met Harold in the supermarket. He was asking _____ you and I said you were fine and really happy about this new job you've got.
5. These statistics are too confusing. We need to break them _____ into the four different seasons of the year for a clearer picture.
6. He is not lying. Everything he has told us so far is_____the level
7. The goods were not sold openly but were available_____the counter.
8. Mr Deacon next door had a very serious operation. Apparently, it's a miracle he pulled _____.
9. In some cultures, people wear jewelry to ward_____evil spirits.
10. Everyone was bowled_____by his decision to quit a well-paid job and move over to the countryside.

Your answers:

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

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Part 4: Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. (1.0pt)

A recent poll on the use of animals in circuses showed that the majority of people in the UK now disapproves of it. Circuses which employ animals are no longer seen as a form of (1. **HARM**) _____ entertainment; in fact, most people think they should be banned **(2.RIGHT)** _____. Eighty percent of those interviewed (3.**EQUIVOCATE**)_____declared that the use of endangered wild animals such as elephants and tigers should be prohibited, while sixty-five percent said no animals (4. **WHAT**)_____should be used in circuses. A large proportion also claimed they were opposed to the inevitable (5.**BRUTAL**)_____involved in training animals to perform tricks. Animals in the wild do not juggle balls, ride monocycles, leap through (6.**FIRE**)_____hoops or wear clown costumes. Furthermore, besides being kept in (7.**CONFINE**)_____, circus animals travel for most of the year, living a life of (8. **DEPRIVE**) _____.Unfortunately, there is evidence to indicate that most animals face (9.**TREAT**) _____on a daily basis. The number of people who visit animal free circuses these days is over twice the number of those who visit traditional circuses. Animal free circuses are growing in number as well as popularity, and many say that the quality of the acts performed by humans far (10. **EXCESS**)_____those acts that use animals.

Your answers:

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

C. READING (5.0pts)

Part 1. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (1.0 pt)

There can be no (1)_____that online shopping is of huge benefit to the consumer. Far from becoming (2)_____, online shoppers are very demanding. Overpriced merchants with poor services should beware. Gone are the days when stores could charge what they liked for goods and get away with it. The same, too, for shady manufacturers: smarter consumers know which products have a good (3)_____and which do not because online they now read not only the sales (4)_____but also reviews from previous purchasers. And if customers are disappointed, a few clicks of the mouse will take them to places where they can let the world know. Nowadays there is nothing more damning than a (5)_____of negative comments on the internet.

However, the big boys, as always, are ahead of the game. Some companies are already adjusting their business models to take account of these trends. The stores run by Sony and Apple, for instance, are more like brand showrooms than shops. They are there for people to try out (6)_____and to ask questions to knowledgeable staff. Whether the products are (7) _____bought online or offline is of secondary importance.

Online traders must also adjust. Amazon, for one, is rapidly turning from being primarily a bookseller to becoming a (8)_____retailer by letting other companies sell products (9) _____ its site, rather like a marketplace.

During America's Thanksgiving weekend last November, Amazon's sales of consumer electronics in the United States exceeded its book sales for the first time in its history. Other transformations in the retail business are (10)_____to follow.

1. **A.** query	**B.** question	**C.** examination	**D.** proposal
2. **A.** competent	**B.** dissatisfied	**C.** complacent	**D.** compassionate
3. **A.** reputation	**B.** resolution	**C.** opinion	**D.** distinction
4. **A.** blurb	**B.** message	**C.** blare	**D.** bubble

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5. **A.** prod	**B.** pile	**C.** row	**D.** flood
6. **A.** emblems	**B.** tools	**C.** devices	**D.** schemes
7. **A.** intrinsically	**B.** ultimately	**C.** utterly	**D.** intricately
8. **A.** block	**B.** lump	**C.** mass	**D.** chunk
9. **A.** by	**B.** through	**C.** at	**D.** on
10. **A.** bound	**B.** secured	**C.** tied	**D.** forced

Your answers:

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

Part 2: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (1.5 pts)

Throughout history people have worn clothing of one description or another. Apart from protection against the weather, clothes were (1)_____often used to show the wearer's status and wealth. Over the years, numerous fashions in clothing have come and gone. (2) _____ some of these have been popular for relatively short periods, others have (3)_____longer. (4)_____the first half of the 20th century, the ability to follow fashion was limited to those who had the money to (5)_____so. But following fashion did not only demand money, it also required large amounts of leisure time. Wealthy people took fashion very (6)_____and close attention had to be paid to detail. Wearing the correct clothes for different occasions was very important, despite the fact that this often meant (7) __ clothes five or six times day.

More recently, fashionable clothes have come (8)_____the reach of ordinary people. The traditional craft of dressmaking, (9)_____usually involved sewing by hand, was both costly and slow. But today, large-scale manufacturing has made it easier for people to keep up with changes in fashion (10)_____having to spend a great deal of money.

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (1.0pt)

Vincent Van Gogh was born in Groot Zundert, in The Netherlands on March 30th 1853, to parents Theodorus Van Gogh, a preacher, and Ana Cornelia Carbentus. In 1869 at the age of 16, Van Gogh began a career, not as a painter, but as an art dealer with the firm Goupil & Cie. He spent 7 years at Goupil & Cie where daily contacts with works of art kindled his appreciation of paintings and drawings. Gradually Vincent lost interest in his work and decided to try his hand teaching at a Catholic School for boys. His growing interest religion and his desire to help the poor eventually drove him to become a clergyman. In 1878, he became a lay preacher in one of the most impoverished regions in Western Europe: the coal-mining district of the Borinage in Belgium. Vincent sympathized with the poverty-stricken miners and gave away most of his food and clothing to ease their burdened lives. His extreme commitment to the miners drew disfavor from the church, which dismissed him of his post. Vincent, however, decided to remain with the miners and began to paint them and their families, **chronicling** their harsh conditions.

Soon after, thanks to his brother's financial help, Vincent decided to go to Brussels in 1880 to begin studies in art. During the next 10 years, Vincent painted around 872 painting. In

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1882, Vincent began living with Clasina Maria Hoornik, also known as Sien, and her children, in the Hague. Their volatile personalities and the strain of living in complete poverty created stormy relationship. Vincent was devoted to Sien and her children, but art always came first. As his drawing and painting skills advanced, his relationship with Sien **deteriorated** and they parted ways in September 1883.

In 1886, Vincent moved in with his brother-Theo in Paris where he met Paul Gauguin and various other artists, who had a tremendous impact on his ongoing evolution as an artist. Never truly happy in large cities, Vincent decided to move to Aries Province in the south of France, where he rented a studio and invited Paul Gauguin to live with him. In December 1888, Vincent experienced a psychotic **episode** in which he cut off a piece of his left ear. After his episode, he was in and out of asylums for the next year. It was thought that Van Gogh was actually epileptic and that is why people thought he had fits of insanity throughout his life. He painted one of his best-known paintings, *Starry Night,* during one of his stays in the asylum. In mid-1890, Vincent left the asylum and spent the last few months of his life in Auvers, France. On July 27th 1890, Vincent Van Gogh shot himself in the chest. Two days later he died with his younger brother-Theo by his side. He left behind a wonderful array of paintings that make him one of the most influential painters of our time.

1: *The word "**chronicling**" in paragraph 1 is closest meaning to "_____".*

A. recording **B.** classifying **C.** suffering **D.** colouring

2: *Van Gogh decided to become a clergyman due to_____.*

A. his love of art **B.** his teachings at the Catholic School for boys

C. his developing enthusiasm in Christianity **D.** the Goupil & Cie art dealer firm

3: *Vincent's extreme commitment to the miners resulted in_____.*

A. his painting the miners and their families **B.** the church discharging him of his duty

C. his sympathizing with the miners **D.** the church giving food and clothing to the miners

4: *The word "**deteriorated**" in paragraph 2 is closest meaning to "_____".*

A. detested **B.** became worse **C.** developed **D.** turned down

5: *Vincent and Clasina's relationship was stormy because of_____.*

A. his devotion to art **B.** the stress of living in poor conditions

C. her children **D.** their tame personalities

6: *Vincent first went into an asylum because_____.*

A. he painted Starry Night **B.** he was epileptic

C. he cut off part of his ear **D.** he was insane throughout his life

7: *Vincent went to Aries because_____.*

A. he did not get along with his brother, Theo

B. he wanted to live in Gauguin's house in Aries

C. he wanted to live in a bigger city

D. he disliked big cities

8: *Vincent moved to Paris_____.*

A. in order to evolve as an artist **B.** to live with his brother

C. to meet other artists **D.** to live with Paul Gauguin

9: *Van Gogh was believed to be_____.*

A. insane **B.** a loner

C. epileptic **D.** an inadequate painter

10: *The word "**episode**" in paragraph 3 refers to "_____".*

A. important event in his life **B.** unbelievable fact

C. unfortunate time **D.** one of several parts of a story on television

Your answers:

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

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Part 4. Read the following extract and answer questions 1-10. (1.5pts)

REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF FOOD PROMOTION TO CHILDREN

This review was commissioned by the Food Standards Agency to examine the current research evidence on:

- the extent and nature of food promotion to children
- the effect, if any, that this promotion has on their food knowledge, preferences and behaviour.

A. Children's food promotion is dominated by television advertising, and the great majority of this promotes the so-called 'Big Four' of pre-sugared breakfast cereals, soft-drinks, confectionary and savoury snacks. In the last ten years advertising for fast food outlets has rapidly increased. There is some evidence that the dominance of television has recently begun to wane. The importance of strong, global branding reinforces a need for multi-faceted communications combining television with merchandising, 'tie-ins' and point of sale activity. The advertised diet contrasts sharply with that recommended by public health advisors, and themes of fun and fantasy or taste, rather than health and nutrition, are used to promote it to children. Meanwhile, the recommended diet gets little promotional support.

B. There is plenty of evidence that children notice and enjoy food promotion. However, establishing whether this actually influences them is a complex problem. The review tackled it by looking at studies that had examined possible effects on what children know about food, their food preferences, their actual food behaviour (both buying and eating), and their health outcomes (eg. obesity or cholesterol levels). The majority of studies examined food advertising, but a few examined other forms of food promotion. In terms of nutritional knowledge, food advertising seems to have little influence on children's general perceptions of what constitutes a healthy diet, but, in certain contexts, it does have an effect on more specific types of nutritional knowledge. For example, seeing soft drink and cereal adverts reduced primary aged children's ability to determine correctly whether or not certain products contained real fruit.

C. The review also found evidence that food promotion influences children's food preferences and their purchase behaviour. A study of primary school children, for instance, found that exposure to advertising influenced which foods they claimed to like; and another showed that labelling and signage on a vending machine had an effect on what was bought by secondary school pupils. A number of studies have also shown that food advertising can influence what children eat. One, for example, showed that advertising influenced a primary class's choice of daily snack at playtime.

D. The next step, of trying to establish whether or not a link exists between food promotion and diet or obesity, is extremely difficult as it requires research to be done in real world settings. A number of studies have attempted this by using amount of television viewing as a proxy for exposure to television advertising. They have established a clear link between television viewing and diet, obesity, and cholesterol levels. It is impossible to say, however, whether this effect is caused by the advertising, the sedentary nature of television viewing or snacking that might take place whilst viewing. One study resolved this problem by taking a detailed diary of children's viewing habits. This showed that the more food adverts they saw, the more snacks and calories they consumed.

E. Thus the literature does suggest food promotion is influencing children's diet in a number of ways. This does not amount to proof; as noted above with this kind of research, incontrovertible proof simply isn't attainable. Nor do all studies point to this conclusion; several have not found an effect. In addition, very few studies have attempted to measure how strong these effects are relative to other factors influencing children's food choices. Nonetheless, many studies have found clear effects and they have used sophisticated methodologies that make it possible to determine that i) these effects are not just due to chance; ii) they are independent of other factors

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that may influence diet, such as parents' eating habits or attitudes; and iii) they occur at a brand and category level.

F. Furthermore, two factors suggest that these findings actually downplay the effect that food promotion has on children. First, the literature focuses principally on television advertising; the cumulative effect of this combined with other forms of promotion and marketing is likely to be significantly greater. Second, the studies have looked at direct effects on individual children, and understate indirect influences. For example, promotion for fast food outlets may not only influence the child, but also encourage parents to take them for meals and reinforce the idea that this is a normal and desirable behaviour.

G. This does not amount to proof of an effect, but in our view does provide sufficient evidence to conclude that an effect exists. The debate should now shift to what action is needed, and specifically to how the power of commercial marketing can be used to bring about improvements in young people's eating.

Questions 1-6

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G. Choose the most suitable heading for paragraphs A-G from the list of headings below.

Write the appropriate numbers (i-x) in boxes 1-6. Paragraph A has been done for you.

List of Headings

i General points of agreements and disagreements of researchers
ii How much children really know about food
iii Need to take action
iv Advertising effects of the "Big Four"
v Connection of advertising and children's weight problems
vi Evidence that advertising affects what children buy to eat
vii How parents influence children's eating habits
viii Advertising's focus on unhealthy options
ix Children often buy what they want
x Underestimating the effects advertising has on children

Example: Paragraph A_____viii____

1 paragraph B _____
2 Paragraph C _____
3 Paragraph D _____
4 Paragraph E _____
5 Paragraph F _____
6 Paragraph G _____

Questions 7-10

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage?

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer
NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

7 _____There is little difference between the number of healthy food advertisements and the number of unhealthy food advertisements.

8 _____TV advertising has successfully taught children nutritional knowledge about vitamins and others.

9 _____It is hard to decide which aspect of TV viewing has caused weight problems of children.

10 _____The preference of food for children is affected by their age and gender.

Your answers:

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

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D. WRITING (5.0 pts)

Part 1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0pt)

1. The inhabitants were far worse-off twenty years ago than they are now.

→ The inhabitants are nowhere near_____

2. Nowadays I consider taking up a hobby to be far less important than I used to.

→ Nowadays I don't attach nearly _____

3. Mass tourism has been one of the causes of the environmental problems.

→Mass tourism is _____

4. That makes me think of something that happened to me.

→ That brings _____

5. The new deal has introduced many changes in the cooperation

→Many a _____

Part 2. Rewrite each sentence using the word in brackets so that the meaning stays the same. You must use between THREE and EIGHT words, including the word given. (1.0pt)

6. When they started their trek, they had no idea how bad the weather would become. (**OUTSET**)

→ Nobody realized_____how bad the weather would become.

7. A great many people will congratulate her if she wins. **(SHOWERED)**

→ She will_____if she wins.

8. It's one thing to think there's a demand for your product and another to make a sale. (**WORLD)**

→There is_____there's a demand for your product and making a sale.

9. In this area, Thailand is much better than all other countries in football. **(HEAD)**

→In this area, Thailand_____other countries in football.

10. The train should have left 30 minutes ago. **(MEANT)**

→The train_____30 minutes ago.

Part 3: "Cooperation rather than competition should be encouraged among high-school students." In about 200- 250 words, write an essay to express your opinion on the proposal. Use reasons and examples to support your position. (3.0pts)

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