Grammar - Vocabulary - Reading

The Grammar Vocabulary Reading test lasts 80 minutes and consists of 100 multiple-choice items. It is divided into:

grammar

tips

In this part of the test there are 35 multiple-choice items which test basic knowledge of grammar. Candidates are required to choose a word or phrase which will complete the given sentence in a grammatically correct way.

Remember:

- Read the sentence or short exchange carefully and consider what kind of structure is required.
- Look at the position of the gap in the sentence and consider what part of speech is required.
- Look out for words (e.g. linking words) or expressions (e.g. time expressions) that can help you decide on the correct answer.
- Consider the syntax and style of the sentence.
- Read the four answer choices carefully and decide on the correct answer.
- If you are not sure about the correct answer, try to eliminate the answer choices that are grammatically incorrect.
- Once you have decided on the correct answer, read the sentence or short exchange together with your answer, making sure that they form a grammatically correct sentence.
- Make sure you transfer your answers to the answer sheet clearly and carefully.

51. "I didn't know Michael and Stephanie are married."
"They _____ married six months ago."
a. have gotten
b. got
c. will have gotten
d. had gotten

52. According to the TV guide, the movie _____ at ten.
a. will start
b. is starting
c. starts
d. will be starting

53. "Jim _____ his clothes on the floor! I can't take it anymore!"
"I think you should have a word with him!"
a. had always been leaving
b. was always leaving
c. is always leaving
d. has always left

54. She is the most beautiful girl I _____.
a. ever saw
b. have never seen
c. have ever seen
d. had ever seen

55. "This time next week we _____ our final exams!"
"Must you remind me?"
a. are taking
b. will be taking
c. will have taken
d. will have been taking

56. When we finally got to the theater, the play _____.
a. already started
b. started already
c. had already started
d. has already started

57. "When will you have the report ready?"
"I _____ it by the end of the week."
a. am finishing
b. will have finished
c. will be finishing
d. will have been finishing

58. "What's the problem, honey?"
"I can't open this jar. _____ you help me?"
a. Must
b. Should
c. Can
d. Shall

59. "What would you like to do tonight?"
"We _____ go to the movies."
a. would
b. ought
c. need
d. could

LIVEWORKSHEETS

60. "So, are you going to take the job or not?"
"It's difficult for me _____ right now. I need more time to think about it."
a. decide
b. deciding
c. to decide
d. to deciding

61. Laura speaks Spanish really _____.
a. well
b. good
c. better
d. best

62. There is _____ cake left but not enough for everyone.
a. few
b. little
c. a few
d. a little

63. _____ the bus was late, I got to work on time.
a. Despite
b. Despite of
c. However
d. Even though

64. Barbara was _____ tired that she went straight to bed after she got back from work.
a. too
b. such
c. very
d. so

65. "He was right!"
"Oh, I know! I really wish I _____ his advice!"
a. took
b. have taken
c. had taken
d. would take

66. "I'm exhausted."
"So _____ I. Let's stop for a rest."
a. do
b. was
c. did
d. am

67. Mom bought me _____ scarf for my birthday.
a. a beautiful, Italian, silk
b. a beautiful, silk, Italian
c. an Italian, beautiful, silk
d. a silk, beautiful, Italian

68. "Thanks for your help, Jim!"
"Don't mention it. After all, I'm your best friend, _____?"
a. amn't I?
b. don't I?
c. aren't I?
d. am I?

69. "Mmm... _____ delicious!"
"I'm glad you like my cake!"
a. how
b. what
c. that
d. such

70. They live _____ 25 Mulberry Street.
a. on
b. in
c. to
d. at

71. I couldn't fall asleep last night, so I tried _____ to music but that didn't help either.
a. listening
b. to listen
c. listen
d. to have listened

72. "What do you think I should do?"
"If I _____ you, I'd call him right now."
a. am
b. were
c. will be
d. have been

73. This exercise isn't as easy _____ it may seem.
a. so
b. than
c. from
d. as

74. "My hair has grown really long, don't you think?"
"It's time you _____ a haircut!"
a. would get
b. got
c. will get
d. get

75. "Did you do anything special on the weekend?"
"We visited the town _____ our grandfather was born."
a. where
b. that
c. which
d. when

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76. I'll lend you my CD player _____ you promise to take good care of it.
a. unless
b. although
c. so as
d. as long as

77. Never before _____ so embarrassed!
a. had I felt
b. I had felt
c. I felt
d. I feel

78. I've worked _____ all my life to save this money and I'm not going to throw it away like that.
a. hardly
b. hard
c. harder
d. hardest

79. Neither Tim _____ Rob are coming with us tonight because they have a lot of work to do.
a. and
b. or
c. nor
d. not

80. Do you prefer coffee _____ tea?
a. from
b. than
c. for
d. to

81. "I'm afraid we have to set off early in the morning. Do you have a problem with that?"
"Not at all. You see, I am used _____ up early every morning."
a. get
b. to get
c. getting
d. to getting

82. We always go to school _____.
a. by feet
b. with foot
c. on feet
d. on foot

83. Give me a call when you _____ back.
a. are getting
b. get
c. will get
d. will have gotten

84. "Shall we go out tonight?"
"Well, I'm a bit tired so I'd rather _____ in."
a. stay
b. to stay
c. staying
d. to staying

85. "How was the lecture?"
"Oh, it was so _____ that I fell asleep."
a. boredom
b. bored
c. bore
d. boring

LIVEWORKSHEETS

vocabulary

tips

There are 35 multiple-choice items in this section which test basic knowledge of vocabulary. Candidates are required to choose the word or phrase which is appropriate in the context of the sentence.

Remember:

- You should always learn new words in context. You can even try to use these new words in your own example sentences. This helps you remember new vocabulary instead of simply memorizing their definitions in your mother tongue.
- You should learn verbs, nouns and adjectives with their dependent prepositions (e.g. laugh at somebody, talent for something, be good at something).
- Try to remember collocations (e.g. make a mistake, do one's homework) and fixed expressions (e.g. at the beginning of, in the beginning) that are considered problematic because they are quite similar.
- Learn how to break down words in order to find the root, prefix and suffix. This will not only help you learn more words but also help you understand how they are formed. This will automatically increase your awareness of the language.
- You can greatly improve your vocabulary by reading as many authentic English texts (e.g. books, magazines) as possible.

86. The kid _____ breaking the vase.
a. refused
b. apologized
c. denied
d. said

87. The Titanic sank on its first _____ across the Atlantic.
a. voyage
b. excavation
c. excursion
d. trip

88. Does the job _____ a lot of traveling?
a. embody
b. include
c. consist
d. involve

89. While I was cleaning the attic, I _____ some old pictures.
a. found out
b. came across
c. ran into
d. gave up

90. Please _____ me to call him later.
a. remember
b. reminisce
c. remind
d. recollect

91. I can't see them anywhere. They're _____ late.
a. obviously
b. seriously
c. furiously
d. particularly

92. Michael is responsible and _____ at his job, which makes him a real asset to the company.
a. deficient
b. sufficient
c. effective
d. efficient

93. My brother is so good at chess that I've never managed to _____ him.
a. earn
b. pass
c. beat
d. gain

94. It's been months since they last _____ me a visit.
a. gave
b. paid
c. went
d. took

95. He is in _____ to the bank.
a. loan
b. debt
c. rent
d. grant

96. May I have your _____, please? I have an announcement to make.
a. warning
b. notice
c. caution
d. attention

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97. The college _____ contains useful information about the courses it offers.
a. chart
b. handbook
c. notebook
d. catalog

98. Steve's parents give him a weekly _____, which he can use any way he likes.
a. income
b. salary
c. allowance
d. payment

99. Don't _____ at people like that! It's really rude!
a. observe
b. stare
c. watch
d. notice

100. Mr. Maynard won't be coming in today. He has a high temperature and _____ throat.
a. an ache
b. a painful
c. a sore
d. a hurt

101. I never have three _____ a day; I usually skip lunch.
a. dishes
b. meals
c. takeouts
d. plates

102. Two armed men _____ the bank on Wooster Street this morning.
a. withheld
b. stole
c. burgled
d. robbed

103. When it comes to crime, _____ is better than cure.
a. avoidance
b. ban
c. prevention
d. infection

104. I think I'm lost. Could you tell me the _____ to the subway station, please?
a. instruction
b. path
c. route
d. way

105. I'm sorry, sir, but I think you're _____ me for someone else.
a. misplacing
b. mistaking
c. misusing
d. mistreating

106. The teacher _____ the pupils for being noisy.
a. told off
b. called off
c. put off
d. took off

107. See you at ten _____.
a. just
b. exactly
c. accurately
d. sharp

108. I'm a big fan of her work but I didn't really like her _____ movie.
a. lately
b. later
c. latest
d. late

109. He's lazy. As a matter of _____, he's never worked a day in his life.
a. truth
b. fact
c. issue
d. reality

110. My dad works for a law firm which has a lot of business people as _____.
a. clients
b. customers
c. colleagues
d. consumers

111. It is said that it won't be long before teachers are _____ by robots.
a. changed
b. exchanged
c. extracted
d. replaced

112. My sneakers are too small and don't _____ me anymore.
a. fit
b. match
c. suit
d. associate

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113. She called out his name but he didn't even _____ to turn round to look at her.
a. exert
b. disturb
c. bother
d. interrupt

114. _____ by the reviews, it must be an interesting book.
a. Telling
b. Saying
c. Deciding
d. Judging

115. He isn't _____ to pass the test.
a. possibly
b. likely
c. probably
d. definitely

116. Before you decide, I think you should _____ their offer more carefully.
a. claim
b. think
c. conceive
d. consider

117. I don't have to drive to work because buses run _____.
a. punctually
b. regularly
c. occasionally
d. comfortably

118. Can you _____ a secret? Louise is organizing a surprise party for Matt's birthday!
a. hold
b. take
c. catch
d. keep

119. Let's clean this room for the _____ being and do the rest of the house later.
a. moment
b. minute
c. time
d. present

120. After retiring, Steven _____ bowling to keep himself occupied.
a. took up
b. put on
c. got over
d. gave away

LIVEWORKSHEETS

reading

There are three reading comprehension texts in this section with a total of 30 multiple-choice questions. Each text is accompanied by 5-15 questions, each with four answer choices.

tips

TASK 1

Candidates are required to read a short passage, usually in the form of a newspaper or magazine article, an essay, or a story, and to answer a number of multiple-choice questions. In order to answer these questions, candidates must be able to:

a. Understand the main idea of the text. (questions 124, 125)
Questions of this type require you to understand the text as a whole.

Remember:
- Read the text to get a general understanding of it.
- It is also important to understand the gist or the main point of each paragraph. You can do so by finding the key words/phrases and looking at the topic sentence. This sentence, which is usually at the beginning of each paragraph, presents the main point of the paragraph. The rest of the sentences in the paragraph expand on the topic sentence.
- Read the answer choices carefully to see which one best suits the text as a whole.
- You should bear in mind that the right answer refers to all the paragraphs, not just to one. Therefore, the right answer should be a combination of the ideas expressed in more than one paragraph.

b. Make inferences. (question 123)
Questions of this type require you to locate information in various parts of the text in order to interpret an idea not directly expressed by the author.

Remember:
- Read the question carefully and underline the parts of the text where the answer can be found.
- Look at the four answer choices and choose the one which best expresses the same idea as the parts of the text you have underlined.

c. Understand the meaning of a particular word or phrase. (question 126)
Questions of this type require you to determine what a word or phrase, as used in a specific line in the text, means.

Remember:
- Consider the context and situation in which a word or phrase is used in order to understand what it actually means.
- Try to put yourself in the writer's position and imagine what s/he might think or how s/he might feel in a particular situation.

d. Understand supporting ideas. (questions 121, 122)
Questions of this type require you to understand specific information mentioned in the text. Most of the time, these questions are incomplete sentences and you have to decide which of the answer choices is the best to complete each sentence according to the text.

Remember:
- Focus on the part which is relevant to the questions.
- Decide which answer choice is best for the question. Bear in mind that the correct answer choice is the one which, together with the incomplete sentence, expresses an idea that can be found in the text.
- Avoid using answer choices which:
  - sound logical but are not mentioned anywhere in the text.
  - include words/phrases from the text but do not mean the same thing.
  - overgeneralize by including words like *always, never, all, every,* etc.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

In today's competitive world, what responsible parent would not want to give their children the best possible start in life? For this reason, many parents want their children, often as young as ten months old, to become familiar with computers. They seem to think that if their children grow up with computers, they will be better equipped to face the challenges of the future.

No one has proved that computers make children more creative or more intelligent. The truth may even be the opposite. Educational psychologists claim that too much exposure to computers, especially for the very young, may negatively affect normal brain development. Children gain valuable experience of the world from their interaction with physical objects. Ten-month-old babies may benefit more from bumping their heads or putting various objects in their mouths than they will from staring at eye-catching cartoons. A four-year-old child can improve hand-eye coordination and understand cause and effect better by experimenting with a crayon than by moving a cursor around a computer screen. So, as educational psychologists suggest, instead of government funding going to more and more computer classes, it might be better to devote resources to music and art programs.

It is ludicrous to think that children will fall behind if they are not exposed to computers from an early age. Time is too precious to spend with a "mouse". Now is the time when they should be out there learning to ride a bike. There will be time later on for them to start banging away at keyboards. 13

121. Why do parents want their children to learn how to use a computer from an early age?
- **a.** Because they are afraid their children will become competitive.
- **b.** Because they want their children to be well prepared for their future.
- **c.** Because this is what all the other parents seem to do.
- **d.** Because they believe their children will have difficulty learning to use one if they don't start early.

122. Children who spend a lot of time on their computers …
- **a.** do not necessarily make more progress than those who don't.
- **b.** tend to like music and art more than those who don't.
- **c.** will suffer from brain damage.
- **d.** tend to have more accidents than those who don't.

123. The author implies that children learn better…
- **a.** after they have developed hand-eye coordination.
- **b.** when they use a computer.
- **c.** as they get older.
- **d.** when they hold and feel things around them.

124. What would be an appropriate title for this passage?
- **a.** Never too early to start
- **b.** Let kids be kids
- **c.** Computers in schools
- **d.** More computers mean brighter future

125. What is true according to the passage?
- **a.** It is better for children to take computer lessons than art lessons.
- **b.** Parents should not put off buying a computer for their children.
- **c.** Computers seriously harm children's eyesight.
- **d.** There is no evidence that children who use computers are more clever than those who do not.

126. What does the word "ludicrous" in the third paragraph (line 13) mean?
- **a.** ridiculous
- **b.** humorous
- **c.** ironic
- **d.** sensible

tips

TASK 2 & 3

In the second reading task, candidates are required to read four to six short texts on the same topic, usually in the form of advertisements or brochures.
In the third reading task, candidates are required to read a long text in the form of a public-information brochure. In both tasks, candidates must answer a number of multiple-choice questions which appear before the texts. In order to answer these questions, candidates must be able to:

a. Skim the text

Questions of this type require you to read each advertisement in the second reading task, or each paragraph in the third reading task once quickly to understand the gist.

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Remember:

- Skimming the text helps you understand what each paragraph is about, so that you know where to look for the answer to a question.
- Identifying the topic sentences and the key words/phrases in each paragraph will help you locate the required information more easily.
- Don't worry about unknown words. Distinguish between words that you need to understand for the gist and those that you can ignore. Then try to guess the meaning of an unknown word by looking for clues in the context (the words before and after it) as well as in the word itself. In most cases, you don't have to guess the exact meaning of a word. It is enough to understand its general meaning or what topic it is related to.

b. Scan the text.

Questions of this type require you to look for specific information in the texts.

Remember:

- Underline the part of the text which is relevant to the question.
- Look at the answer choices available and choose the one which expresses the same idea as the part of the text you have underlined. To make sure you have chosen the correct answer, look at the other choices and decide why they are wrong.
- Don't spend too much time on one particular question. If, despite your efforts, you cannot find the answer, leave it and move on to the next question. When you have answered the rest of the questions, go back to the one you haven't answered, think about it again and, if you still haven't found the answer to it, make an "educated guess", that is a guess based on what you have read. Don't leave any questions unanswered. A guess is better than no answer at all.

Instructions: *You are interested in taking up an activity which will help you improve your fitness. Read the advertisements on the opposite page and then answer the questions below.*

127. Which activity can you take up without having to pay anything?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

128. For which activities would it be a good idea to make arrangements before attending a session?
a. 1 and 2
b. 2 and 4
c. 3 and 4
d. 5 and 6

129. Which activity claims to be equally fun for both men and women?
a. 1
b. 3
c. 4
d. 6

130. In which activity do you run the risk of getting sunburned?
a. 1
b. 3
c. 4
d. 6

131. Which class teaches a technique that originated in an eastern country?
a. 2
b. 4
c. 5
d. 6

132. Which activity makes use of equipment not traditionally associated with exercise?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 6

133. If you are into adventure, you should choose...
a. 1
b. 3
c. 5
d. 6

134. Which activities offer better prices for longer-term memberships?
a. 1 and 2
b. 1 and 6
c. 2 and 4
d. 5 and 6

135. Which activities would you not take up if you were only interested in improving your physical condition?
a. 1 and 4
b. 2 and 4
c. 3 and 5
d. 4 and 5

136. For which activity would a strong chest and strong arms be necessary?
a. 1
b. 3
c. 4
d. 6

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