UNIT 8. NEW WAYS TO LEARN

TEST 3

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in position the of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. digital	B. personal	C. excellent	D. electric
2. A. similar	B. symbolic	C. effective	D. eternal
3. A. successful	B. cognitive	C. different	D. wonderful
4. A. efficient	B. exciting	C. distracting	D. portable
5. A. convenient	B. permanent	C. attractive	D. important
6. A. modernize	B. organize	C. indicate	D. continue
7. A. graduate	B. develop	C. consider	D. enable
8. A. concentrate	B. benefit	C. understand	D. mobilize
9. A. introduce	B. stimulate	C. recognize	D. emphasize
10. A. exercise	B. volunteer	C. calculate	D. interview

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. Personal ____ devices are useful for learning.
A. electric B. electrical C. electronic D. electronical

12. They're excellent learning ____. You can store information, take notes, write essays and do calculations.
A. equipments B. tools C. gadgets D. techniques

13. In English class yesterday, we had a discussion ____ different cultures.
A. around B. about C. for D. from

14. Mrs Dawson said that we were ____ our lesson in the library next Monday.
A. having B. making C. reading D. going

15. I really don't ____ the point of taking the exam when you are not ready for it.
A. take B. have C. mind D. see

16. If the examiner can't ____ sense of your writing, you'll get a low mark.
A. take B. bring C. make D. understand

17. I would prefer to go to university and do a ____ in International Studies, rather than start work.
A. certificate B. result C. degree D. qualification

18. My dad wants me to go university, but I'm in ____ minds about it.
A. my B. two C. some D. different

19. Most computers have enough ____ to store a vast amount of information.
A. database B. document C. memory D. word processor

20. You can't get into the Internet unless your computer has a(an) ____.
A. access B. terminal C. web page D. modem

21. Many people only use their computer as a ____. All they do is to write letters and reports on it.
A. word processor B. template C. document D. spreadsheet

22. The World Wide Web is made up of millions of ____ created by anybody from multi-media corporations to ordinary people like you and me.
A. newsgroups B. chatrooms C. users D. sites

23. On the web you can read ____ newspapers or magazines; you can watch videos, download music or buy anything.
A. virtual B. online C. digital D. offline

24. When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could hardly ____ a word - "hello", "goodbye", "thank you" was just about it!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell

25. I went to classes two evenings a week and I was surprised at how quickly I ____ progress.
A. had B. made C. did D. produced

26. I ____ a lot of new language from speaking with my host family and with other students from all over the world.
A. picked up B. took up C. made up D. saved up

27. Helen is much more confident with her English now. She can actually ____ a conversation with her teacher in English without difficulty.
A. keep B. do C. improve D. hold

28. If you're not sure what something means, ____ in your dictionary or use your electronic dictionary for help.
A. check up B. look up C. translate D. interpret

29. Whenever you hear a new word that you think is important, ____ in your notebook.
A. keep it down B. put it down C. write it down D. spell it down

30. She had to ____ her First Certificate Exam three times.
A. study B. take C. make D. do

31. I'm ____ for my English test tomorrow.
A. focusing B. meditating C. remembering D. revising

32. He'll have to ____ and work harder or he'll fail the exam.
A. pull his socks up B. polish his head
C. empty his washing basket D. stick his neck out

33. Sally always hands in her homework on time and buys the teacher small presents.The other children hate her. She's such a ____.
A. teacher's toy B. teacher's jewel C. teacher's pet D. teacher's sweet

34. Electronic devices are bad for your eyes, and ____ from electronics could harm your body and cause permanent damage.
A. wave B. radiation C. radiator D. emission

35. Like children elsewhere, children in the US have greatly benefited ____ modern technology.
A. of B. from C. in D. with

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

36. You can download free lessons and put them in your media player or other similar mobile devices. Then you can listen and study anywhere because these devices are <u>portable</u>.
A. affordable B. available C. feasible D. carriable

37. Personal electronic devices which <u>distract</u> students from their classwork are banned in most schools.
A. forbid B. prohibit C. divert D. neglect

38. <u>Permanent</u> damage to children's body may be caused by frequent contact with electronic devices.
A. Immediate B. Long-lasting C. Short-term D. Serious

39. If your smartphone rings in class, it will be very annoying and <u>disruptive</u>.
A. interruptive B. supportive C. discouraging D. confusing

40. For very young children, electronic devices may help <u>promote</u> listening and speaking skills.
A. advertise B. popularize C. discourage D. improve

41. Students who have access to <u>inappropriate</u> information, videos and pictures may spend many hours reading and watching, and forget about their projects or assignments.
A. fascinating B. tempting C. unsuitable D. illegal

42. People whose work involves using a computer for most of the day may suffer from chronic headaches.
A. suggests B. includes C. means D. contains

LIVEWORKSHEETS

43. One advantage of learning going digital is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.
A. online B. electric C. computer-based D. modernized

44. An interactive whiteboard is an electronic device that helps students learn English in a more stimulating way.
A. interest-arousing B. performance-enhancing
C. communication-promoting D. proficiency-raising

45. This new invention is useful in the classroom because it can engage students and provide them with opportunities to communicate meaningfully.
A. pull B. attract C. encourage D. participate

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

46. In my country, it is compulsory to go to school between the ages of five and sixteen.
A. necessary B. essential C. optional D. selective

47. Do you think that you pay enough attention in class? What have I been talking about?
A. neglect B. care C. notice D. consideration

48. Electronic dictionaries are now common in English classes. They can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic devices.
A. individual B. public C. private D. possessive

49. Being able to use computers and the Internet can lead to an improved quality of life.
A increased B. enhanced C. promoted D. deteriorated

50. It seems unthinkable today not to provide children with a decent education.
A. sufficient B. adequate C. deficient D. proper

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. “Who's that over there?" - "Oh, it's our new teacher, ____ just started work today."
A. that B. who he C. which he D. who

52. "Which CD did you get Marcus in the end?" – "I got him the one ____ said he really wanted to hear."
A. that B. who he C. whose D. which he

53. “Who did you send a Valentine's card to?" - "I'm not telling you, but it was someone ____ name begins with “B”.”
A. which B. who her C. whose D. whose her

54. "Have you seen Jason Green's latest film?" – "Is that the one in ____ joins the FBI?”
A. which he B. that he C. whom he D. which

55. "Why do you like Tania so much?” – “Well, she's one of the few people to ____ I can really talk."
A. which B. whom C. that D. who

56. "Why don't we go to Lionel's for dinner tonight?” - “Is that the new restaurant ____ has just opened on the other side of town?"
A. which B. where C. that it D. which it

57. "Could you lend me some money?" – "I'd like you to give me one good reason ____ I should."
A. that B. which C. why D. who

58. “What do you want to do this summer?” – “I think we should go somewhere ____ has plenty of sun and sand."
A. who B. where C. when D. that

59. Smartphones, laptops and tablets are the modern devices ____ have changed the way we think.
A. what B. Ø C. whose D. that

60. Students use smartphones to record their phone calls, ____ they later share with the class.
A. Ø B. that C. which D. whose

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61. A tablet is perfect for people ____ work is to draw and write.
A. who B. Ø C. which D. whose

62. You can access the Internet, download programs and information ____ can help you understand the material and widen your knowledge.
A. what B. that C. Ø D. who

63. There are sites ____ you can record your own voice and listen to yourself.
A. where B. when C. that D. which

64. My teacher, ____ has been teaching for 25 years, finds it hard to make use of electronic devices in her teaching.
A. she B. who she C. who D. whose

65. That media player, ____ I often use to practise my English, has some great apps.
A. Ø B. that C. what D. which

66. The interactive whiteboard involves students directly in work in front of the board, ____ most of them love.
A. that B. Ø C. which D. whose

67. Qualifications are exam results ____ prove you have reached a certain level.
A. which B. Ø C. that D. Both A and C

68. In the USA, a public school is a state school, ____ is run by the government and is free to attend.
A. that B. which C. who D. Ø

69. This is the book in ____ Foster describes his experience of the war.
A. that B. what C. where D. which

70. Isn't that Tim, the boy ____ father owns a huge yacht?
A. whose B. his C. which D. that

71. Tina gave her ticket to the concert to John, ____ then sold it to Nick.
A. which B. he C. who D. whom

72. "Which cinema did you go to?" – "The one they don't sell any popcorn!"
A. which B. where C. whom D. who

73. That's the actor ____ autograph I got last year.
A. whose B. who C. who's D. whom

74. The book ____ she's most famous is *Dance of the Dinosaur*.
A. in that B. to whom C. for which D. that

75. Student social life revolves around the Student Union, ____ is the large yellow building opposite the library.
A.Ø B. which C. that D. it

76. Mr Forbes teaches a class for students ____ native language is not English.
A. which B. who C. whose D. those who

77. I have just found the book ____.
A. you were looking for B. which you were looking
C. for that you were looking D. you were looking

78. I don't understand the assignment ____ the professor gave us last Monday.
A. which B. that C. Ø D. All are correct

79. Students ____ get below-average exam results do not have the best prospects.
A. whose B. who C. Ø D. All are correct

80. I live in a dormitory ____ residents come from many countries.
A. where B. which C. in where D. whose

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

81. Before I <u>came</u> to England, I <u>hadn't had</u> the opportunity to <u>speak to</u> people <u>their</u> native tongue is English.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A B C D

82. No one has said anything would persuade me to change my mind.A B C D

83. The woman sitting on the red chair is the person to who you must give this envelope.
A B C D

84. There are some teachers in our school try to improve the quality of teaching by making use of hi-tech devices.
A B C D

85. Modern children, who lives have become more and more dependent on electronic devices, find the
A B C
traditional way of teaching very dull and boring.
D

86. Smartphones and tablets which can be used as effective learning tools for children.
A B C D

87. What is the name of the girl that her mobile phone was stolen?
A B C D

88. A tablet is a mobile computer is also useful for language learning.
A B C D

89. Those want to improve their English can download free digital lessons from the Internet to study.
A B C D

90. Mr Peterson who has worked for the same school all his life, is retiring next month.
A B C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. "____ " _ "It means go very quickly."
A. How can you explain "rush"? B. How do you spell "rush"?
C. What does "rush" mean? D. What is the equivalent of "rush"?

92. "____" – "For" answers the question "How long" and "Since" answers the question "When".
A. What are the meanings of "for" and "since"?
B. What's the difference between "for" and "since"?
C. How to see the difference between "for" and "since"?
D. How similar are "for" and "since"?

93. "So, Sven, you've been learning English for ten years. That's a long time."-"____"
A. Yes, so what? I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
B. It's none of your business! I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
C. I suppose it is, but I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
D. Well, look at yourself first. I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.

94. "____" - "I think you must have the wrong number. There's no one of that name here."
A. Could I speak to Donald, please? B. Hi, who is that?
C. Hello. Is Martin speaking, please? D. A and C are correct.

95. "Do you mind if I make a phone call?" –"____"
A. Yes, of course. The phone's in the hall. B. No, of course not. The phone's in the hall.
C. It's my pleasure. The phone's in the hall. D. Never mind. The phone's in the hall.

96. "Shall I ring you later?" – "____"
A. No, you won't. Have you got my mobile number? B. Yes, you will. Have you got my mobile number?
C. Yes, but I may be out. Have you got my mobile number?

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D. No, I won't be home. Have you got my mobile number?

97. "____" - "No, it's all repeats again. Why can't they make some new programs for a change?"

A. Is there anything worth watching on the telly tonight? B. What's on TV tonight?

C. What's up tonight on TV?D. Is there a program on to watch tonight?

98. "___" – "I like to make notes during the lectures."

A. Do you like lectures? B. Which do you prefer: listening to lectures or reading books?

C. Is recording the lecture a good idea?D. How do you prefer to learn from lectures: making notes or recording?

99. "___" - "No, I don't live in an English-speaking country, so it's difficult for me to meet them."

A. Is it important to meet English speakers? B. Do you ever have any contact with English speakers?

C. Do you like living in an English-speaking country?D. Is it hard for you to meet English speakers?

100. "I don't support the use of smartphones and tablets in the classrooms." – "____"

A. Me, too. B. I don't, either. C. Me, neither. D. B and C are correct.

101." ____" - "I hate it, but I have to do it."

A. How do you feel about learning English? B. How do you learn English?

C. Is English important in your country? D. Is English easy to learn?

102. "I think electronic devices do wonders for language learners." – "____"

A. I couldn't agree more B. You're absolutely night.

C. Sure, I agree with you. D. All are correct.

103. "Hi, Sarah. What are you studying?" - "English, We have a test tomorrow" – "____"
"Thank you. I'm going to need it!"

A. Oh, really? B. Oh, good luck! C.Oh, lucky you. D. Oh, luckily.

104,"____" – "I'm afraid not. Can you explain it again?"

A. Does it make sense to you? B. Do I make myself understood?

C. Do you see what I mean? D. All are correct.

105. "May I use your tablet for a while, pleaser" – "____"

A. No way, It cost a fortune! B. I'm so sorry, I'm using it mysell.

C. Stay away from it! D. No, it's busy now.

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

A POWERFUL INFLUENCE

There can be no doubt at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. Parents are worried that children spend too much time playing on the Internet, hardly (106) ____ doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents are curious to find out why the Internet is so attractive, and they want to know if it can be (107) ____ for their children. Should parents be worried if their children are spending that much time (108) ____ their computers?

Obviously, if the children are bent over their computers for hours, (109) ____ in some game, instead of doing their homework, then something is wrong. Parents and children could decide how much use the child should (110) ____ of the Internet, and the child should give his or her (111) ____ that it won't interfere with homework. If the child is not (112) ____ to this arrangement, parents can take more drastic (113) ____.

Dealing with a child's use of the Internet is not much different from (114) ____ any other sort of bargain about behavior.

Any parent who is seriously alarmed about a child's behavior should make an appointment to (115) ____ the matter with a teacher. Spending time in front of the screen does not (116) ____ affect a child's performance at school. Even if the child is (117) ____ crazy about using the Internet, he or she is probably just going through a phase, and in a few months there will be something else to worry about!

106. A. always B. rarely C. never D. ever

LIVEWORKSHEETS

107. A. harming B. harmful C. hurting D. hurtful
108. A. staring at B. glancing at C. looking D. watching
109. A. supposed B. occupied C. involved D. absorbed
110. A. do B. have C. make D. create
111. A. word B. promise C. vow D. claim
112. A. holding B. sticking C. following D. accepting
113. A. rules B. procedures C. regulations D. steps
114. A. dealing B. negotiating C. having D. arranging
115. A. speak B. discuss C. talk D. debate
116. A. possibly B. necessarily C. probably D. consequently
117. A. absolutely B. more C. quite D. a lot

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

WHAT IS YOUR LEARNING STYLE?

If you find yourself learn better by making notes during the lecture, or when the teacher uses a new word, you want to see **it w**ritten immediately, then you are very likely to be a more **visual** learner. You prefer to see the written words. You learn by reading and writing. Visual learners often think in pictures. If you find a particular task or text difficult, look for sources that will suit your learning style, e.g. sources with illustrations, charts, tables, or videos.

If you prefer recording the lecture and listening again to taking notes, or you memorize something by repeating it aloud instead of writing it out several times, you are probably a more **auditory** learner. You prefer to learn by listening and speaking. Auditory learners often learn best from lectures, discussions, by reading aloud, and by listening to audio material.

However, it is probably that you, like most people, learn through a mixture of styles. Sometimes you may prefer to learn by reading, at other time by listening. Ask yourself which is the best style for the particular task you are doing.

118. Which of the following is probably NOT preferred by a visual learner?
A. reading aloud B. sources with illustrationsC. sources with videos D. making notes
119. What does the word "**it**" in paragraph 1 refer to?
A. the lecture B. the new word C. the note D. the written word
120. The word "**visual**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.
A. picturesque B. written C. illustrative D. seeable
121. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
A. Auditory learners hate taking notes. B. Auditory learners prefer listening to speaking.
C. Most people are auditory learners.D. When learning something by heart, an auditory learner prefers reading it out loud.
122. The word "**auditory**" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by ____.
A. discussive B. noisy C. audible D. recordable

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

BECOMING AN EFFECTIVE STUDENT

Learning how to study effectively is an essential skill for students in any discipline. There are six areas which are crucial to developing good study habits. Work on these and you will become an effective student.

Targets

Always set a realistic work target. Don't try to do too much. For example, plan to read one chapter of a book each evening rather than think about reading the whole book over the weekend. This kind of detailed, planned target is more effective than a **vague** commitment. It is sometimes helpful to tell your friends about your plan. This is a good incentive to keep you on target because they will know if you fail!

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Rewards

Develop a system of small rewards for your work. For example, stop for a cup of coffee or tea, or listen to a favorite piece of music after one hour's study, Rewarding yourself for keeping to your work plan will make you feel good about yourself.

Timing

Make sure you choose a suitable time to study, i.e. when it is quiet and when you are most'alert. Try to make this a regular, time-tabled part of your day. If you plan to start work at a certain time, say 7 pm, do not find reasons to put off getting started. You can watch a DVD later, and your emails are not urgent!

Quantity

A large task such as researching a new topic for an essay can be **daunting** - so daunting, in fact, that it can be difficult to sit down and make a start. Break the larger task down into several smaller ones. For example, make a list of questions that you will have to deal with in your essay, and then approach each question separately. This makes the work more manageable.

Notes and Learning styles

The books you are studying won't always present information in a way that suits your learning style. It is, therefore, worthwhile spending time making notes and organizing them in a way that suits you best. It is also a good idea to keep your notebooks neat and well-organized. This will make it much easier to retrieve information later.

Revision

Don't leave revision until the last moment. When you set your study targets, allow regular revision time. This is much more effective than trying to **cram** before an exam.

123. How does the writer think you can develop good study habits?

A. By setting a realistic work target B. By planning and considering your learning style

C. By revising your work on a regular basisD. By taking into account six important areas

124. Why is it a good idea to tell other people about your work plan?

A. They can help you develop a detailed target. B. They will be very helpful with your plan.

C. They will know if you do not stick to your plan, which motivates you to reach the target.

D. They will know how to help you avoid failing.

125. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "**vague**" in paragraph 2?

A. unrealistic B. inefficient C. unclear D. impractical

126. Timing includes all of the following EXCEPT ____.

A. you must be able to think clearly at the chosen time to study B. the best time to study is 7 p.m

C. the time to study should be made a routineD. don't delay getting started

127. How can a complicated piece of work be made easier?

A. Try to sit down and make a start anyway. B. Make a list of questions beforehand.

C. Divide the large task into manageable smaller segments.D. Manage the tasks one by one.

128. The word "**daunting**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. frightening B. demanding C. challenging D. discouraging

129. What is NOT the benefit of keeping good class or lecture notes?

A. The information is tailored to your learning style.

B. It enables you to find information quickly when needed.

C. The information is favorably organized to your liking.

D. You do not need to spend time on the books you are studying.

130. The most suitable phrase to replace the word "**cram**" in the last paragraph is ____.

A. study hard in a short time B. stay up late to study C. revise hastily D. revise overnight

Part VI. WRITING

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

131. Electronic dictionaries are now common in English classes. They can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device.

A. Electronic dictionaries which can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device are now common in English classes.

B. Electronic dictionaries, which can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device, are now common in English classes.

C. Electronic dictionaries, that can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device, are now common in English classes.

D. Electronic dictionaries can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device are now common in English classes.

132. Electronic devices are bad for your eyes. Their radiation is very harmful.

A. Electronic devices that their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.

B. Electronic devices which their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.

C. Electronic devices, whose radiation is very harmful, are bad for your eyes.

D. Electronic devices whose radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.

133. Electronic devices distract students from their studies. Students may play games, text, chat, and cheat.

A. Electronic devices distract students, who may play games, text, chat, and cheat, from their studies.

B. Electronic devices distract students who may play games, text, chat, and cheat from their studies.

C. Electronic devices distract students from their studies, who may play games, text, chat, and cheat.

D. Electronic devices distract students from their studies who may play games, text, chat, and cheat.

134. They may feel sad and bad about themselves. This might affect their performance at school.

A. They may feel sad and bad about themselves, this might affect their performance at school.

B. They may feel sad and bad about themselves which might affect their performance at school.

C. They may feel sad and bad about themselves, which might affect their performance at school.

D. They may feel sad and bad about themselves, that might affect their performance at school.

135. Nearly all speed reading courses have a “pacing element”. This timing device lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

A. Nearly all speed reading courses have a “pacing element” which is a timing device lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

B. Nearly all speed reading courses have a "pacing element” which is a timing device that lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

C. Nearly all speed reading courses have a "pacing element", a timing device that lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

D. Nearly all speed reading courses have a "pacing element", that is a timing device that lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

136. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p.m rate. You can comfortably understand at this rate.

A. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p.m rate, the rate which you can comfortably understand.

B. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p. m rate the rate at which you can comfortably understand.

C. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p.m rate, the rate which you can comfortably understand at.

D. B and C are correct.

137. Some students prefer a strict teacher. This teacher tells them exactly what to do.

A. Some students prefer a strict teacher, who tells them exactly what to do.

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B. Some students prefer a strict teacher who tells them exactly what to do.
C. Some students prefer a strict teacher, that tells them exactly what to do.
D. All are correct.

138. Many devices offer apps. These apps use voice recognition technology
A. Many devices offer apps whose use voice recognition technology.
B. Many devices offer apps, which use voice recognition technology.
C. Many devices offer apps which use voice recognition technology.
D. Many devices offer apps in which use voice recognition technology.

139. This is my new tablet. It uses the latest digital technology.
A. This is my new tablet that uses the latest digital technology.
B. This is my new tablet which uses the latest digital technology.
C. This is my new tablet, which uses the latest digital technology.
D. This is my new tablet, that uses the latest digital technology.

140. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools. These schools are largely co-educational.
A. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools, which are largely co-educational.
B. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools which are largely co-educational.
C. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools that are largely co educational.
D. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools where are largely co-educational.

LIVEWORKSHEETS