ISW PRACTICE TEST 5

Part 1: Pronunciation

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

1. A. creature	B. appear	C. reason	D. teacher
2. A. communicate	B. reunite	C. university	D. culture
3. A. blackboard	B. plumber	C. garbage	D. volleyball
4. A. happened	B. collected	C. delivered	D. interviewed
5. A. apologizes	B. changes	C. invites	D. exercises

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

6. A. understand	B. comedy	C. gravity	D. customer
7. A. canyon	B. arcade	C. science	D. peaceful
8. A. nomination	B. population	C. priority	D. exhibition
9. A. candidate	B. natural	C. pharmacy	D. assistant
10. A. social	B. subway	C. plastic	D. announce

Part 2: Error correction

Find the underlined part that needs correction. (5)

11. I look forward to have a solution to the problem that I have mentioned.
A B C D

12. The Caspian Sea, a salt lake, is the largest than any other lakes in the world.
A B C D

13. In my opinion, that girl is enough talented to be a movie star.
A B C D

14. I'm pleased that you are working hardly for the exam.
A B C D

15. Computers are often used to control, adjustment and correct difficult industrial operations.
A B C D

Part 3: Sentence completion

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

16. My aunt always gives us money and nice presents. She's very _____.
A. generous B. lazy C. proud D. bossy

17. They are used _____ outdoors and under pressure.
A. to work B. to be working C. to working D. worked

18. If she _____ at five o' clock, she will be there at half past seven.
A. leaves B. left C. is going to leave D. will leave

19. Alice thanked Jack for the flowers _____ he gave her.
A. whom B. whose C. what D. which

20. Ken works really hard and _____ money for his trips.
A. takes B. saves C. spends D. brings

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21. The children won't go to bed _____ we leave a light on outside their bedroom.
A. except B. otherwise C. unless D. but
22. She's extremely well qualified _____ the job.
A. in B. by C. to D. for
23. Tom _____ an accident while he _____ to the supermarket.
A. was seeing/ was going B. saw/ was going C. saw/ has gone D. has seen/ was going
24. Who will _____ your children when you are away from home?
A. look for B. look at C. look after D. look up
25. Student A: "How deep is the river?"
Student B: "_____"
A. It's the largest river in the world.
B. It's in River Town.
C. The deepest part is 300m.
D. You should visit the river.

Part 4: Cloze

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

The importance of English as a global language is growing all the time. Of course, there are (26) _____ native speakers of Chinese than of English – about a billion compared to about 400 million. But almost one and a quarter billion people across the world use English as a second or foreign language. And this number is getting bigger every year. English is the international language of politics, business, science, transport, advertising, the media and computers. For example, approximately seventy percent of websites are (27) _____ English.

There are some other languages which are gaining in (28) _____: the number of people who speak Arabic, Chinese or Portuguese in different countries is increasing too. Some languages like Urdu or Hindi are growing much faster than English. Even in the USA the fastest growing language is Spanish. However, not all languages are so successful. There are about 6,000 languages in the world but sadly many of them have an uncertain future. (29) _____, about twenty languages are disappearing every year. Surprisingly, the Internet may (30) _____ a solution to this problem. With chat sites and messenger programs people can communicate more easily than before and in any language they know. So perhaps modern technology can help save some languages from dying out.

26. A. many	B. much	C. most	D. more
27. A. for	B. in	C. about	D. on
28. A. popular	B. popularly	C. popularity	D. popularizing
29. A. In fact	B. However	C. Because	D. Example
30. A. bring down	B. lead	C. take	D. offer

Part 5: Reading comprehension

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

Why are typical teenagers never tired at 11 p.m. but they hate getting up in the morning? Are they lazy? No, the good news is that it's natural. Everyone has a natural body clock which tells them

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when to wake up and fall asleep. In teenagers, the chemical that controls sleep, melatonin, is in their brains between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. The result is that teenagers don't feel tired late in the evening but, when they get up before 8 a.m., their brain is telling them to sleep. This lack of sleep means they are often unhappy, angry, can't learn and get bad marks. In the US, a lot of high schools start at about 7.30 in the morning. This means the students are at their desks after only five or six hours sleep. However, they need 9 – 10 hours because their bodies and brains are still developing so they are very tired. Tiredness means twenty percent of high school students fall asleep during their first two hours of school. Sleep scientists are researching the problem. They say that it is crazy to fight nature so the only answer is for schools to start later. As one scientist said, 'At 7.30 a.m. students are at their desks but their brains are at home in bed.' Luckily, some head teachers listened to the new scientific advice and changed their school hours. The results are very interesting: teachers and parents say students behave better, learn more, get better marks and fewer students drop out.

31. Teenagers are tired in the morning because
    A. they are lazy.
    B. they don't want to go to school.
    C. they use computers late at night.
    D. they need more sleep.
32. It is difficult for teenagers to get up early because
    A. they don't have clocks.
    B. their beds are warm.
    C. their body clocks are different.
    D. they are unhappy.
33. Some teenagers are _____ because they are tired.
    A. irritable
    B. creative
    C. inspired
    D. pleasant
34. Teenagers need a lot of sleep because they
    A. work hard.
    B. go to school early.
    C. are learning a lot.
    D. are growing.
35. The new school hours are
    A. successful.
    B. disappointing.
    C. mysterious.
    D. fascinating.

Part 6: Word form

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

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36. Nearly all domestic appliances, for example, vacuum cleaners and washing machines, use _____. (electric)
37. Wind and solar power are examples of _____ energy. (renew)
38. It was _____ of you to have broken the vase. (care)
39. The Internet has _____ developed and become part of our daily life. (increase)

Part 7: Jumbled words

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

40. make/ that/ I/ climate change/ disappear/ scared/ lots of/ am/ will/ animals/. /

……..……..……

41. every day/ they/ have to/ Students/ electric appliances/ leave/ turn off/ when/ classrooms/. /

……..……..……

42. her salary/ She/ very easily/ can't/ she/ so little/ that/ earns/ live on/ money/. /

……..……..……

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. She's so busy. She can't come out with us. (too)

……..……..……

44. The people are getting wet. They are waiting for the bus in the rain. (who)

……..……..……

45. They took some sandwiches with them. They thought they might get hungry. (in case)

……..……..……

46. He set his alarm clock. He didn't want to oversleep. (so that)

……..……..……

Part 9: Sentence transformation

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

47. She is overweight because she eats too much fat.

→ If ……..……

48. I started working for this company a year ago.

→ I have ……..……

49. "How much do you think it will cost?" he said to me.

→ He asked me ……..……

50. We were late for school because of the heavy rain.

→ Because it ……..……

THE END

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