

ISW PRACTICE TEST 1

Part 1: Pronunciation

a) Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation. (5)

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>g</u> overnment | B. <u>h</u> ospital | C. <u>c</u> ompany | D. <u>c</u> over |
| 2. A. <u>t</u> ranslate | B. <u>c</u> alculate | C. <u>c</u> athedral | D. <u>a</u> mbulance |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> edicine | B. <u>v</u> acuum | C. <u>h</u> ealthcare | D. <u>l</u> ocal |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> roduced | B. <u>r</u> elased | C. <u>r</u> eused | D. <u>e</u> xperienced |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> dmi <u>r</u> es | B. <u>a</u> rriv <u>e</u> s | C. <u>d</u> escri <u>b</u> es | D. <u>a</u> mu <u>s</u> es |

b) Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress. (5)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 6. A. photography | B. presentation | C. disappointed | D. education |
| 7. A. butler | B. career | C. charming | D. language |
| 8. A. mechanic | B. reporter | C. attendant | D. manager |
| 9. A. carpet | B. antique | C. athlete | D. climax |
| 10. A. electricity | B. elementary | C. communication | D. international |

Part 2: Error correction

Find the underlined part that needs correction. (5)

11. I remember to put my cell phone on the table last night, but I can't find it now.
A B C D
12. The news about some recent natural disasters have been shown on TV.
A B C D
13. This is the city which I was born and grew up.
A B C D
14. Streets can be very crowded with people go to work or shopping.
A B C D
15. My sister left the room early because she thought the conversation was very bored.
A B C D

Part 3: Sentence completion

Choose the word/ phrase that best suits the blank in each sentence. (10)

16. You can _____ documents from your computer onto a USB.
A. click B. rename C. copy D. press
17. I have to _____ early and study for my English test tomorrow morning.
A. sleep in B. wake up C. stay in D. hang out
18. I will give you a lift to the station if you _____ in a hurry.
A. were B. are C. will be D. would be
19. I'm feeling pretty tired. Do you mind _____ me home?
A. taking B. took C. take D. to take
20. My mother _____ in the kitchen when I came home.
A. cooked B. has cooked C. has been cooking D. was cooking
21. Nowadays many people are interested _____ the products that save energy.
A. on B. for C. in D. with
22. Tet is a Vietnamese festival _____ occurs in late January or early February.

- A. which B. when C. whom D. what
23. We are talking about the preservation of _____ resources.
A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. naturalize
24. If you talk to English speakers, you can _____ your speaking skills.
A. make B. remember C. worse D. improve
25. Student A: "Does your father work full-time or part-time?"
Student B: "_____"
A. Yes, he does.
B. My father is an architect.
C. He works full-time.
D. He has a lot of free time.

Part 4: Cloze

Choose the word/ phrase that best suits the blank in the following passage. (5)

A FRIGHTENING EXPERIENCE

One of my (26) _____ hobbies is acting and I've done a lot of plays with my school and (27) _____ club. When I started acting, I didn't use to get nervous and I was really confident. I could learn and remember lots of lines with no problems. Then one night I was acting in a fantastic play called *Shadowlands*. It's about how the novelist C.S Lewis, who (28) _____ *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, fell in love with an American poet called Joy. It's a very moving play and Joy dies at the end. I was playing Joy and right in the middle of the second act I forgot my words. It was terrible! Afterwards everyone said that my performance was great, but I was really disappointed (29) _____ myself.

Now I concentrate much (30) _____ when I'm on stage, but I've never forgotten that moment. I still enjoy acting, but I don't look forward to going on stage as much as I used to. It's more frightening than taking an English exam.

26. A. nice B. popular C. favorite D. successful
27. A. poetry B. drama C. movie D. comedy
28. A. wrote B. told C. invented D. made
29. A. on B. for C. by D. with
30. A. more hard B. harder C. hardly D. hardest

Part 5: Reading comprehension

Read the passage and choose the correct answer to the questions that follow. (5)

BUY A LUNCH, SAVE A LIFE

A lot of school students probably don't think very much about their lunch. Perhaps they bring some sandwiches from home or maybe they go to the school canteen. However, in many developing countries around the world, students do not get lunch at all. Every year, 15 million children die of hunger. This shocking statistic is why the Really Good School Dinner program started in 2009.

Many organizations ask people to donate some money for those in need. The idea behind the Really Good School Dinner program is different but simple. Students in the UK buy a healthy meal

from their school canteen. They pay for their meal and donate ten pence extra. So, if their lunch costs £2.50, they pay £2.60. This ten pence is enough to buy a whole meal for a child in another country.

This clever method of fundraising feeds poor children and also gives them an education. In some poor, remote areas, students have to work to earn enough money to buy food. If they receive a free meal, they do not have to work and can spend more time studying. Students that receive an education can then get a better job and help their families. It is amazing that a free lunch can pull the whole communities out of poverty!

The Really Good School Dinner program runs every February for one week. Since its beginning in 2009, students in the UK have raised over £28,000, which has brought more than 450,000 meals in the developing world. At the moment, over 300 schools are involved and more are joining each year. So far, the program has helped children in Afghanistan and those affected by natural disasters such as the earthquake in Haiti in 2010 and the famine in East Africa in 2012.

31. According to the text, students in poor countries
 - A. buy lunch at the canteen
 - B. don't usually have enough to eat
 - C. bring something to eat from home
 - D. don't worry about lunch
32. How do students in the UK help poor children?
 - A. They donate nutritious meals.
 - B. They collect money and send it to poor countries.
 - C. They pay for a small part of a meal.
 - D. They give a small amount of money.
33. The program is an excellent idea because
 - A. it is an easy way to help poor students in developing countries.
 - B. it feeds all the members of a community.
 - C. it helps children get to know people in the UK.
 - D. it gives work to poor students.
34. How successful has the program been?
 - A. UK students only raised money in 2009.
 - B. It has helped people in one area of the world.
 - C. More schools are becoming involved.
 - D. It raises over £28,000 every year.
35. In the text the author
 - A. explains why some children die of hunger.
 - B. informs readers about a way to reduce hunger in developing countries.
 - C. describes different places where there is hunger.
 - D. shows how he helps poor, hungry children.

Part 6: Word form

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence. (4)

36. Do you love using _____ networking sites in your free time? (society)

37. Morris dancing is a kind of _____ dance in England. (tradition)
 38. English has become the most popular means of _____ in many different countries.
 (communicate)
 39. The Internet has helped students study more _____. (effective)

Part 7: Jumbled words

Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences. (3)

40. you/ an/ exchange/ refund? / Would/ like/ a/ or

 41. classes/ the morning/ seven/ start/ Their/ at/ in/. /

 42. depends/ one of us/ The survival/ each and every/ of/ on/ the natural world/. /

Part 8: Sentence combination

Combine two sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do not change the given words in any way. (4)

43. My brother called the police. His house was broken in. (whose)

 44. Mary was very tired. She couldn't study any more. (too)

 45. Emily is sick today. That's why she can't go to school. (if)

 46. My grandparents are very busy. They spend a lot of time taking care of us. (although)

Part 9: Sentence transformation

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. (4)

47. They haven't cleaned the floor yet.
 → The floor
 48. We last saw our grandfather five months ago.
 → We haven't
 49. I can't remember the answers to these questions.
 → I wish
 50. It took me three hours to clean the house yesterday.
 → I spent

THE END