PRACTICE TEST 5

B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (50 points)

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.

1. I am going to go round the _____ if they don't turn that music down soon.
   A. bell B. bend C. leg D. stock
2. I was so tired that I couldn't even think _____
   A. mind B. doubt C. focus D. straight
3. The cat slept peacefully _____ in the long grass.
   A. huddled B. nestled C. snuggled D. cuddled
4. Mr. Wright _____ his vegetable garden very carefully.
   A. tends B. grows C. maintains D. attends
5. She _____ a few clothes into the case and hurried to the airport.
   A. shoved B. scattered C. piled D. heaved
6. No teenager really knows what _____ for them career-wise in the future.
   A. knuckles down B. lies ahead C. whiles away D. crops up
7. The consultant called in by the firm brought a _____ of experience to bear on the problem.
   A. wealth B. realm C. bank D. hoard
8. Several passengers received minor injuries when the train unexpectedly came to a _____
   A. delay B. halt C. break D. stand
9. John refused to put his career in _____ by opposing his boss.
   A. jeopardy B. hazard C. risk D. stake
10. The area is famous for its _____ gardens, where all kinds of different vegetables are grown for cash.
    A. market B. hothouse C. trade D. greenhouse
11. It is essential to be on the _____ for any signs of movement in the undergrowth since there are poisonous snakes in the area.
    A. guard B. care C. alarm D. alert
12. I could see the lantern _____ in the dark.
    A. gleaming B. glowing C. glistening D. glimmering
13. It was a daring robbering, which took place in _____ daylight.
    A. broad B. total C. wide D. absolute
14. For my _____ of mind, promise you'll wear a life jacket in the boat.
    A. satisfaction B. contentment C. peace D. calmness
15. By using all the latest technology, the yatchman managed to cross the Atlantic in _____ time.
    A. quickest B. lightning C. top D. record
16. I'm afraid Tim doesn't take much care over his homework. He usually does it _____
    A. any old how B. any how C. how on earth D. how come
17. What a mad thing to do! You could all have been killed! It was _____ folly.
    A. merely B. only C. sheer D. wild
18. The bark of a tree thickens _____
    A. with age B. it gets older C. as older D. by age
19. Widely reproduced in magazines and books, _____
    A. Ansel Adams depicted the Western wilderness in his photographs.
    B. the Western wilderness was depicted in the photographs of Ansel Adams.
    C. Ansel Adam's photographs deppicted the Western wilderness.
    D. it was through his photographs that Ansel Adams depicted the Western wilderness.
20. When I advised you to change jobs, I had your best _____ at heart.
    A. feelings B. interests C. thoughts D. aspects

Part 2. Read the passage below which contains 10 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Human memory, formerly believing to be rather inefficient, is really more sophisticated than that of a computer. Researchers approaching the problem from a variation of viewpoints have all concluded that there is a great deal more storing in our minds than has been generally supposed. Dr. Wilder Penfield, a Canadian neurosurgery, proved that by stimulating their brains electrically, he can elicit the total recall of specific events in his subjects' lives. Even dreams and another minor events supposedly forgotten for many years suddenly emerged in details. Although the physical basic for memory is not yet understood, one theory is how the

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fantastic capacity for storage in the brain is the result of an almost unlimited combination of interconnections between brain cell, stimulated by patterns of activity. Repeated references with the same information support recall. In other words, improved performance is the result of strengthening the chemical bonds in the memory.

Your answers:

Lines	Mistake	Correction
1	***wrongly***	***wrong***
2		
3		
4		
4		
5		
6		
6		
6		
8		
8		

Part 3. Complete each sentence with one suitable particle or preposition. Write your answer in the box provided.

1. Something's cropped ……., I am afraid I won't be able to make it this afternoon.
2. They are planning to wind …….their operation in Greece and concentrate on Eastern Europe.
3. Tina is an authority ……..Byzaantine architecture.
4. His sense of fun has rubbed ……. his children.
5. – " Will the concert start soon?" - " It should get ……. way any minute now."
6. Being rich doesn't count ……. much on a desert island.
7. The company's announced it's laying ……. 1,000 workers.
8. Could you lend me some money to tide ……. me to the end of the month?
9. If the business does well, I'll hopefully be able to take ……. a part-time assistant in the spring.
10. When I was younger I wanted to be an air pilot but I soon went ……. the idea when I realised I hated flying.

Part 4. Write the correct form of the words given in the brackets. Write your answers in the spaces provided below.

WITH MANY THANKS

Many people have given (0. ASSIST) ...assistance… to me during the writing of this book, but it is to Miss Leigh Keith, senior editor of Ramsay and Brown that I am most deeply (1. DEBT) _____ for her loyalty and (2. DEVOTE) _____ during the four years the project lasted. She gave her time and advice (3. STINT) _____ in order for this work to be completed, giving both moral and (4. PRACTICE) _____ support for the lengthy research into social conditions the project (5. NECESSARY) _____ Her assurance and encouragement sustained me in my (6. BELIEVE) _____ that this was valuable work and it was (7. DOUBT) _____ what enabled me to continue in the face of often discouraging circumstances. I must also thank my father, who has been a (8.WILL) _____ collaborator in all my efforts and who spent long hours in libraries and on trains to distant parts of the country in search of material. I know that he will say that he enjoyed it, but without his (9.FLAG) _____ enthusiasm this book would never have been written. Finally, I would like to thank my friends and family, who have had to put up with what must have seemed to them an (10.EXCEPT) _____ long drawn out piece of writing. Thank you, all of you, very much.

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C. READING (50 points)

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.

Driving from Beijing to Paris

'Every journey begins with a single step.' We might (1) _____ this proverb for the 16,000 km Beijing to Paris car rally, and say that every rally begins with a (2) _____ of the wheel. From China, several hundred courageous men and women will (3) _____ out for Paris in pursuit of what, for many, is likely to prove an impossible dream. Everybody is prepared for the worst and expects a high drop-out rate, especially on the rally's difficult first stage across central China and over the high mountain (4) _____ of the Himalayas. 'If twenty-five cars (5) _____ it to Paris, we'll be doing well,' says Philip Young, the rally organizer.

Now planned as an annual event, the first Beijing-Paris car rally took place in 1907. It was won by Prince Borghese, an Italian adventurer, who crossed the (6) _____ line just a few meters (7) _____ of the only other car to complete the race. Nowadays, not many people know about Prince Borghese, but at the time his achievement was regarded as comparable to that of Marco Polo, who travelled from Venice to China in the thirteenth century.

According to the rules , all the cars in the rally must be more than thirty years old, which means that the (8) roads and high altitude are a (9) _____ test of both the cars and the drivers. A sense of adventure is essential. One driver said, 'Our (10) _____ is to have a good time, enjoy the experience and the magnificent scenery - and the adventure of a lifetime.'

1. A. adapt	B. moderate	C. improve	D. form
2. A. revolution	B. circle	C. rotation	D. turn
3. A. head	B. move	C. set	D. try
4. A. crossings	B. passes	C. directions	D. passages
5. A. get	B. take	C. have	D. make
6. A. closing	B. final	C. ending	D. finishing
7. A. forward	B. ahead	C. front	D. advance
8. A. crude	B. undeveloped	C. broken	D. rough
9. A. firm	B. strict	C. severe	D. grave
10. A. aim	B. target	C. proposal	D. intent

Part 2. Read the following text and fill in the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY

Universally, work has been a central focus point (0) ... in ... society. As old as the idea of work (1) _____ is the question of what constitutes 'real work'. This is, in fact, a very subjective question indeed. (2)_____ you to ask a miner, or any labourer for that matter, what real work is, he would probably reply that real work entails working (3) _____ your hands and, in the process, getting them dirty. To the average blue-collar worker, whitecollar workers are those people who sit in their offices day (4)_____ day doing little or (5)_____ in the line of actual work.

By (6)_____, if you approached a white-collar worker or a professional of (7) _____ sort with the same question, you can rest assured that they (8) _____ adamantly maintain that the world would stop revolving (9) _____ their invaluable intellectual contribution to the scheme of things.

This idea is reflected in the vocabulary used to describe work and its related subjects. Words like career, vocation and profession carry a more elevated connotation than the simple term 'job'. The (10) _____ three lexical items convey the idea of learned persons sitting at desks and using their grey matter to solve matters involving financial, legal or medical matters, while the humble slave away at some mundane work station or assembly line task.

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

HELP YOURSELF

In the last couple of decades, self-help books have been a publishing phenomenon, often topping the bestseller lists. Readers have lapped up their advice on how to do a wide variety of things, from becoming successful and rich to improving their relationships. If you're facing a particular problem in your life, there's a host of self-help books for you. If you have the idea that you want to improve yourself in some way, there are any number of self-help titles just waiting to advise you. If you want a successful career, no problem – step-by-step guides will tell you exactly what to do. But, despite their enormous success, there's a question many people ask: do these books actually do what they claim to?

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Obviously, as in any field of publishing, some self-help books are better than others. Some may be based on actual research and case studies – there's some substance to them that suggests they can, at least to some extent, be taken seriously. Others, however, amount to little more than psychobabble – empty nonsense dressed up as serious psychological insight. These books bombard the reader with a mass of meaningless jargon, disguising the fact that they have nothing to say beyond the obvious that you would not need to buy a book to know. It's the latter category that has given self-help books a bad name among critics of the genre.

The kind of advice given in self-help books is often more or less the same. What really amounts to pretty standard statements are made in many of them, but does this advice stand up to scrutiny? Psychologists who have studied a range of self-help books connected with happiness say the answer to this is "not always." They say that although the emphasis the books place on aiming for good relationships with families, friends, and colleagues has, in some ways, some scientific basis in terms of what does actually lead to personal happiness, in other ways the advice given is actually false.

For example, the books commonly tell you that it is good to express your anger; the psychologists say this simply causes you to remain angry. You are often told to try to think happy thoughts when you are sad; the psychologists say that attempting to do this simply emphasizes your unhappiness for you. The books tell you to focus entirely on your aims in life, looking only at the desired outcome; psychologists say you need to focus just as much on the problems you have to overcome in order to reach your goals. The books tell you to keep praising yourself to increase and maintain a high level of self-belief; the psychologists say that actually this doesn't work because you need praise from other people in order to increase your self-esteem.

Perhaps the key question on self-help books is: do they work? Do people feel they have directly helped them? Whatever critics may say, do the people who buy and read them get real results from them? The answer to this question appears to be "sometimes." Research indicates that the kind of book that deals with a particular problem can be effective in helping people with that problem, particularly if the problem in question isn't a severe one, for example mild depression or anxiety. The situation is less clear with books dealing with personal growth or development. Some people do say that these books have helped them but it is by no means certain, and hard to measure, whether this is really the case.

What is clear about all self-help books, however, is that they offer people hope. The actual advice they give and whether or not this is accurate or effective is probably less important than the fact that they tell the reader that change is possible, that there is hope of a better life, that people can overcome difficulties and improve themselves and their situation. While this may sound like a good thing, there is, however, a downside to it. To get people to buy them, these books often make exaggerated claims about what they will do for people. They can raise unrealistic expectations in the reader, suggesting that a better life can quite easily be achieved, that anyone can get what they want out of life. The truth is, of course, that changing yourself and your life may be very difficult indeed and require an immense amount of effort, if it is even achievable at all. So self-help books are open to the claim that they present a false picture that can only lead to disappointment in the end.

1. In the first paragraph, what does the writer emphasize about self-help books?
   A. The number of them available.
   B. How quickly the genre became popular.
   C. The fact that one person might buy many of them.
2. In the second paragraph, the writer expresses a preference for self-help books which _____.
   A. don't use any jargon at all
   B. explain technical terms in a clear way
   C. give examples to support their advice
3. The writer says that self-help books containing a lot of "psychobabble" _____.
   A. are seldom popular with readers
   B. exist in greater numbers than other kinds of self-help books
   C. have affected the reputation of all self-help books
4. What does the writer say about self-help books connected with happiness?
   A. There is evidence to support some of the advice they give.
   B. They vary more than other kinds of self-help books.
   C. They are the most popular kind of self-help book.

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5. Psychologists say that some advice in books about happiness _____.
   A. could produce different bad feelings in people
   B. could make people feel worse than they did
   C. is too hard for people to carry out
6. Which of the following do psychologists believe?
   A. Focusing on problems is more important than focusing on goals.
   B. You won't have greater self-confidence unless other people praise you.
   C. Thinking only about aims can result in greater unhappiness.
7. Research into whether self-help books really help people suggests that _____.
   A. those dealing with personal growth and development are the least useful
   B. people want to believe that they have helped them a lot
   C. they are not very useful for serious problems
8. What do all self-help books have in common, according to the writer?
   A. They all contain some useful advice.
   B. They all have the same basic message.
   C. They all sympathize with the reader.
9. When asking whether self-help books work, the writer suggests that _____.
   A. this may be more important than whether the advice is correct
   B. not enough attention has been paid to this
   C. readers may not be honest about this
10. The writer concludes in that last paragraph that self-help books _____.
   A. are more influential than is generally thought
   B. are only taken seriously by certain kinds of person
   C. may actually be harmful to people

Part 4. Read the following text and do the tasks that follow.

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.

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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 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

Reading Passage 1 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	Example: Paragraph A ____viii___
i General points of agreements and disagreements of researchers	1. Paragraph B ____ _____
ii How much children really know about food	2. Paragraph C ____ _____
iii Need to take action	3. Paragraph D ____ _____
iv Advertising effects of the "Big Four"	4. Paragraph E ____ _____
v Connection of advertising and children's weight problems	5. Paragraph F ____ _____
vi Evidence that advertising affects what children buy to eat	6. Paragraph G ____ _____
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	

Questions 7-10

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

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.

D. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences printed before it.

1. As far as I know, there's no reason for James to be so unhappy.

→ To the best ……

2. A rise in temperature in the next century seems likely.

→ In all ……

3. If we delay too long, we are unlikely to clinch the deal.

→ The longer ……

4. The brochure gives hardly any useful information.

→ Precious little ……

5. You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.

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→ Refusal …….

Part 2: Use the word(s) given in brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

1. Jenny isn't a bad accountant, but I don't think it is a very suitable occupation for her. **CUT**
   …….
2. We had no problems at all during our holiday in Turkey. **PLAN**
   …….
3. It's possible Clare phoned while we were out. **MAY**
   ……
4. Our class has won the History Quiz for the third year running. **SUCCESSION**
   …….
5. The thunderstorm brought their tennis match to an abrupt end. **CUT**
   …….

Part 3. Essay writing

Some people believe that unpaid community service such as working for a charity, improving the neighborhood or teaching sports to younger children should be a compulsory part of high school programmes.
To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Write an essay of about 250 words to state your point of view.

……

……

……

……

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