Sample test for 2nd term EXAM – grade 12 (NO1)

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.

Question 1: A. robot B. controller C. operator D. global

Question 2: A. equipped B. consulted C. shocked D. focused

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.

Question 3: A. rewarding B. fascinating C. tedious D. challenging

Question 4: A. applicable B. automation C. artificial D. evolution

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.

Question 5. The environmental pollution level in this area has **built up** a lot over recent years.

A. increased B. decreased C. blocked D. concentrated

Question 6: If the candidates can perform well and impress the interviewers during the interview, they can be **recruited**.

A. taken on **B.** dismissed **C.** employed **D.** chosen

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underline word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 7: A training period of six months is **mandatory** for everyone who wants to become official receptionists of this five-star hotel.

A. advisory **B.** voluntary **C.** optional **D.** compulsory

Question 8: Online courses allow learners to study at **flexible** time.

A. fixed B. adjustable C. rigid D. unchangeable

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

Question 9: Maria will only be working here for a couple of weeks. She is a(n)____worker.

A. provisional **B.** conditional **C.** interim **D.** temporary

Question 10: When you ____ the interview, remember to bring some sample of your work.

A. apply B. join C. attend D. make

Question 11: _____candidates seem to make a deep impression on the recruiter and therefore, stand a good chance of succeeding in a job interview.

A. self-conscious **B**. self-confident **C**. self-centered **D**. self-evident

Question 12: The world's biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate, which makes wildlife_____

A. propersous B. perfect C. vulnerable D. remained

Question 13: The idea of building a_____with human intelligence is not only ambitious but also highly unconventional.

A. robot **B.** corporation **C.** line **D**. road

Question 14: The computer allows US to work fast and_____

A. efficiently **B.** differently **C.** variously **D**. freshly

Question 15: The A.I. expert wanted to have his assistant ____ the newly made robot.

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A. activate B. activated C. activating D. to activate

Question 16: If you had saved some money, you ____ so hard up now.

A. aren't B. won't C. wouldn't be D. wouldn't have been

Question 17. If Tim ____ so fast, his car wouldn't have crashed into a tree.

A. didn't drive B. hadn't driven C. haven't driven D. drives

Question 18: At the height of the financial crisis, Daniel's start-up went through such a difficult period that he had no choice but to_____his staff.

A. lay up **B.** take on **C.** take down **D**. lay off

Question 19: She doesn't explain this exercise _____for her pupils_____understand.

A. too clearly / to B. so clear / that

C. clear enough / Ø D. clearly enough / to

Question 20: By the time Bill goes to bed tomorrow, he _____ a full day and will be ready for sleep.

A. will be having B. will have had C. has D. has had

Question 21: _____ I leave home, _____ the journey is because the buses aren't so crowded.

A. The earlier - the easy **B.** The early - the more easy

C. The earlier - the easier **D.** The early - the most easy

Question 22: It was _____ a simple question that everyone answered it correctly.

A. so **B.** such **C.** much **D.** too

Question 23: Bruce was not praised _____ he was a hard worker.

A. despite B. in spite of C. although D. no matter how

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 24: Claudia is being interviewed by the manager of the company she's applied for

- Manager: "_____."
- Claudia: "I work hard and I enjoy working with other people."

A. Can you do jobs on your own? **B.** Would you describe yourself as ambitious?

C. What are some of your main strengths? **D.** Why have you applied for this position.

Question 25: What are you going to do after leaving school?" "____"

A. I'd like to take a year out and travel abroad. B. My dream job is becoming a journalist.

C. Well, I love taking care of kids. D. I'm going to drop out of school.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions

Question 26: It was an interesting novel. I stayed up all night to finish it.

A. I stayed up all night to finish the novel so it was interesting.

B. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would not stay up all night to finish it.

C. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.

D. So interesting was the novel that I stayed up all night to finish it.

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Question 27: I write to my friends overseas regularly. I don't want to lose touch with them

A. It is important for me to send letters to my friends abroad to keep them up to date on events in my life

B. I keep in touch with my friends in foreign countries by writing to them from time to time

C. My friends try not to lose contact with me by writing very often

D. In order to not lose touch with my friends abroad, I write to them on a regular basis

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.

Question 28: "I agree that I am narrow-minded," said the manager.

A. The manager denied being narrow-minded.

B. The manager admitted being narrow-minded.

C. The manager refused to be narrow-minded.

D. The manager promised to be narrow-minded.

Question 29: Tim broke his arm and couldn't battle in the final.

A. If Tim didn't break his arm, he could battle in the final.

B. If Tim hadn't broken his arm, he could battle in the final now.

C. Tim couldn't battle in the final due to his broken arm.

D. But for his broken arm, Tim couldn't have played in the final

Question 30: Large cars use more gas than smaller ones

A. If you own a small car, it uses more gas.

B. The smaller the car, the more gas it uses

C. The larger the car, the more gas it uses

D. Large cars don't use as much gas as smaller ones

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in of the following each questions.

Question 31: If I have studied(A) English earlier(B), I could(C) have read(D) this book several years ago

Question 32: A number(A) of wildlife habitat reserves(B) have been established in order to saving dangerous(C) species from extinction(D).

Question 33: Many young people lack(A) skills, good education, and financial(B) to settle in the urbanareas(C) where many jobs are found(D).

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 34 to 40.

WHY DON'T YOU GET A PROPER JOB?

She wants to be a singer; you think she should go for a long-term career with job security and eventually retire with a good pension. But a new report suggests that in fact she's the practical one. Why do parents make terrible careers advisers?

Today's 14 and 15-year-olds are ambitious. They are optimistic about their prospects, but their career ideas are rather vague. Although 80% of them have no intention of following in their

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parents' footsteps, 69% still turn to their parents for advice. They look at their working future in a different way to their parents.

A job for life is not in their vocabulary; neither is a dead-end but secure job that is boring but pays the bills. Almost half the boys surveyed expected that their hobbies would lead them into the right sort of job, while most girls seemed determined to avoid traditionally female careers such as nursing.

In the past, this might have counted as bad news. Certainly when I was 15, my guidance counsellors were horrified at my plans to become a writer. I'm glad I didn't change my plans to suit them. Even so, their faith in rigid career paths was well-founded. In those days, that was the way to get ahead.

But the world has changed. The global economy is not kind to yesterday's diligent and dependable worker. The future belongs to quick-thinking people who are resourceful, ambitious and can take the initiative. This means that a 14-year-old who sees her working future as a kind of adventure, to be made up as she goes along is not necessarily being unrealistic.

However, she has to have the training and guidance to help her develop the right skills for today's market; not the rigid preparation for a workplace that disappeared twenty years ago.

Many young people are very **aware of the pitfalls** of the flexible workplace; they understand that redundancy, downsizing and freelancing are all part of modern working life, but no one is telling them how they might be able to turn the new rules of the employment game to their advantage. This is what they need to know if they are to make a life for themselves.

So what is to be done? A good first step would be to change the way in which schools prepare young people for adult life. The education system is becoming less flexible and more obsessed with traditional skills at just the time that the employment market is going in the opposite direction.

Accurate, up-to-date information on new jobs and qualifications can help guidance counsellors to help their students. Young people need solid information on the sort of training they need to pursue the career of their dreams. Also, a little bit of encouragement can go a long way. If nothing else, a bit of optimism from an adult can serve as an antidote to the constant criticism of teenagers in the press.

What, then, can we as parents do to help them? The best thing is to forget all the advice that your parents gave you, and step into your teenagers shoes. Once you've done that, it's easier to see how important it is that they learn how to be independent, resourceful and resilient. Give them the courage to follow their dreams -however odd they might sound right now. In a world that offers economic security to almost no one, imagination is a terrible thing to waste.

Question 34. What is the writer's attitude to the changing job market?

A. It is a challenge that must be faced.

B. It had made too many people unemployed.

C. It is something that young people are afraid of.

D. It has had a negative effect on education.

Question 35. How does the writer think the global economy has affected the employment market?

A. Workers have to be willing to change jobs.

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B. Workers are unlikely to receive a pension.

C. It has made workers less dependable.

D. It has made work more adventurous.

Question 36. The writer uses the phrase "aware of the pitfalls" to show that young people_____

A. feel that modern jobs are too flexible

B. know about the problems of modern jobs

C. don't think they get enough training

D. accept that they will be made redundant

Question 37. What kind of employment would teenagers like to have?

A. A job similar to their parents.

B. A job that gives them fulfillment.

C. A job that can also be a hobby.

D. A job with economic security.

Question 38. The writer feels that most parents_____

A. give their children good career advice

B. do not tend to be particularly ambitious

C. have very traditional views about work

D. have realistic goals for their children

Question 39. How can parents help their children?

A. By trying to think the way they do

B. By learning to be courageous

C. By ignoring advice given by others

D. By becoming more independent

Question 40. what does the writer believe about her guidance counsellors?

A. That they should have treated her better.

B. That the advice they gave was wrong

C. That they were in some ways right.

D. That they had tried to ruin her career.

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 from 46 to 50.

The bad news in the June jobs numbers, released Friday, is also the good news. The unemployment rate rose to 4 percent last month, from 3.8 percent, which in many contexts would be reason to worry (41)___a softening economy. But the details of this particular jump in the jobless rate actually imply good things for the economy.

The labor force rose by 601,000 people last month, driving the proportion of the civilian adult population that is either working or looking for work up by 0.2 percentage points, to 62.9 percent. The unemployment rate rose because not all of the people looking for work found it immediately. That suggested they were ready and willing to (42)_____the jobs that employers have kept creating at a healthy rate - an additional 213,000 positions in June alone. The month-to-month swings in the size of the labor force can be large because of (43) _____error. So this may prove to be a random blip that is erased as more data become available.

But taken at face value, it's a sign that the hot job market is succeeding at pulling people off the sidelines and into the work force. It's easy to imagine people (44)____have become disengaged from the work force who, in this tightening job market, are more likely than they were a few years ago to see help wanted signs everywhere, (45)_____to have friends and acquaintances urge them to start working.

(Adaptedfrom https://www.nytimes.com/)

Question 41. A. in	B. about	C. of	D. with
Question 42. A. fill	B. form	C. apply	D. interview
Question 43. A. statistics	B. status	C. statistic	D. Statistical
Question 44. A. where	B. Who	C. Which	D. Why

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Question 45. A. for B. and C. But D. or

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 45.

Although I left university with a good degree, I suddenly found that it was actually quite hard to find a job. After being unemployed for a few months, I realized I had to take the first thing that came along or I'd be in serious financial difficulties. And so, for six very long months, I became a market research telephone interviewer.

I knew it wasn't the best company in the world when they told me that I'd have to undergo three days of training before starting work, and that I wouldn't get paid for any of it. Still, I knew that the hourly rate when I actually did start full time would be a lot better than unemployment benefit, and I could work up to twelve hours a day, seven days a week if I wanted. So, I thought of the money I'd earn and put up with three days of unpaid training. Whatever those three days taught me - and I can't really remember anything about them today - I wasn't prepared for the way I would be treated by the supervisors.

It was worse than being at school. There were about twenty interviewers like myself, each sitting in a small, dark booth with an ancient computer and a dirty telephone. The booths were around the walls of the fifth floor of a concrete office block, and the supervisors sat in the middle of the room, listening in to all of our telephone interviews. We weren't allowed to talk to each other, and if we took more than about two seconds from ending one phone call and starting another, they would shout at us to hurry up and get on with our jobs. We even had to ask for permission to go to the toilet. I was amazed how slowly the day went. Our first break of the day came at eleven o'clock, two hours after we started. I'll always remember that feeling of despair when I would look at my watch thinking, 'It's must be nearly time for the break', only to find that it was quarter to ten and that there was another hour and a quarter to go. My next thought was always, 'I can't believe I'm going to be here until nine o'clock tonight.'

The most frightening aspect of the job was that I was actually quite good at it. 'Oh, no!' I thought. 'Maybe I'm destined to be a market researcher for the rest of my life.' My boss certainly seemed to think so. One day - during a break, of course - she ordered me into her office. 'Simon,' she said, 'I'm promoting you. From tomorrow, you're off telecoms and onto credit card complaints. I'm sure you can handle it. There's no extra pay, but it is a very responsible position.'

Three weeks later, I quit. It was one of the best decisions I've ever made.

Question 46. Why did the writer become a market research telephone interviewer?

A. He had completely run out of money. B. He had the right university degree for the job.

C. It was the first job he was offered. D. He knew it was only for six months.

Question 47. The writer had doubts about the company when ____.

A. they only offered him three days of training

B. they told him he wouldn't receive payment for his training

C. they told him he had to be trained first

D. he was told what the hourly rate would be

Question 48. His workplace could be best described as ____.

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A. large and noisy
B. silent and dirty
C. untidy and crowded
D. old-fashioned and uncomfortable

Question 49. How did he feel when he realized it wasn't time for the break yet?

A. He felt that he would have to go home early.
B. He felt that he wouldn't survive to the end of the day.
C. He felt that the end of the day seemed so long away.
D. He felt that he must have made a mistake.

Question 50. What was unusual about Simon's promotion?

A. It showed how good he was at his job.
B. It meant he would be phoning different people.
C. It involved greater responsibility.
D. There was no increase in salary.

----- THE END -----

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