TS10A - PRACTICE TEST 55

SECTION I – LISTENING

I. You will hear a man called Markus Fischer talking about mooncake, a traditional Asian bakery product. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Mooncake

Markus was staying in (1)_____ when he first tried mooncake.
Markus's favourite kind of mooncake has a filling made of (2)_____.
Markus says that he likes to have (3) _____ with mooncake.
Mooncake is popular during the Moon Festival, which last year was held in (4) _____.
The mooncake Marcus was given during the festival had the shape of a (5) _____on the top.
Markus was surprised to learn that mooncake is rarely made (6) _____in China.
The people Markus was staying with received mooncake from their (7) _____.
His host family gave Markus a mooncake that had a slightly (8) _____flavour.
Markus was told that, many years ago, people used mooncakes to send (9) _____ to each other.
After people had read what was written on the mooncake, they (10) _____ it.

II. You will hear an interview with a woman called Adriana Moretti, who works as a wildlife photographer. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. Why did Adriana want to become a wildlife photographer?
   A She enjoyed travelling to remote locations.
   B She was very good at taking photos.
   C She was interested in animal behaviour.
2. Why, according to Adriana, is it easier nowadays to learn how to photograph animals?
   A The necessary equipment is cheaper than it used to be.
   B It is possible to learn wildlife photography online.
   C Cheap international travel means more species can be photographed.
3. Why did Adriana feel uncomfortable while she was trying to take photos of birds?
   A She was not able to sit down.
   B Her feet were getting wet.
   C She was being bitten by insects.

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4. How did Adriana feel when she was trying to photograph the crocodile?

A afraid that it might try to attack her

B worried she may not get the photo she wanted

C increasingly bored with waiting to take the picture

5. Adriana has still never taken photos of

A a tiger in India.

B a snow leopard in China.

C a polar bear in Russia.

6. What disadvantage does Adriana say her work has?

A She sometimes feels lonely when she is working abroad.

B She doesn't see her family as often as she would like to.

C She always has to go where the agency tells her.

7. Adriana believes it is becoming harder to get work as a wildlife photographer because

A so many photos of wildlife are available on the Internet.

B there is a lot of competition for jobs in wildlife photography.

C people are becoming less interested in wildlife.

SECTION II- VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. *Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence below.*

1. I shall do the job to the best of my ……

A. capacity B. ability C. knowledge D. talent

2. The judge …….. the pedestrian for the accident.

A. accused B. charge C. blamed D. sued

3. There has been a great …….. in his English.

A. escalation B. increase C. improvement D. rise

4. The woman said, "This carpet was made …… , so it is expensive".

A. by hand B. by the hand C. by hands D. by our hands

5. …….. of the shop, my friend Roger went in.

A. Coming out B. On coming out C. When coming out D. As I came

6. Helen asked me ……. The film called " Star Wars".

A. have I seen B. have you seen C. if I had seen D. if had I seen

7. …….. the fighting stopped, travel across country has been quite safe.

A. When B. Since C. After which D. Unless

8. You are going to come to the party, …… ?

A. aren't you B. do you C. will you D. won't you

9. The librarian went to look in the cupboard …… rare books were kept.

A. which B. where C. that D. there

10. Armed terrorists are reported to have …….. the Embassa.

A. taken up B. taken to C. taken over D. taken in to

11. He always did well at school …….. having his early education disrupted by illness.

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A. on account of B. in spite of C. in addition to D. even though

12. After I …….. finished working, I switched off the machine.

A. have B. had C. having D. to have

13. Before he got married, Danny always went out on Saturday nights. He never …… stay in.

A. would B. use to C. used to D. is used to

14. The beach was so crowded the other day that we…….. difficulty finding an empty spot.

A. have B. have had C. had D. have been having

15. The commander gave an ……. talk to his men.

A. encouraged B. encouragement C. encouraging D. encouragingly

16. The students were slow to catch …… , but gradually they began to understand.

A. in B. on C. away D. set

17. The burglar ……. to open a window at the back of the house.

A. succeeded B. managed C. forced D. discovered

18. Visitors are …….. to beware of pickpockets.

A. commanded B. informed C. notified D. advised

19. " I really don't like the idea." – " Neither ……. I."

A. like B. don't C. nor D. do

20. He looked forward to ……. his first pay packet.

A. received B. have received C. be receiving D. receiving

II. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets to complete the blank space. Write your answers in the answer sheet.

1.The principal said some ……..……. Words to the pupils before the exam. COURAGE

2.Jim is very disorganized and not very ……..…….. BUSINESS

3. My …… for your skill is great. ADMIRE

4. Lastly, there must be a perfect ……..…….. between friends, sympathy with each other's aims, likes, joys, sorrows, pursuits and pleasures. SYMPATHETIC

5. The government has promised to deal with the problem of ……..…… among young people. EMPLOY

6. As she is so …… with her present job she has decided to leave. SATISFACTION

7. She is one of the greatest ……..……. to appear in this theatre. PERFORM

8. There's a lot of ……..… in the show business. COMPETE

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9. This matter is very …….. . Don't discuss it outside the office. CONFIDENCE

10. The weather was terrible, so we had a very …… holiday. PLEASE

SECTION III – READING

I. Read the following passage carefully. Decide whether the statements are True or False, and then answer the questions below.

The first publicly supported secondary school in the United States was Bostob Latin School, founded in 1635. But until the late 19th century secondary education was most conducted by private tutors or privately supported academies.

The rise in American high school attendance was one of the most striking developments in U.S education during the 20th century. From 1900 to 2000 the percentage of teenagers who graduated from high school increased from about 6 percent to about 88 percent. High school attendance grew because more and more students regarded additional schooling as the key to succeeding in an increasingly urban and industrialized society. In addition, after the introduction of strict child labor laws in the early 20th century, fewer teenagers entered the workforce than they had previously, which gave them the time to attend school. School provided teenagers with an acceptable alternative to labor that gave meaning to their lives before they entered the workforce, established a family, or began college. As the 20th century progressed, most states enacted legislation extending compulsory education laws to the age of 16. Most students found it more enjoyable- and more profitable in the long run- to stay in school beyond the legal limits than to leave, or drop out, before graduating.

The 20th century high school was a uniquely American invention. More than elementary schools or colleges, high schools demonstrated the American faith that concerns. High schools provided supervision and a place for youth to experience adolescence with friends. They also sought to give students education to meet the practical demands of everyday life, to get a job, or to go on to more education.

A. Decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. The secondary school system in the United States had not developed well until the late 19th century.
2. More and more students regarded secondary schooling as the key to their success in life.
3. Secondary education is the good choice before they enter the workforce, establish a family, or begin college.
4. High school is not a good place to make friends.
5. Most states passed laws extending compulsory education beyond the age of 16.

II. Read the passage below and choose one correct answer for each question.

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We get great pleasure from reading. The more advanced a man is, the greater delight he will find in reading. The ordinary man may think that subjects like philosophy or science are very difficult and that if philosophers and scientists read these subjects, it is not for pleasure. But this is not true. The mathematician finds the same pleasure in his mathematics as the school boy in an adventure story. For both, it is a play of the imagination, a mental recreation and exercise.

The pleasure **derived** from this activity is common to all kinds of reading. But different types of books give us different types of pleasure. First in order of popularity is novel-reading. Novels contain pictures of imaginary people in imaginary situations, and give us an opportunity of escaping into a new world very much like our world and yet different from **it**. Here we seem to live a new life, and the experience of this new life gives us a thrill of pleasure.

Next in order of popularity are travel books, biographies and memoirs. These tell us tales of places we have not seen and of great men in whom we are interested. Some of these books are as wonderful as novels, and they have an added value that they are true. Such books give us knowledge, and we also find immense pleasure in knowing details of lands we have not seen and of great men we have only heard of.

Reading is one of the greatest enjoyments of life. To book-lovers, nothing is more fascinating than a favorite book. And, the ordinary educated man who is interested and absorbed in his daily occupation wants to occasionally escape from his drudgery into the wonderland of books for recreation and refreshment.

1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Different types of books B. Different kinds of reading

C. Reading as an exercise for the brain D. Reading as a pleasurable activity

2: According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT true?

A. Ordinary people may think that philosophy and science are difficult.

B. Reading about mathematics is mentally entertaining for a mathematician.

C. Philosophers and scientists do not read for pleasure.

D. A more advanced person takes greater pleasure in reading.

3: The word "**derived**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. differed B. established C. bought D. obtain

4: The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. a new life B. our world C. an opportunity D. a thrill of pleasure

5: The word "**immense**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. great B. limited C. personal D. controlled

6: According to the passage, travel books, biographies and memoirs _____.

A. are wonderful novels B. tell stories of well-known places

C. are less popular than novels D. are more valuable than novels

7: According to paragraph 4, which of the following is the most fascinating to booklovers?

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A. A daily occupation
B. An ordinary educated man
C. The wonderland
D. A favorite book

III. Complete the following passage with some of the given words. Do not use any word more than one.

damage	bottle banks	recycle	public transport
energy	fuel	exhaust fumes	wildlife
greenhouse effect	campaign	conservation	packaging

Here are some suggestions for practical ……(1). Use less ……(2) at home and at work. Persuade governments to pay for research into alternative (3) ……..…….. source like solar power. (4)…… paper, glass, metal, plastic and batteries as much as possible . As for (5) ……..…… for glass recycling at local supermarkets. Walk, cycle or use ……..……(6) if possible, to cut down on car ……..….(7), which contribute to the (8) ……..…… . (9)……..…… for a public transport systems to be improved. Join one of the many pressure groups which work to protect ……..(10) and the countryside.

IV. Fill in each blank with a suitable word to fill in the blanks.

Vitamins are substances required for the proper functioning of the body. In this century, thirteen vitamins have been (1)……

A lack of any vitamins in a person's body can cause illness. In some cases, an excess of vitamins can also (2)……to illness. For example, sailors in the past were prone to (3)……from scurvy that is a disease resulting from the lack of vitamin C. It causes bleeding of the gum, loss of teeth and skin rashes. Sailors suffer from scurvy because they did not eat fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables (4)……vitamin C which is necessary for good (5)……

Vitamin B complex is composed of eight different vitamins. A lack of any of these vitamins will lead to different (6)……For instance, a person who has too little vitamin B1 will suffer from beri-beri, a disease that causes heart problems and mental (7)……A lack of vitamin B2 results in eye and skin problems while deficiency of vitamin B6 causes problems of the nervous system. Too little vitamin B12 will cause anemia. The (8)……that vitamin deficiencies caused certain diseases led doctors to cure people suffering from these illnesses by giving them doses of the (9)……...vitamins.

Today, vitamins are (10)……in the form of pills and can easily be bought at any pharmacy.

V. Read the passage then choose the best sentences A-K to fill in each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use:

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BITTER WATER HITS THE BIG TIME

Chocolate, which has its origins in South America, is now part of a multi-million pound worldwide business.

At Easter, British people spend over $230 million on chocolate. A massive eight per cent of all chocolate is bought at this time.

(1)____. Although the large scale industrial production of chocolate began in the last century, the cacao plant was first cultivated by the Aztec, Toltec and Mayan civilizations of Central America over three thousand years ago.

The cacao tree is an evergreen, tropical plant which is found in Africa, South and Central America, the West Indies and South East Asia. The fruit of this tree is melon-sized and contains 20-40 seeds. (2)____. In English – speaking countries, they are called cocoa beans. This is a misspelling from the 17th century when they were also called cacoa and cocao beans.

The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. (3)____. This is from the world in the Aztec language, Nahuatl, meaning "bitter water". (4)____. The Spanish found the drink more palatable mixed with cinnamon and sugar, but the recipe did not spread to the rest of Europe for another century. In the late 17th century, chocolate houses were set up in Europe's capital cities, where people gathered to drink chocolate.

(5)____. But in 1826, CJ van Houten of the Netherlands invented chocolate powder. (6)____.

The age of the chocolate bar as we know it began in 1847 when a Bristol company, Fry and Sons, combined cocoa butter with pure chocolate liquor and sugar to produce a solid block that you could eat. (7)____.

At the turn of the century, the British chocolate market was dominated by French companies. In 1879 the English company Cadbury even named their Birmingham factory Bournville (ville is the French word for town) in the hope that a little glamour would rub off. But then came Cadbury's famous Dairy Milk bar which began life as a Dairymaid in 1905. (8)____.

It seems that, for the time being at least, chocolate intake in Britain has established at about four bars each week. (9)____. The latest market trick is the so-called "extended line". This is when the humble chocolate bar becomes an ice cream, a soft drink or a dessert, to tempt chocoholics who have grown tired of conventional snacks.

At the other end of the production process, cacao farmers are still feeling the effects of a crash in cocoa bean prices at the end of 1980s. (10)____. Perhaps you could spare a thought for them as you munch your next chocolate bars.

MISSING SENTENCES

A. This was made by extracting most of the cocoa butter from the crushed beans.

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B. A Swiss company then introduced milk solids to the process which gave us milk chocolate.

C. They also used them to make a drink called xocoatl.

D. Until the last century, the chocolate drink was made from solid blocks of chocolate which had to be melted down in hot water.

E. When dried they become cacao beans, which can be used to make chocolate.

F. Clever advertising which associated it with the healthy qualities of milk from the English countryside quickly established the bar as a rival to the more decadent French brands.

G. British manufacturers include up to 5 per cent vegetable fat in their chocolate, something forbidden elsewhere.

H. As most cacao farmers operate on a very small scale, many were forced out of business.

I. This has forced manufacturers to look for new ways to attract customers.

J. In Aztec times the chocolate drink was flavored with spices and used on ceremonial occasions and for welcoming visitors.

K. Only at Christmas do people eat more of the cocoa-based foodstuffs.

SECTION IV – WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. " I'm sorry that I broke the glass", said Peter.
- Peter apologized ……
2. I was drowning, but he saved me.
- If he……
3. Someone rang the alarm as soon as the burglar left the building.
No sooner ……
4. I prefer going out for a meal to staying at home.
- I'd rather ……
5. I've never met such a famous person before.
- It's ……
6. I started work for the company a year ago.
- I've been ……
7. "You stole my best cassette, Amanda", said William.
- William accused ……
8. Your car might break down on the rough mountain road so take plenty of spare parts.
- In case ……
9. Without this treatment, the patient would have died.
- If the patient ……
10. " Can I have a new bicycle?" said Ann to her.
- Ann asked ……

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