TEST 95

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. think<u>s</u> **B.** play<u>s</u> **C.** meet<u>s</u> **D.** laugh<u>s</u>

Question 2: A. w<u>o</u>nder **B.** <u>o</u>verload **C.** s<u>o</u>lar **D.** pian<u>o</u>

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. worksheet **B.** scary **C.** aware **D.** sculpture

Question 4: A. suspicious **B.** distressful **C.** confidence **D.** extinction

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

Question 5: Let's go out for a drink after work,_____?

A. will you **B.** shall we **C.** won't you **D.** don't we

Question 6: Patients' names_____to protect their privacy.

A. was changed **B.** will have changed **C.** have been changed **D.** had been changed

Question 7: The smell is very familiar_____everyone who lives near a bakery.

A. to **B.** with **C.** in **D.** about

Question 8:_____the seriousness of the problems we are facing, we give priority to them.

A. To recognize **B.** Having recognized **C.** Recognize **D.** Being recognized

Question 9: When I was walking along the beach, I met a(n)_____girl who asked me how to hire a boat.

A. young beautiful tall Russian **B.** beautiful tall young Russian

C. Russian beautiful young tall **D.** beautiful young tall Russian

Question 10: - "May I speak to your manager Mr Williams at five o'clock tonight?"

- "I'm sorry. Mr Williams_____to a conference long before then."

A. will have gone **B.** had gone **C.** would have gone **D.** has gone

Question 11: I almost missed my flight_____there was a long queue in the duty-free shop.

A. because **B.** because of **C.** although **D.** in spite of

Question 12: I'm acting as deputy_____.

A. if the boss were away **B.** in case the boss is away

C. while the boss is away. **D.** as the boss was away.

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Question 13:_____, the more worried I felt.

A. The darker it got **B.** When it got darker

C. Getting darker and darker **D.** Darker and darker it got

Question 14: _____have speeded up our lives so much that they often leave us feeling stressed and tired.

A. Invent **B.** Inventions **C.** Inventor **D.** Inventive

Question 15: Deborah is going to take extra lessons to_____what she missed while she was away.

A. catch up on **B.** cut down on **C.** put up with **D.** take up with

Question 16: Some women_____a deliberate choice to rear a child alone.

A. make **B.** take **C.** have **D.** do

Question 17: Human facial expressions differ from those of animals in the degree to which they can be _____ controlled and modified.

A. deliberately **B.** noticeably **C.** delicately **D.** instinctively

Question 18: He said he would sell my bike and bring me back the profits, but he sold me a bill of_____I never heard from him again!

A. goods **B.** things **C.** trappings **D.** chattels

Question 19: His camera was_____because he had brought it into the country illegally.

A. confiscated **B.** deprived **C.** extorted **D.** subtracted

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.

Question 20: Your plan looks good. I hope it will really work. It's time to **implement** it and see if it's as brilliant as you claim.

A. carry out **B.** take apart **C.** join in **D.** put off

Question 21: They decided to go on a trip together to **consolidate** their relationship, but it didn't help at all.

A. strengthen **B.** disconnect **C.** destroy **D.** concentrate

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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 22: If you want to solve the problem, you'll have to **put your thinking cap on**.

A. hardly think **B.** always think **C.** think seriously **D.** think openly

Question 23: I'm a bit **wary** of giving people my address when I don't know them very well.

A. trustful **B.** upset **C.** cautious **D.** supportive

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24: - "Hi, Biden. How have you been?" -"_____"

A. I've been to Bangkok recently. **B.** Oh, pretty good. And you?

C. Badly. And how are you? **D.** Oh, I've done a lot of things.

Question 25: - "Would you like to go to the coffee shop with me this afternoon?" -"_____"

A. How do you do? **B.** Yes, I'd love to.

C. Don't worry about that. **D.** Take care.

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 26 to 30.

Mass tourism involves huge numbers of people going to the same resort often at the same time of year. It is a popular form of tourism and is often (26)_____through ready-made holiday packages. The traditional sun, sea and sand holiday to the Spanish Costas is an example of mass tourism. Specialised tourism is the provision of customised tourism (27)_____that cater to the specific interests of groups and individuals. An individualised tour itinerary with a chauffeur and your own tour guide is an example of specialised tourism.

There are three main reasons (28)_____people travel - for leisure, for business or to visit friends and relatives. Destinations are often geared towards one type of tourism; for example a beach resort will appeal mainly to leisure tourists, (29) _____ a purpose-built conference resort will appeal mainly to business tourists. Business tourists tend to visit urban areas whereas leisure visitors tend to find countryside locations offer the best facilities for recreational activities. Those visiting friends and relatives have no control over the nature of the destination they will visit; it will very (30) _____ depend on where the people they are visiting live.

Question 26: A. sold **B.** offered **C.** presented **D.** given

Question 27: A. businesses **B.** actions **C.** activities **D.** travels

Question 28: A. what **B.** which **C.** that **D.** why

Question 29: A. since **B.** otherwise **C.** though **D.** whereas

Question 30: A. many **B.** much **C.** a few **D.** a little

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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 31 to 35.

Expanding the planet's protected natural areas to safeguard vanishing forests and other ecosystems, and the species they protect, is unlikely to be effective on its own as human encroachment into reserves grows, scientists warned Tuesday. A study by Cambridge University researchers, which looked at thousands of conservation areas in more than 150 countries, found that, on average, protected designation is not reducing human encroachment in vulnerable areas. Both chronic underfunding of efforts to protect the land, and a lack of engagement with local communities that live there are hurting conservation efforts, they found.

Creating protected areas is "a type of intervention that we know can work, we know is absolutely essential for conserving biodiversity, at a time in this world's history where **it** has never been under higher pressure," said lead author Jonas Geldmann. "But despite that we are seeing that some of our protected areas are not managing to mitigate or stop that increasing pressure," said Geldmann, of the University of Cambridge Conservation Research Institute.

One-sixth of the globe now falls within protected areas, the study noted. Those include national parks, nature reserves and wilderness areas, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature's World Database on Protected Areas. Such protected areas are vital for preserving diverse ecosystems, and helping to curb climate change by conserving carbon- sequestering forests and other vegetation. The United Nations Environment Program estimates protected areas hold 15% of the carbon stored on land.

"Protected areas are one of the most important things that we can do to **stem** the loss of biodiversity and to help solve the climate crisis," said Andrew Wetzler, managing director of the U.S.- based Natural Resources Defense Council's nature program. "The destruction of natural habitat is the single biggest driver of extinction."

Question 31: Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Protected status not enough to guard threatened nature.

B. Destruction of nature as dangerous as climate change.

C. Damaged and threatened national natural landmarks.

D. Conservation status and history of threatened species.

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Question 32: According to paragraph 1, what is mentioned as one of the problems for natural conservation?

A. Unauthorized access of motor vehicles.

B. Widespread abandonment of the area.

C. Continually insufficient financial provision.

D. Post-fire invasion of pyrophytes species.

Question 33: The word **"it"** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. time **B.** history **C.** intervention **D.** biodiversity

Question 34: According to paragraph 3, how much land do the total preserved zones in the world account for?

A. Above 60% of the terrain area.

B. Nearly 17% of the earth surface.

C. Approximately 15% of the globe.

D. One-sixteenth of the hydrosphere.

Question 35: The word **"stem"** in paragraph 4 refers to_____.

A. stalk **B.** restrict **C.** spring **D.** originate

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 36 to 42.

The name is a bit of a mouthful, but cultural appropriation happens when a dominant culture takes things from another culture that is experiencing oppression. Cultural exchange is different from cultural appropriation. Things like tea, gunpowder and pasta have been shared between different cultures throughout history. These 'borrowings' aren't the same as cultural appropriation, because they don't involve power. When dominant groups take from an oppressed group, we're dealing with appropriation, not cultural exchange. Cultural appropriation is also very different from assimilation. 'Assimilation' describes what happens when minority cultures are forced to adopt features from a dominant culture in order to fit in.

When we look at a culture that's experiencing oppression, it's often a result of colonisation, where a dominant group has claimed ownership of the land and its people. When the dominant group continues to steal aspects of the non-dominant culture, **it** continues the economic oppression and disadvantage of that culture. In Australia, there are cases where white Australian businesses have stolen Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Question 36: What is the main topic of the passage?

A. Cross-cultural exchange.

B. Cultural exploitation.

C. Cultural appreciation.

D. Cultural appropriation.

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Question 37: According to paragraph 1, what can be suggested about cultural exchange, cultural appropriation and assimilation?

A. Cultural exchange and assimilation are the subcategories of cultural appropriation.

B. Cultural exchange happens when different cultures come together on an equal footing.

C. The three practices involve dominant cultures taking some features from minority ones.

D. Cultural assimilation is practiced to ensure survival and to avoid discrimination.

Question 38: The word **"it"** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. group **B.** ownership **C.** land **D.** oppression

Question 39: The word **"ties"** in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

A. strings **B.** friendships **C.** ropes **D.** connections

Question 40: According to the passage, which is NOT true about cultural appropriation?

A. It does not give people credit for their own culture.

B. It continues the oppression of the non-dominant culture.

C. It is the savior of a cultural product that has faded away.

D. It adds to stereotypes faced by non-dominant cultures.

Question 41: Which statements is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. Cultural appreciation is the forceful adoption of certain elements from another culture.

B. Being invited to take part by people from that culture is not cultural appropriation.

C. A non-dominant culture is the most visible and accepted culture within a society.

D. Oppression is just one-on-one behaviour and not a form of structural discrimination.

Question 42: The word **"cool"** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. okay **B.** keen **C.** fresh **D.** quiet

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.

Question 43: It is imperative that a graduate student maintains a grade point average of "B" in his major field.

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 44: Every month, I usually buy monthly bus tickets because it are much cheaper and more convenient.

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 45: Mass production is the manufacture of machineries and other articles in standard sizes

A **B** **C**

and large numbers.

D

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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 46: They began investigating the reasons for the accident 3 days ago.

A. The last time they investigated the reasons for the accident was 3 days ago.

B. It's 3 days since they last investigated the reasons for the accident.

C. They have investigated the reasons for the accident 3 days ago.

D. They have investigated the reasons for the accident for 3 days.

Question 47: "Why don't we go out to have a coffee?", said he.

A. He invited me to go out to have a coffee.

B. He reminded me to go out to have a coffee.

C. He suggested that we should go out to have a coffee.

D. He encouraged me to go out to have a coffee.

Question 48: It's unnecessary for you to book the tickets in advance.

A. You mustn't book the tickets in advance.

B. You can't book the tickets in advance.

C. You needn't book the tickets in advance.

D. You shouldn't book the tickets in advance.

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 49: She did not study hard at school. She now regrets that.

A. She regretted not studying hard at school.

B. She wished she had studied hard at school.

C. If only she had studied hard at school, then she doesn't regret now.

D. If she had studied hard at school, she would regret now.

Question 50: The prices went up too much. The couple couldn't afford a new car.

A. Had the prices not gone up too much, the couple could have afforded a new car.

B. The prices did not go up too much, so the couple could afford a new car.

C. The couple managed to afford a new car even though the prices went up.

D. High as the prices were, the couple afforded a new car in the end.

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