# TS10A- PRACTICE TEST 60

## II. Grammar and reading:

**Part 1:** *Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences below (1.0 p)*

1. By the time the police arrived, the two men (**disappear**) ……
2. I look forward to (**hear**) …….... from you as soon as possible.
3. She looks as if he (**be**) ……..…. from another planet.
4. Each of these four brothers (**be**) ……..…. very different from others.
5. Why do you keep looking back? Are you afraid of (**follow**) ….....….....……?
6. Should Mr. George have money, he (**buy**).....a new dictionary.
7. Our classmates couldn't help (**laugh**) ….....when they heard the teacher's funny story.
8. This kitchen needs (**repair**) ……..... as quickly as possible.
9. If they had revised the lessons carefully, they ( **not/fail**) ……..…….. the exam.
10. I would rather (**not/watch**) ……..……..……..…. television.

**Part 2:** *Fill in each gap in each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets (1.0 p)*

1. I really don't think he has the ……. to do this job. (able)
2. The professor explained his idea with great ……. (clear)
3. He seemed to be quite …….. about the future. He looks very disappointed. (hope)
4. The ending of the detective novel seems …….… improbable. (high)
5. They felt …….. with her performance. ( disappoint)
6. Mr. Smith builds a wall to .....people from stealing fruits (courage)
7. Electric devices help reduce fuel..... (consume)
8. It is their .....to ensure that the rules are enforced (responsible)
9. The health of our children is being .....by exhaust fumes (danger)
10. Teacher asks him to select one of .....and give a report on it (occupy)

**Part 3:** *Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) (3.0 p)*

1. Helen has …..... ability that everyone is jealous of her.
   A. such exceptional B. so exceptional
   C. such an exceptional D. so unexceptional
2. We hate flying because planes ….....… too much noise.
   A. cause B. make C. have D. are
3. Jane lives in the house ……. the green door.
   A. which is B. whose has C. where has D. with
4. There are some people who always ……. trouble.
   A. create B. cause C. make D. produce
5. I didn't realize you are a foreigner. Your ……. of English is very good .



LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. knowledge B. quality C. skill D. speech

6. We'd better start early ……there is a lot of traffic.
A. so that B. so C. therefore D. in case

7. The mass of insects on Earth is …… all other land animals combined.
A. greater than that of B. as large as
C. more greater D. broader than the one of

8. . ……. from Bill, all the students said they would go.
A. Except B. Only C. Apart D. Separate

9. Customers nowadays look for products that are ……. friendly.
A. environmentalist B. environmentally C. environmentedly D. environment

10. What beautiful eyes……!
A.does she have B. she has C. has she D. she doesn't have

11. Make exercise a part of your daily……
A.regularity B. chore C. routine D.frequence

12. Only after food has been dried or canned …… later consumption.
A. that it should be stored for B. it should be stored for
C. should it be stored for D. should be stored for

13. Heavy rains and floods …… all trains.
A. have delayed B. have cancelled C. has been postponed D.all are correct

14. Not until the monkey is several years old ……. to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.
A. it begins B. does it begin C. did it begin D. it began

15. He demanded that he ……. allowed to meet his lawyer.
A. were B. would had been C. is D. be

**Part 4:** *Fill Only One suitable word in the gap (3.0 p).*

**Where do we get the news ?**

Information about what has happened in the world, in our country, in our area, or even in our town comes to us in many ways. People who can read often get their (1).....from (2)..... . because many people in the world are illiterate, however, they have to get the news from (3) .....or (4) .....

Newspapers around the world are similar in many ways. They all (5) .....news, stories that tell readers about the events of the day or week. Most newspapers include editorials that give the (6) .....of the government or of the newspaper's publishers.

Often papers have other (7) .....that are devoted to business, sports and maybe the latest fashion news. Papers usually appear (8) .....or everyday, but in some places they may only appear (9) .....

(10).....are another way that some people get the news. Magazines are longer and usually appear (11)..... . (12) .....and (13).....are two other sources of news. They get the news out faster than newspapers and magazines, and they don't have to be



LIVEWORKSHEETS

read. Radio and television stations (14) .....the news several (15).....each day.

**Part 5:** *Read this text. If you find a mistake in a line, cross it out and suggest an alternative. If there is no mistake, put a tick (X). The first two have been done for you(2.0 p).*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I love travelling on any vehicle that ~~goes~~ fastly. | 0 | *fast* |
| The Bullet Train in Japan is very fast indeed! | 0 | ✓ |
| It is so smooth, you hardly notice its speed. | 1 | |
| It is extremely punctual, but if it arrives lately, | 2 | |
| you can get your money back. You can see very good | 3 | |
| out of the train windows and admire Mount Fujiyama. | 4 | |
| Some people take it easy and enjoy the trip, | 5 | |
| eating a meal slow, while the train moves | 6 | |
| quick across the country. Others like to work | 7 | |
| hard before they get to the office. | 8 | |
| The train is highly regarded throughout the world. | 9 | |
| A ride on the Bullet Train really is an experience. | 10 | |

**Part 6:** *Read the passage and choose the best answer (1.0 p).*

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and **conserve** precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity – horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks - but the effect of sheltering is magnified by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter, and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of **communal** roosts is that they act as "information centers". During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to forage over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially counteracted by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if **they** are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

*(Source: Toefl-reading/1298-toefl-readings-2)*

**1.** What does the passage mainly discuss?
- **A.** Why some species of birds nest together.
- **B.** How birds find and store food.
- **C.** How birds maintain body heat in the winter.
- **D.** Why birds need to establish territory.

**2.** The word "**conserve**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____ .
**A.** share **B.** locate **C.** watch **D.** retain

**3.** The author mentions kinglets in paragraph 1 as an example of birds that _____ .
**A.** protect themselves by nesting in holes **B.** usually feed and nest in pairs also
**C.** nest with other species of birds **D.** nest together for warmth

**4.** The word "**communal**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____ .
**A.** personal **B.** sociable **C.** individual **D.** shared

**5.** Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
- **A.** The common kestrel nests in trees; the lesser kestrel nests on the ground.
- **B.** The common kestrel nests in larger flocks than does the lesser kestrel.
- **C.** The lesser kestrel and the common kestrel have similar diets.
- **D.** The lesser kestrel feeds sociably but the common kestrel does not.

**6.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping?
- **A.** Some birds in the flock function as information centers for others who are looking for food.
- **B.** Some members of the flock warn others of impending dangers.
- **C.** Several members of the flock care for the young.
- **D.** Staying together provides a greater amount of heat for the whole flock.

**7.** The word "**they**" refers to _____ .
**A.** a few birds **B.** mass roosts **C.** trees **D.** predators

**Part 7:** *Read the passage, from which five sentences have been removed. Choose the sentences A-F the one which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.*

*A. This did not happen to average-weight people*
*B. studies are being conducted concerning the appetitle*
*C. They eat a wide variety of food*
*D. 44 percent said they reacted to stressful situations by eating*
*E. many people find difficult to continue over long periods of time*
*F. Enough serotonin produces a sense of satiation, and hunger for carbohydrates subsides*



LIVEWORKSHEETS

It was once believed that being overweight was healthy, but nowadays few people subscribe to this viewpoint. While many people are fighting the battle to reduce weight, (1) …… and how it is controlled by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusions of these studies may give insights into how to deal with weight prolems. For example, when several hundred people were asked about their eating habits in times of stress, (2) ……Further investigations with both humans and animals indicated that it is not food which relieves tension but rather the act of chewing.

A test in which subjects were blindfolded showed that obese people have a keener sense of taste and crave more flavorful food than non-obese people. When deprived of the variety and intensity of tastes, obese peole are not satisfied and consequently eat more to fulfill this need. Blood samples taken from people after they were shown a picture of food revealed that overweight people reacted with an increase in blood insulin, a chemical associated with appetite. (3)……

In another experiment, results showed that certain people have a specific, biologically induced hunger for carbohydrates. Eating carbohydrates raise the level of serotonin, a neurotransmitter in the brain. (4) ……

Exercise has been recommended as an important part of a weight-loss program. However, it has been found that mild exercise, such as using the stairs instead of the elevator, is better in the long run than taking on a strenuous program, such as jogging, which (5) …… and which also increases appetite.

(Adapted from *Cambridge Preparation for the TOEFL Test by Jolene Gear)*

**III. writing: (5,0 points)**

**Part 1:** *Use the words in brackets to combine these sentences.*

1. Perhaps you will arrive at your hotel before 5 o'clock. In that case please telephone me at my office. (**if**)

……

……..

2. I will leave a message for you with my secretary. It is possible that I will be out when you telephone. (**in case**)

……..…

……..

3. I will discuss your programme with you. Do not make any appointments before that. (**before**)

……..…

……

4. He arrived home. Immediately he turned on the computer. (**No sooner** ……. **than**)

……..…

……

5. I caught the early bus. I didn't want to have to rush. (**so as**)



LIVEWORKSHEETS

**Part 2:** *For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence.*

1. The questions were so easy that all the students got them right.
→ They were ……..……...……
2. You are not permitted to smoke in the cinema.
→ Smoking……...……...……
3. I wish I had gone on holiday with you.
→ I regret ……...……...……
4. I asked Mrs. Helen "Did you see him here yesterday?"
→ I asked ….....……...……
5. Mr. Smith didn't go on business because of the bad weather
→ If .....

**Part 3:** I. **Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first one**.

1. This will be my student's first performance in Canada.
→ *This will be the first time* ……
2. This course will take us six months to complete.
→ *In six-month-time* ……
3. The number of people who understand his ideas exceed his expectations.
→ *More people* ……
4. She'll have to make her presentation at the end of his speech.
→ *The moment he* ……
5. Sharon will finish her exams. Then she will have more free time.
→ *Once* ……
6. Both Mary and Peter prefer jazz to classical music.
→ *Neither*……
7. They repaired my car at the garage in town.
→ *I*.....
8. This is the last time I will speak to you.
→ *I*.....
9. I prefer staying in to going out.
→ *I'd rather*.....
10. They passed the driving test because of the easy questions.
→ *If* ……



LIVEWORKSHEETS