

ENGLISH TEST 3

Full name: _____

Group: _____

I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose stress pattern is different from the others'.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. recognise | B. abundant | C. donation | D. successful |
| 2. A. appreciate | B. associate | C. psychology | D. necessary |
| 3. A. recorder | B. government | C. location | D. important |
| 4. A. overseas | B. volunteer | C. discover | D. engineer |
| 5. A. invasion | B. foundation | C. brotherly | D. investment |

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others'.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>bl</u> ock | B. <u>h</u> otel | C. <u>h</u> oliday | D. <u>c</u> rop |
| 2. A. <u>pl</u> astic | B. <u>v</u> alley | C. <u>r</u> elax | D. <u>ar</u> range |
| 3. A. <u>r</u> esort | B. <u>d</u> esert | C. <u>s</u> ea <u>s</u> ide | D. <u>v</u> isit |
| 4. A. <u>m</u> ountain | B. <u>c</u> ountry | C. <u>t</u> ouch <u>d</u> own | D. <u>c</u> ousin |
| 5. A. <u>off</u> icer | B. <u>d</u> elicious | C. <u>b</u> icycle | D. <u>d</u> ecide |

III. Choose the word/phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.

- Don't be _____ by misleading advertisements.
A. taken in B. fooled around C. put out D. give out
- After the investigation, the accident was put _____ to human mistake.
A. out B. down C. up D. in
- We took _____ of the fine weather and spent the day on the beach.
A. advantage B. chance C. occasion D. effect
- When the police investigate a crime, they _____ evidence such as fingerprints, hair, or clothing.
A. look after B. look for C. look up for D. look into
- "It's so noisy here. Let's go somewhere else, _____?"
A. will we B. shall we C. aren't we D. do we
- Is English the most popular language _____ in the world?
A. be spoken B. to speak C. to be spoken D. speaking
- Alison would earn \$ 30,000 a year, _____ she to be offered the job.
A. should B. were C. would D. can
- What you've said is wrong, _____?
A. haven't you B. isn't it C. aren't you D. hasn't it
- So much _____ that we couldn't recognize her.
A. she has changed B. she changed C. has she changed D. had she changed
- She didn't find learning English easy, and it was _____ that she improved her English.
A. only studying very hard B. only by studying very hard
C. only with studying hard D. only studying hard later
- Do you usually _____ your notes before class?
A. go over B. look off C. come into D. take in
- I had to stand _____ for the boss while she went _____.
A. of / round B. up / over C. in / away D. on / ahead
- Don't worry, the pain should wear _____ fairly soon. You will get _____ your illness.
A. on / through B. off / over C. for / with D. in / for
- Whenever I lit a cigarette, my wife said, " _____ it out! You cannot smoke in the house."
A. Put B. Turn C. Light D. Hand

7. Despite its small size, the Indian Ocean is as deep as Atlantic Ocean.

A B C D

8. The manager first talked about staffing policy and then went on talking about the budget.

A B C D

9. The New York City subway system is a longest underground railroad operating in the world.

A B C D

10. The amount of women earning Master's Degrees has risen sharply in recent years.

A B C D

V. 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.

Simply being bilingual does not qualify someone to interpret. Interpreting is not only a mechanical process of **converting** one sentence in language A into the same sentence in language B. **Rather**, it is a complex art in which thoughts and idioms that have no obvious counterparts from tongue to tongue - or words that have several meanings must be quickly transformed in such a way that the message is clearly and accurately expressed to the listener.

At one international conference, an American speaker said, "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear", which meant nothing to the Spanish audience. The interpretation was, "A monkey in a silk dress is still a monkey" - an idiom the Spanish understood and that expressed the same idea.

There are 2 kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and consecutive. **The former**, sitting in a separated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference, speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting what a foreign language speaker says - actually a sentence behind. Consecutive interpreters are the ones most international negotiations use. They are employed for smaller meetings without sound booths and headphones. Consecutive interpretation also requires two-person teams. A foreign speaker says his piece while the interpreter, using a special shorthand, takes notes and during a pause, tells the client what was said.

1. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To explain the scope of interpreting.
- B. To differentiate between simultaneous and consecutive interpreters.
- C. To state the qualifications of an interpreter.
- D. To point out the importance of an interpreter.

2. The author implies that most people have the opinion that the skill of interpreting is _____.

- A. simpler than it really is
- B. very complex and demanding
- C. highly valued and admired
- D. based on principles of business

3. The example "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" is used to _____.

- A. show the differences in language A and language B
- B. stress the importance of word for word translation
- C. emphasize the need for translation of the meaning of what is said
- D. point out the difference in attributes of animals in English and Spanish

4. A precondition of being a translator is _____.

- A. being a linguist
- B. being bilingual
- C. being able to use high-tech equipment
- D. working well with people

5. Which of the following would a consecutive interpreter be used for?

- A. A business transaction between 2 foreign speakers.
- B. A large meeting of many nations.
- C. A translation of a foreign book.
- D. An interpretation of a major literary work.

6. What would a simultaneous interpreter be most in need of?

- A. A dictionary or phrase book.
- B. Advanced technical style in writing.

- C. Headphones and a booth. D. Shorthand skills and a notepad.
7. What is a difference mentioned between a simultaneous interpreter and a consecutive interpreter?
- A. The money they are paid. B. The size of group with whom they work.
C. Their proficiency in the language. D. The type of dictionary they use.
8. The word “**converting**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. understanding B. concluding C. reading D. changing
9. The phrase “**The former**” in the passage refers to _____.
A. the conference B. the booth
C. simultaneous interpreters D. consecutive interpreters
10. The word “**Rather**” in the passage means nearly the same as _____.
A. in general B. as a result C. in brief D. in contrast

V. 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.

Did you know that 75% of the world’s mail is written in English? Believe it or not it’s true that English is the international language for politicians, businessmen, pilots, medical experts and so many other people. English has (1)_____ a doubt become the global language.

You will be able to (2)_____ in nearly all parts of the world if you can speak English. And even in quite far away places, like China, the number of English students has been (3)_____ not only in schools but also as a way to spend your free time.

We could name several reasons why English has become an international language but we will only give the two (4)_____ important ones – on the one hand the grammar is much easier than the grammar of other major languages; on the other hand English is the official language (5)_____ in many countries all over the world.

English is the mother (6)_____ used by approximately four hundred million people in the British Isles, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But that’s not all; we shouldn’t (7)_____ that in many areas in Africa and Asia - that were once British colonies - English is still a common language.

But Europe is no different. English is spoken (8)_____ you go and there will always be someone who speaks English more or less fluently and always with a (9)_____ pronunciation. Just for that fact, you could say that speaking English may be considered quite useful these days, if you really want to communicate freely with the world, overcoming the (10)_____ barriers. English is quite surely your passport language.

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|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. between | B. over | C. below | D. without |
| 2. A. communicate | B. immigrate | C. understand | D. pronounce |
| 3. A. stopping | B. raising | C. growing | D. working |
| 4. A. many | B. most | C. much | D. more |
| 5. A. thought | B. invented | C. listened | D. spoken |
| 6. A. tongue | B. nature | C. shoulder | D. house |
| 7. A. estimate | B. forget | C. observe | D. settle |
| 8. A. whatever | B. however | C. whoever | D. wherever |
| 9. A. native | B. original | C. different | D. common |
| 10. A. linguistic | B. politic | C. economic | D. historic |

VI. Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is closest in meaning to the sentence given.

1. I think Maria is likely to win the competition.
- A. In my opinion, there is little likelihood of Maria’s winning the competition.
B. If you ask me, Maria is in with a chance of winning the competition.
C. I’m not sure whether Maria stands a chance of winning the competition

- D. I believe that Maria has an outside chance of winning the competition.
2. I didn't like my boss from the very first moment I met her.
- A. My boss and I have been on good terms since we first met
- B. In fact, I resent my boss being openly hostile to me
- C. My boss was not complimentary about my work when I met her
- D. When I met my boss, I took an instantaneous dislike to her
3. George is better than everyone else at creating believable characters.
- A. Everyone else is superior to George in terms of creating believable characters.
- B. George's no match for everyone else regarding creating believable characters.
- C. He is second to none when it comes to creating believable characters.
- D. As far as creating believable characters is concerned, George is a respectable expert.
4. Jack got really hungry while he was training in the gym.
- A. Jack worked up an appetite during his training session in the gym.
- B. After the gym time, Jack felt so hungry that he could eat a horse
- C. Having worked out relentlessly in the gym, Jack was starving.
- D. Due to his hunger during the gym time, Jack stopped training for a while.
5. Monica said she'd bought the item without thinking carefully about it.
- A. Monica thought twice before her decision to buy the item.
- B. Monica didn't regret her impetuous decision to buy the item
- C. Monica took the item into adequate consideration before buying it.
- D. Monica admitted to having made the purchase on impulse

--THE END--