



MULTIPLE CHOICE PRACTICE TEST 1

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. I will try _____ the letter before I go home.
A. to finish typing
B. to finish to type
C. finishing typing
D. finishing to type
2. The teacher had us _____ most of the essays we _____.
A. to rewrite; have written
B. rewrite; had written
C. rewrote; had written
D. rewrite; write
3. Neither Jack nor his roommate _____ what the landlord is trying to say.
A. understands
B. understand
C. could be understanding
D. did not understand
4. The sooner you send us the information, _____ we can help you with your problem.
A. the best
B. quicker
C. the better
D. the longer
5. I _____ to have 20 guests at the anniversary, but just 8 relatives came.
A. have expected
B. expect
C. were expecting
D. had expected
6. Regina, _____ you have never met before, is a genius in painting.
A. that
B. who
C. whom
D. whomever
7. _____ her fame and success, some movie stars never forget their little hometown.
A. Because of
B. Instead of
C. On behalf of
D. In spite of
8. _____, I failed the driving test the third time. I have no other chance.
A. Luckily
B. Mainly
C. Supposedly
D. Unfortunately



9. The managers are holding a _____ view on a profitable contract in three months' time.
A. bright B. sanguine C. famous D. glorious
10. Now you can _____ many things, even insurance, on-line.
A. purchase B. reserve C. enroll D. sign
11. Among the environmental problems is the _____ waste disposal.
A. nucleus B. nuclei C. nuclear D. anti-nuclear
12. I like Jim, who is very good at _____ judgments.
A. doing B. giving C. getting D. making
13. – Thank you very much for your help! – _____
A. You're fine B. You're welcome C. OK, thanks D. Not at all
14. – How nice your dress is! – _____
A. I am glad you like it B. You are right
C. Not really D. Thank you

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

15. I found myself being drawn into another dreary argument.
A. lengthy B. proper C. boring D. deadly
16. The moth's habitat is being destroyed and it has nearly died out.
A. swept out B. outnumbered C. controlled D. become extinct



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

17. We were amazed at his expertise on the ski slopes.
A. inexperience B. skillfulness C. patience D. ignorance
18. Though no one wanted to talk about the reason why Mark left, his wife was explicit about it.
A. direct B. distinct C. evasive D. unclear

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

19. A. rat B. rash C. pale D. format
20. A. fortune B. question C. chilly D. chorus
21. A. immense B. please C. nice D. mess
22. A. relaunch B. relative C. repeat D. relate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

23. Where unemployment (A) and crime are highly (B), it can be assumed (C) that the latter (D) is due to the former.
24. You can easily (A) find the (B) gadgets advertised (C) on TV set (D) in this supermarket.
25. Half way (A) through the concert, I fell asleep knocked (B) my head against (C) the chair in front (D).



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

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today **emerged** around 1350, after having incorporated many **elements** of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small **enclaves** of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities **proliferated**, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, **constituting** the largest number of nonnative users than any other language in the world.

26. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The number of nonnative users of English
- B. The French influence on the English language
- C. The expansion of English as an international language
- D. The use of English for science and technology



27. The word '**emerged**' means _____.
A. appeared B. failed C. frequented D. engaged
28. The word '**elements**' is most similar to _____.
A. declaration B. features C. curiosities D. customs
29. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?
A. In 1066 B. Around 1350 C. Before 1600 D. After 1600
30. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world except _____.
A. the slave trade B. the Norman invasion
C. missionaries D. colonization
31. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today?
A. A quarter million B. Half a million
C. 350 million D. 700 million



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

In the exploration of the linguistic life circle, it is apparent that it is much more difficult to learn a second language in adulthood than a first language in childhood. Most adults never completely master a foreign language, especially in phonology – hence the foreign accent. Their development often ‘fossilizes’ into permanent error patterns that no teaching or correction can undo. Of course there are great individual differences, which depend on effort, attitudes, amount of exposure, quality of teaching, and plain talent, but there seems to be a **cap** for the best adults in the best circumstances.

Many explanations have been advanced for children’s superiority: they exploit the simplified, repetitive conversation between parents and children, make errors unself-consciously, are more motivated to communicate, like to conform, are not **set** in their ways, and have no first language to interfere. But some of these accounts are unlikely, based on what is known about how language acquisition works. Recent evidence is calling these social and motivation explanations into doubt. Holding every other factor constant, a key factor stands out: sheer age.

Systematic evidence comes from the psychologist Elissa Newport and her colleagues. They tested Korean and Chinese-born students at the University of Illinois **who** had spent at least ten years in the U.S. . The immigrants were given a list of 276 simple

English sentences, half of them containing some grammatical error. The immigrants who came to the U.S. between the ages of three and seven performed identically to American-born students. Those who arrived between the ages of 8 and 15 did worse the later they arrived, and those who arrived between 17 and 39 did the worst of all, and showed huge variability unrelated their age of arrival.



32. The passage mainly discusses _____.
A. adult differences in learning a foreign language
B. children's ability to learn a language
C. the age factor in learning languages fast
D. Research into language acquisition
33. From the passage, it can be inferred that 'phonology' is the study of _____.
A. the grammar of a language
B. the rules of a language
C. the vocabulary of a language
D. the sound system of a language
34. The word '**cap**' is closest in meaning to _____.
A. prize
B. limit
C. covering
D. level
35. According to the passage, young children learn languages quickly for all of the following reasons EXCEPT _____.
A. they make many mistakes
B. they want to talk
C. their approach is flexible
D. they frequently repeat words
36. In the experiment in the passage, the psychologists discovered _____.
A. most students had lived in the U.S. for more than ten years
B. older students were unable to learn English
C. young students learn English best
D. students who arrived late were worst of all
37. The word '**who**' refers to _____.
A. Elissa Newport
B. Koreans
C. students
D. colleagues
38. According to the passage, what was the purpose of examining a sample number of immigrants?
A. To compare different age groups.
B. To detect differences in nationalities.
C. To confirm different language characteristics.
D. To measure the use of grammar.



39. The word 'set' is closest in meaning to _____.

A. fixed

B. changed

C. stable

D. formed

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Most people enjoy looking for (40)_____ in street markets. It can be very enjoyable walking around the stalls, among the crowds of (41)_____, and trying to spend as little as possible. Of course it depends on the market. In fruit and vegetable markets, there is usually a wide variety of fresh produce, but it may not be cheap. There may be goods at reduced prices at the end of the day, (42)_____. Clothes market can be a problem, as it is difficult to try on new clothes in the open air. My favorite are antique markets, where though there is not much likelihood of finding valuable objects which are also cheap, you can enjoy yourself looking at all the things for sale. Whatever kind of market you look (43)_____, and whether you buy things or not, you usually (44)_____ up feeling completely (45)_____ out. Still, it is an interesting way of shopping.

40. A. cheap

B. sale

C. expense

D. bargains

41. A. shoppers

B. customers

C. clients

D. passers

42. A. instead

B. indeed

C. in fact

D. however

43. A. round

B. for

C. up

D. out

44. A. bring

B. come

C. put

D. end

45. A. figured

B. made

C. worn

D. gone



Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

46. I last saw him in 1998.
A. I didn't see him since 1998. B. It is in 1998 that I saw him.
C. I haven't seen him since 1998. D. It has been 1998 since I saw him.
47. They say that the doctor has made a serious mistake.
A. The doctor is said that he has made a serious mistake.
B. It is said that the doctor has been made a serious mistake.
C. The doctor is said to have made a serious mistake.
D. The doctor is said to make a serious mistake.
48. My shoes need cleaning.
A. I need to clean my shoes. B. I have to clean my shoes.
C. Cleaning is needed for my shoes. D. I need to have my shoes cleaned.
49. You ought to make up your mind now.
A. It is time you made up your mind. B. Making up your mind is necessary.
C. You should have made up your mind. D. It is possible to make up your mind.
50. She is the most intelligent woman I have ever met.
A. I have never met a more intelligent woman than her.
B. She is not as intelligent as the women I have ever met.
C. I have ever met such an intelligent woman.
D. She is more intelligent than I.