



PRACTICE TEST 9B

Date: 31/03/2023

PART ONE: PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

1. A. supposed <u>ed</u> ly	B. marked <u>ed</u> ly	C. alleg <u>ed</u> ly	D. determined <u>ed</u> ly
2. A. end <u>ure</u>	B. fea <u>ture</u>	C. proce <u>ture</u>	D. meas <u>ure</u>
3. A. com <u>plete</u>	B. com <u>mand</u>	C. com <u>nmon</u>	D. com <u>mu</u> nity
4. A. comb <u>b</u>	B. clim <u>b</u>	C. debt <u>b</u>	D. cab <u>le</u>
5. A. neig <u>h</u> bour	B. height <u>h</u>	C. sleigh <u>h</u>	D. weight <u>h</u>

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others

1. A. possibility	B. disappointed	C. manufacture	D. instrument
2. A. environment	B. mystery	C. contribute	D. terrific
3. A. deficiency	B. psychology	C. ecological	D. competitor
4. A. recommend	B. difficulty	C. admirable	D. document
5. A. encouragement	B. interviewer	C. acknowledge	D. miraculously

PART TWO: LEXICO-GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences

1. Only after the atomic bomb _____ and development in the air travel _____, _____ science fiction really become popular.

A. had created/ had taken off/ was B. had been created/ had been taken off/ has
 C. had been created/ had taken off/ did D. had been created/ / had taken off/ had

2. We've bought some _____ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away.

A. adapting B. adjusting C. bending D. folding

3. I don't think she can get her message _____ to the students. She seems too nervous.

A. across B. around C. out D. over

4. _____, it is obvious that the whole thing was a waste of time and effort.

A. None of us wanted to go in the first place
 B. Staff meetings are often boring and have no apparent point to them
 C. Since the results were far more satisfactory than anyone had expected
 D. Seeing that we couldn't solve anything in the end

5. There are ____ words in English having more than one meaning. Pay close attention to this fact.

A. a large many B. quite many C. a great many D. quite a lot

6. This car has many features including _____.

A. stereo, safety devices, air condition, and it saves gas
 B. good music, safety devices, air conditioning, and gas
 C. stereo, safety devices, air conditioned, and good gas
 D. stereo, safety devices, air conditioning, and low gas mileage

7. Round and round _____.

A. the wheels of the engine went B. did the wheels of the engine go

g. _____ (10. Rank) as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created.

III. Give the correct form of the word in each of the following brackets. (1.5 pt)

It was not so long ago that we dealt with colleagues through face-to-face (1. INTERACT) _____ and with counterparts and customers by phone or letter. But the world of communication has undergone a dramatic transformation, not for all the good. Email, while (2. DOUBT) _____ a swift means of communication providing your server is fully (3. FUNCTION) _____ and that the address you have contains no (4. ACCURATE) _____ has had a (5. SIGNIFY) _____ effect on certain people's behaviour, both at home and business. For those people, the use of email has become irresistibly (6. ADDICT) _____ to the extent that it is (7. THREAT) _____ their mental and physical health. Addicts spend their day (8. COMPULSION) _____ checking for email and have a (9. TEND) _____ to panic if their server goes down. It is estimated that one in six people spend four hours a day sending and receiving messages, the equivalent to more than two working days a week. The negative effect on (10. PRODUCE) _____ is something employers are well aware of.

PART THREE: READING

I. Read the following passage and choose the option that indicates the correct answer to each of the following questions.

In the United States in the early 1800's, individual state governments had more **effect** on the economy than did the federal government. States chartered manufacturing, banking, mining, and transportation firms and participated in the construction of various internal improvements such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads. The states encouraged internal improvements in two **distinct** ways; first, by actually establishing state companies to build such improvements; second, by providing part of the capital for mixed public-private companies setting out to make a profit.

In the early nineteenth century, state governments also engaged in a surprisingly large amount of direct regulatory activity, including extensive licensing and inspection programs. Licensing targets reflected both similarities and differences between the economy of the nineteenth century and that of today: in the nineteenth century, state regulation through licensing fell especially on peddlers, innkeepers, and retail merchants of various kinds. The perishable commodities of trade generally came under state inspection, and such important frontier staples as lumber and gunpowder were also subject to state control. Finally, state governments experimented with direct labor and business regulation designed to help the individual laborer or consumer, including **setting** maximum limits on hours of work and restrictions on price-fixing by businesses.

Although the states dominated economic activity during this period, the federal government was not inactive. Its goals were the facilitation of western settlement and the development of native industries. Toward these **ends**, the federal government pursued several courses of action. It established a national bank to stabilize banking activities in the country and, in part, to provide a supply of relatively easy money to the frontier, where it was greatly needed for settlement. It permitted access to public western lands on increasingly easy terms, culminating in

the Homestead Act of 1862, by which title to land could be claimed on the basis of residence alone. Finally, it set up a system of tariffs that was basically protectionist in effect, although maneuvering for position by various regional interests produced frequent changes in tariff rates throughout the nineteenth century.

1. *What does the passage mainly discuss?*

- A. States's rights versus federal rights.
- B. The participation of state governments in railroad, canal, and turnpike construction.
- C. The roles of state and federal governments in the economy of the nineteenth century.
- D. Regulatory activity by state governments.

2. *The word "effect" in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. value
- B. argument
- C. influence
- D. restraint

3. *All of the following are mentioned in the passage as areas that involved state governments in the nineteenth century EXCEPT _____.*

- A. mining
- B. banking
- C. manufacturing
- D. higher education

4. *The word "distinct" in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. separate
- B. innovative
- C. alarming
- D. provocative

5. *It can be inferred from the first paragraph that in the nineteenth century canals and railroads were _____.*

- A. built with money that came from the federal government
- B. much more expensive to build than they had been previously
- C. built predominantly in the western part of the country
- D. sometimes built in part by state companies

6. *The regulatory activities of state governments included all of the following EXCEPT _____.*

- A. licensing of retail merchants
- B. inspecting materials used in turnpike maintenance
- C. imposing limits on price-fixing
- D. control of lumber

7. *The word "setting" in bold in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. discussing
- B. analyzing
- C. establishing
- D. avoiding

8. *The word "ends" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. benefits
- B. decisions
- C. services
- D. goals

9. *According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Homestead Act of 1862?*

- A. It made it increasingly possible for settlers to obtain land in the West.
- B. It was a law first passed by state governments in the West.
- C. It increased the money supply in the West.
- D. It established tariffs in a number of regions.

10. *Which of the following activities was the responsibility of the federal government in the nineteenth century?*

- A. Control of the manufacture of gunpowder.
- B. Determining the conditions under which individuals worked.
- C. Regulation of the supply of money.
- D. Inspection of new homes built on western lands.

II. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

The British are widely (1) _____ to be a very polite nation, and in (2) _____ respects this is true. An Italian journalist once commented of the British that they need (3) _____ fewer than four "thank you" merely to buy a bus ticket. The first, from the bus conductor means, "I'm here." The second accompanies the handing over of the money. The third, again from the conductor, (4) _____ "Here is your ticket.", and then the passenger utters a final one as he accepts the tickets. Such transactions in most (5) _____ parts of the world are usually conducted in total silence. In sharp contrast to this excessive politeness with strangers, the British are strangely lacking (6) _____ ritual phrases for social interaction. The exhortation "Good appetite", uttered in so (7) _____ other languages to fellow-diners before a meal, does not exist in English. The nearest equivalent – *Enjoy your dinner!* – is said only by people who will not be partaking of the meal in question. What's more, the British (8) _____ happiness to their friends or acquaintances only at the start of a new year and at (9) _____ such as birthdays, (10) _____ the Greeks routinely wish all and sundry a "good week" or a "good month".

Your answers:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

PART FOUR: WRITING**I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.**

1. If the work is finished by lunchtime, you can go home.

→ **Get** _____

2. You haven't done your work, have you?

→ **It's about** _____

3. The fourth time he asked her to marry him, she accepted.

→ **Only on his** _____

4. He said that he had won as a result of good luck.

→ **He attributed** _____

5. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.

→ **That takes me** _____

6. People rumour that he is rich but stingy.

→ **What** _____

7. Such a ridiculous proposal isn't worth serious consideration.

→ **There is** _____

8. Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh.

→ **The very** _____

9. We cannot see animals in a vast area after the forest fire.

→ **There is an** _____

10. The staff hated Frank's new policies so intensely that they went on strike.

→ **So intense** _____