PRACTICE 8

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

Question 1. A. failed B. reached C. absorbed D. solved

Question 2. A. develops B. takes C. laughs D. volumes

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

Question 3. A. deafness B. arrange C. absorb D. exhaust

Question 4. A. dedicate B. sensible C. treatment D. employment

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

Question 5. Smoking has been **banned** in public places in some countries.

A. made illegal B. limited C. restricted D. given way

Question 6. During the earthquake, a lot of buildings **collapsed**, which killed thousands of people.

A. went off accidentally B. fell down unexpectedly C. exploded suddenly D. erupted violently

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

Question 7. Unless the two signatures are **identical ,** the bank won't honor the check.

A. different B. genuine C. fake D. similar

Question 8. Constant correction by a teacher is often **counterproductive**, as the student may become afraid to speak at all.

A. desolate B. productive C. barren D. effective

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

Question 9. Woman were denied the right to own property and participate in public life.

A. Woman B. the right C. and D. in public life

Question 10. Bill is often late for class, which makes his teachers angrily.

A. is B. for C. which D. angrily

Question 11. Books with good stories are often described like food for thought.

A. with B. are C. described D. like

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

Question 12. Although he tried to hide it, it was..... that Peter didn't like his birthday present.

A. foolish B. basic C. obvious D. vigorous

Question 13. Environmental groups try to stop farmers from using harmful .....on their crops.

A. economy B. articulate C. investments D. chemicals

Question 14. If you .....too much on study, you will get tired and stressed.

A. concentrate B. develop C. organize D. complain

Question 15. The bus only stops here to .....passengers.

A. alight B. get on C. get off D. pick up

Question 16. Everyone has their .....which are hardly recognized by themselves.

A. limit B. limited C. limitation D. limitations

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Question 17. In order to .....their goals in college, students need to invest the maximum amount of time, money, and energy in their studies.

A. achieve B. catch C. establish D. manage

Question 18. the students in my class enjoy taking part in social activities.

A. Most B. Most of C. Many D. The number of

Question 19. Vehicles also account .....air pollution in the cities.

A. on B. at C. for D. in

Question 20. The people .....for the bus in the rain are getting wet.

A. waiting B. to wait C. waited D. wait

Question 21. I take .....everything I said about Tom. I realize now that it wasn't true.

A. on B. over C. in D. back

Question 22. Hey, you .....at the computer all day. You should really take a break now.

A. were sitting B. have been sitting C. have sit D. have sat

Question 23. A lot of money .....on advertising every year.

A. spend B. is spent C. are spent D. spends

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete the following exchanges.

Question 24. "I think the pants are a little big." - " ....."

A. Are they big enough? B. You should get a bigger pair. C. Yes, maybe a little. D. Yes, they are not big at all.

Question 25. "What does this thing do?" - " ....."

A. I think it's a waste of money B. It peels potatoes. C. It sure does. D. I can use it well.

Mark A,B,C,orD to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

Question 26. Who made you work so hard yesterday?

A.Who forced you to work so hard yesterday? B.Why did you work so hard yesterday?

C.What made you work so hard yesterday? D.How could you work so hard yesterday?

Question 27. We stayed in that hotel despite the noise.

A.Despite the hotel is noisy, we stayed there. B.We stayed in the noisy hotel and we liked it.

C.No matter how noisy the hotel was, we stayed there. D.Because of the noise, we stayed in the hotel.

Question 28. She is studying not only English but also French.

A.She is studying both English and French. B.English and French are her favorite subjects.

C.She likes both English and French. D.She isn't studying English, but she is studying French.

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

Question 29. Mary was sick. She didn't leave the meeting until it ended.

A.In spite of the fact that Mary's sickness, she didn't leave the meeting until it ended.

B.Mary didn't leave the meeting until it ended despite she was sick.

C.When the meeting ended, Mary left because she was sick.

D.Though sick, Mary didn't leave the meeting until it ended.

Question 30. He wanted to give the ball a powerful kick. He used the top of his foot.

A.He gave the ball a powerful kick to use the top of his foot.

B.Using the top of his foot, he kicked a powerful ball.

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C.He used the top of his foot to give the ball a powerful kick.

D.What he wants to do is give the ball a powerful kick and use the top of his foot.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 31 to 35.

SHOPPING MALLS

Victor Gruen, an American architect, revolutionized shopping in the 1950s by creating the type of shopping centre that we now call a shopping mall.

Gruen's (31) .....was to provide a pleasant, quiet and spacious shopping environment with large car parks, which usually meant building in the suburbs. He also wanted people to be able to shop in all kinds of weather. He (32)..... ,on using building designs that he knew people would feel comfortable with, but placed them in landscaped 'streets' that were entirely enclosed and often covered with a curved glass roof. This was done to (33).....some of the older shopping arcades of city centres, but while these housed' only small speciality shops, Gruen's shopping malls were on a much grander scale.

Access to the whole shopping mall was gained by using the main doors, which (34) .....the shopping 'streets' from the parking areas outside. As there was no need to keep out bad weather, shops no longer needed windows and doors, and people could wander (35) .....from shop to shop. In many cities, shopping malls now contain much more than just shops; cinemas, restaurants and other forms of entertainment are also growing in popularity.

Question 31.	A direction	B. aim	C. search	D.view
Question 32.	A insisted	B. demanded	C. requested	D. emphasized
Question 33.	A model	B. imitate	C. repeat	D. shadow
Question 34.	A disconnected	B. withdrew	C. separated	D. parted
Question 35.	A freely	B.loosely	C. simply	D. entirely

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42.

As heart disease continues to be the number-one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the potential risk factors that **trigger** heart attacks. High-fat diets and "life in the fast lane" have long been known to contribute to the high **incidence** of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be Significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, for example, appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather, and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more **susceptible** to heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning phenomenon in the mid-1980, and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate, and concentration of heart stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of8:00 AM. and 10:00 AM.

In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of further comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

Question 36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

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A. seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks B. cardiology in the 1980s

C. risk factors in heart attacks D. diet and stress as factors in heart attacks

Question 37. The word "**trigger**" as used in line 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A affect B. cause C. encounter D. involve

Question 38. Which of the following could best replace the word "**incidence**" as used in line 3?

A factor B. rate C. chance D. increase

Question 39. The phrase "**susceptible** to" in line 8 could best be replaced by

A affected by B. prone to C. aware of D. accustomed

Question 40. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a possible cause of many heart attacks?

A decreased blood flow to the heart B. increased blood pressure

C. increase in hormones D. lower heart rate

Question 41. Which ofthe following is NOT cited as a possible risk factor?

A having a birthday B. being under stress C. getting married D. eating fatty foods

Question 42. Which of the following does the passage infer?

A. We have not identified many risk factors associated with heart attacks.

B.We now fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.

C.We do not fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks

D.We recently began to study how risk factors trigger heart attacks.

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 from 43 to 50

Since the dawn of time, people have found ways to communicate with one another. Smoke signals and tribal drums were some of the earliest forms of communication. Letters, carried by birds or by humans on foot or on horseback, made it possible for people to communicate larger amounts of information between two places.

The telegram and telephone set the stage for more modern means of communication. With the invention of the cellular phone, communication itself has become mobile. For you, a cell phone is probably just a device that you and your friends use to keep in touch waith family and friends, take pictures, play games, or send text message. The definition of a cell phone is more specific: it is a hand-held wireless communication device that sends and receives signals by way of small special areas called cells.

Walkie - talkies, telephones and cell phones are **duplex** communication devices: They make it possible for two people to talk to each other. Cell phones and walkie-talkies are different from regular phones because they can be used in many different locations. A walkie-talkie is sometimes called a half-duplex communication device because only one person can talk at a time. A cell phone is a full-duplex device because it uses both frequencies at the same time. A walkie-talkie has only one channel. A cell phone has more than a thousand channels. A walkie- talkie can transmit and receive signals across a distance of about a mile. A cell phone can transmit and receive signals over hundreds of miles. In 1973, an electronic company called Motorola hired Martin Cooper to work on wireless communication. Motorola and Bell Laboratories (now AT& T) were in a race to invent the first portable communication device. Martin Cooper won the race and became the inventor of the cell phone. On April 3, 1973, Cooper made the first cell phone call to his opponent at AT& T while walking down the streets of New York city. People on the sidewalks **gazed** at Cooper in amazement. Cooper's phone was called A Motorola Dyna-Tac. It weighed a whopping 2.5 pounds (as compared to today's cell phones that weigh as little as 3 or 4 ounces).

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After the invention of his cell phone, Cooper began thinking of ways to make the cell phone available to the general public. After a decade, Motorola introduced the first cell phone for commercial use. The early cell phone and its service were both expensive. The cell phone itself cost about $3, 500. In 1977, AT & T constructed a cell phone system and **tried it out** in Chicago with over 2,000 customers. In 1981, a second cellular phone system was started in the Washington, D.C and Baltimore area. It took nearly 37 years for cell phones to become available for general public use. Today, there are more than sixty million cell phone customers with cell phones producing over thirty billion dollars per years.

Question 43. What is the main idea of the passage?

A.the increasing number of people using cell phone B.the difference between cell phones and telephones

C.the history of a cell phone D.how Cooper competed with AT& T

Question 44. What definition is true of a cell phone?

A. The first product of two famous corporation B. A hand-held wireless corprnunication device

C. Something we use just for playing games D. A version of walkie-talkie

Question 45. The word "**duplex**" is closest meaning to .....

A. having two parts B. quick C. modern D. having defects

Question 46. To whom did Cooper make his first cell phone call?

A. his assistant at Motorola B. a person on New York street

C. a member of Bell Laboratories D. the director of his company

Question 47. How heavy is the first cell phone compared to today's cell phones?

A. ten times as heavy as B. as heavy as C. much lighter D. 2 pounds heavier

Question 48. When did AT& T widely start their cellular phone system?

A. in 2001 B. in 1977 C. in 1981 D. 37 years after their first design

Question 49. What does the word "**gazed**" mean?

A. looked with admiration B.angrilylooked C. glanced D. started conversation

Question 50. The phrase "**tried it out**" refers to .....

A. made effort to sell the cell-phone B. reported on AT& T

C. tested the cell-phone system D. introduced the cell-phone system

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