**ENGLISH PRACTICE 42**

**B. PHONETICS**

***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three(5 pts)***

1. A. socialize B. contact C. background D. formality

2. A. prolong B. contact C. conscious D. common

3. A. African B. Japanese C. partner D. Canada

4. A. signal B. sign C. colleague D. regard

5. A. cloth B. trustworthy C. clothing D. brother

**C. LEXICAL - GRAMMAR**

***I. Choose from the four options given marked A, B, C and D one best answer to complete each sentence. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.* (15 pts)**

1. Please\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ favour.

 A. do me a B. make me a C. do my D. make my

2. Mrs. Edwards…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ history for 35 years, and is retiring soon.

 A. teaches B. is teaching C. taught D. has been teaching

3. There have been protests from animal right groups about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on animals.

 A. experience B. experiments C. expiration D. trials

4. Faraday’s accomplishments seem more wonderful when we realize that he had very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education.

 A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

5. A: “What are the office hours where you work?” B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_., everyone comes in at eight and leaves at five.”

 A. General B. In generally C. In the general D. In general

6. Lots of people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Yoga to relax.

 A. practice B. take up C. give up D. take in

7. It isn’t quite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.. that he will turn up at the meeting.

 A. certain B. exact C. right D. sure

8. After waiting for an hour he realized that the bus was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to come.

 A. improbable B. impossible C. uncertain D. unlikely

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being tired, I went for a picnic with my family.

 A. That B. Though C. Since D. Despite

10. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have told that joke. Everybody has heard it too often.

 A. can’t B. mustn’t C. shouldn’t D. needn’t

11. At around two years of age, many children regularly produce sentences\_\_\_\_\_ three or four words.

A . are containing B. containing C. contain D. contains

12. The first plant-like organisms probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sea, perhaps three billion years ago.

A . life B. living C. lived D. it was living

13. These tennis courts don't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very often. Not many people want to play.

A . got used B. used C. get used D. get use

14. I would rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nothing than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that book.

A . do - to read B. do - read C. doing - reading D. done - read

15. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with you or do you want to go alone?

A . me coming B. me to come C. that I come D. that I will come

***II. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that would not be acceptable standard written English. Write your answers on your answer sheet.* (20 pts)**

1. Draft horses are the tallest, most powerful and heavy group of horses.

 A B C D

2. Acting teacher Stella Adler played a vital role in the develop of the Method Schooling of Acting.

 A B C D

3. Before diamonds can be used as jewels, they must be cut and polish.

 A B C D

4. Of all mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly between the friendliest to humans.

 A B C D

5. Working all night long, Jim felt extreme hungry and just wanted to have a sandwich.

 A B C D

6. Harmony, melody and rhythm are important elements in mostly forms of music.

 A B C D

7. Medical students must learn both the theory and the practice of medicines.

 A B C D

8. Archeological sites sometimes are revealed when the construction of roads and buildings.

 A B C D

9. Yolanda ran over to me and breathless informed the failure of our team.

 A B C D

10. All root vegetables grow underground,and not all vegetables that grow underground are roots.

 A B C D

**D. READING**

***I. Read the following passage and fill an appropriate word in each blank.* (10 pts)**

Fish live almost (1) ……………………………… They are found in the near freezing waters of the Artic and in the steaming (2) ……………………………… in the tropic jungles. They live in roaring streams and in quiet (3**)** ……………………………… rivers. Some fish make long journeys (4**)** ……………………………… the ocean. Others spend most of their life buried in sand on the ocean (5) ………………………………Most fish can’t (6) ………………………………water; yet some survive for months in dried-up riverbeds.

 Fish have enormous importance (7) ………………………………man. They provide food for millions of people. Fishermen catch them for sports, and many people (8) ……………………………… them as pets. Fish are also important in the balance of nature. They eat plants and animals and in turn, become (9) ……………………………… for plants and animals. Fish thus help keep in (10 ) ………………………………the total number of plants and animals on the earth.

***II. Choose the most suitable answer from the four options marked A, B, C and D to complete each of the numbered gaps in the passage below. Write your answer on the answer sheet.* (10 pts)**

 You've (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heard someone say that the reason you caught a cold was that you were 'run down'. People generally accept that if you are (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure or run down you are more likely to get ill. But is this really true (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it just an old wives' tale? The problem with old sayings like this is that it's often difficult to (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ whether they are true or not. For example, if you ask people with colds whether they are feeling run down, they are (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certain to say yes. People without colds are more likely to say no. So, how do you (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ if it's the cold that is making them (7)\_\_\_\_\_ run down or the fact that they are run down that is making them more likely to catch a cold? Now it seems there is a scientific answer to this question. And answer is yes - if you are run down or under stress, you are more likely to catch a cold. Scientists at the Common Cold Research Centre ran a series of tests. They got volunteers without colds to attend the centre, where they were first given a questionnaire to complete. The questions measured the (8)\_\_\_\_\_ of stress each volunteer was under. The volunteers were then deliberately infected with a cold virus and left to see whether they developed a cold. After many people had been tested, the researchers looked for a (9)\_\_\_\_ between the measured stress level and the chances of catching a cold. They found that the higher the stress, the more likely the person was to catch a cold. At the moment it is not known why stress makes someone more likely to become ill, but now (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the link has been found, researchers might be able to investigate further. They may even find different ways of combating disease.

1. A. perhaps B. maybe C. possibly D. probably

2. A. under B. behind C. at D. above

3. A. and B. or C. but D. so

4. A. show B. express C. state D. prove

5. A. nearly B. mostly C. almost D. surely

6. A. tell B. speak C. say D. suggest

7. A. be B. feel C. become D. get

8. A. amount B. number C. mass D. heap

9. A. combination B. joint C. link D. relation

10. A. that B. when C. because D. as

***III. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.* (20 pts)**

 As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe-sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. ***They*** were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized since they called them “pueblos”, which is Spanish for towns. The people of the pueblos raised what are called “***the three sisters***”- corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country, where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion. They developed elaborate ceremonies and religious rituals to bring rain. The way of life of less – settled groups was simpler and more strongly influenced by nature. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. In the Far North the ancestors of today’s Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou. The Cheyenne, Pawnee and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison, commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tips.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The architecture of early America Indian buildings

B. The movement of American Indians across North America

C. Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians

D. The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America

2. According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in valleys B. next to streams C. on open plains D. against cliffs

3. The word “They” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. goods B. buildings C. cliffs D. enemies

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. very small B. highly advanced C. difficult to defend D. quickly constructed

5. The author uses the phrase “the three sisters” refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Hopi women B. family members C. important crops D. rain ceremonies

6. Which of the following is true of the Shoshone and Ute?

A. They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni B. They hunted caribou.

C. They built their homes with adobe. D. They did not have many religious ceremonies.

7. According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands?

A. The Shoshone and Ute B. The Cheyenne C. The Hopi and Zuni D. The Pawnee and Inuit

8. Which of the following animals was the most important to the Plains Indians?

A. The salmon B. The caribou C. The seal D. The buffalo

9. The author gives an explanation for all of the following words EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. adobe B. pueblos C. caribou D. bison

10. The author groups North American Indians according to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tribes and geographical regions B. arts and crafts

C. rituals and ceremonies D. date of appearance on the continent

**E. WRITING**

***Finish each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the printed one.* (20 pts)**

1. I didn’t arrive in time to see her.

→ I wasn’t early…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. We couldn’t drive because of the fog.

→ The fog prevented…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. A train leaves at eight o’ clock every morning.

→ There is ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

4. John asked if it was the blue one or the green she wanted.

→ “Which …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. I haven’t eaten this kind of food before.

→ This is the first………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

6. Only if you work hard now have you any chance of success.

→ Your chance *of* ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

7. He tried very hard to give up smoking.

→ He made great…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. An aerial is not required with this radio.

→ You don’t…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

9. When he stops smoking, he’ll feel better.

→ The sooner……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

10. The wedding was held despite the rain.

→ The wedding took…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ THE END \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**KEYS - ENGLISH PRACTICE 42**

**B. PHONETICS**

***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three(5 pts)***

1. A. socialize B. contact C. background D. formality

2. A. prolong B. contact C. conscious D. common

3. A. African B. Japanese C. partner D. Canada

4. A. signal B. sign C. colleague D. regard

5. A. cloth B. trustworthy C. clothing D. brother

**C. LEXICAL - GRAMMAR**

***I. Choose from the four options given marked A, B, C and D one best answer to complete each sentence. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.* (15 pts)**

1. Please\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ favour.

 A. do me a B. make me a C. do my D. make my

2. Mrs. Edwards…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ history for 35 years, and is retiring soon.

 A. teaches B. is teaching C. taught D. has been teaching

3. There have been protests from animal right groups about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on animals.

 A. experience B. experiments C. expiration D. trials

4. Faraday’s accomplishments seem more wonderful when we realize that he had very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education.

 A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

5. A: “What are the office hours where you work?” B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_., everyone comes in at eight and leaves at five.”

 A. General B. In generally C. In the general D. In general

6. Lots of people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Yoga to relax.

 A. practice B. take up C. give up D. take in

7. It isn’t quite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.. that he will turn up at the meeting.

 A. certain B. exact C. right D. sure

8. After waiting for an hour he realized that the bus was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to come.

 A. improbable B. impossible C. uncertain D. unlikely

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being tired, I went for a picnic with my family.

 A. That B. Though C. Since D. Despite

10. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have told that joke. Everybody has heard it too often.

 A. can’t B. mustn’t C. shouldn’t D. needn’t

11. At around two years of age, many children regularly produce sentences\_\_\_\_\_ three or four words.

A . are containing B. containing C. contain D. contains

12. The first plant-like organisms probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sea, perhaps three billion years ago.

A . life B. living C. lived D. it was living

13. These tennis courts don't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very often. Not many people want to play.

A . got used B. used C. get used D. get use

14. I would rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nothing than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that book.

A . do - to read B. do - read C. doing - reading D. done - read

15. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with you or do you want to go alone?

A . me coming B. me to come C. that I come D. that I will come

***II. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that would not be acceptable standard written English. Write your answers on your answer sheet.* (20 pts)**

1. Draft horses are the tallest, most powerful and heavy group of horses.

 A B C D

2. Acting teacher Stella Adler played a vital role in the develop of the Method Schooling of Acting.

 A B C D

3. Before diamonds can be used as jewels, they must be cut and polish.

 A B C D

4. Of all mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly between the friendliest to humans.

 A B C D

5. Working all night long, Jim felt extreme hungry and just wanted to have a sandwich.

 A B C D

6. Harmony, melody and rhythm are important elements in mostly forms of music.

 A B C D

7. Medical students must learn both the theory and the practice of medicines.

 A B C D

8. Archeological sites sometimes are revealed when the construction of roads and buildings.

 A B C D

9. Yolanda ran over to me and breathless informed the failure of our team.

 A B C D

10. All root vegetables grow underground,and not all vegetables that grow underground are roots.

 A B C D

**D. READING**

***I. Read the following passage and fill an appropriate word in each blank.* (10 pts)**

Fish live almost (1) \_ *everywhere* \_ They are found in the near freezing waters of the Artic and in the steaming (2)\_*waters*\_ in the tropic jungles. They live in roaring streams and in quiet (3**)**\_ *underground* \_\_ rivers. Some fish make long journeys (4**)** \_*across*\_ the ocean. Others spend most of their life buried in sand on the ocean (5) \_*bottom*\_\_. Most fish can’t (6)\_ *leave* \_\_ water; yet some survive for months in dried-up riverbeds.

 Fish have enormous importance (7)\_*to*\_ man. They provide food for millions of people. Fishermen catch them for sports, and many people (8)\_*keep*\_ them as pets. Fish are also important in the balance of nature. They eat plants and animals and in turn, become (9)\_ *food* \_\_ for plants and animals. Fish thus help keep in (10 ) \_\_*balance*\_\_ the total number of plants and animals on the earth.

***II. Choose the most suitable answer from the four options marked A, B, C and D to complete each of the numbered gaps in the passage below. Write your answer on the answer sheet.* (10 pts)**

 You've (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heard someone say that the reason you caught a cold was that you were 'run down'. People generally accept that if you are (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure or run down you are more likely to get ill. But is this really true (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it just an old wives' tale? The problem with old sayings like this is that it's often difficult to (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ whether they are true or not. For example, if you ask people with colds whether they are feeling run down, they are (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certain to say yes. People without colds are more likely to say no. So, how do you (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ if it's the cold that is making them (7)\_\_\_\_\_ run down or the fact that they are run down that is making them more likely to catch a cold? Now it seems there is a scientific answer to this question. And answer is yes - if you are run down or under stress, you are more likely to catch a cold. Scientists at the Common Cold Research Centre ran a series of tests. They got volunteers without colds to attend the centre, where they were first given a questionnaire to complete. The questions measured the (8)\_\_\_\_\_ of stress each volunteer was under. The volunteers were then deliberately infected with a cold virus and left to see whether they developed a cold. After many people had been tested, the researchers looked for a (9)\_\_\_\_ between the measured stress level and the chances of catching a cold. They found that the higher the stress, the more likely the person was to catch a cold. At the moment it is not known why stress makes someone more likely to become ill, but now (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the link has been found, researchers might be able to investigate further. They may even find different ways of combating disease.

1. A. perhaps B. maybe C. possibly D. probably

2. A. under B. behind C. at D. above

3. A. and B. or C. but D. so

4. A. show B. express C. state D. prove

5. A. nearly B. mostly C. almost D. surely

6. A. tell B. speak C. say D. suggest

7. A. be B. feel C. become D. get

8. A. amount B. number C. mass D. heap

9. A. combination B. joint C. link D. relation

10. A. that B. when C. because D. as

***III. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.* (20 pts)**

 As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe-sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. ***They*** were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized since they called them “pueblos”, which is Spanish for towns. The people of the pueblos raised what are called “***the three sisters***”- corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country, where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion. They developed elaborate ceremonies and religious rituals to bring rain. The way of life of less – settled groups was simpler and more strongly influenced by nature. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. In the Far North the ancestors of today’s Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou. The Cheyenne, Pawnee and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison, commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tips.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The architecture of early America Indian buildings

B. The movement of American Indians across North America

C. Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians

D. The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America

2. According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in valleys B. next to streams C. on open plains D. against cliffs

3. The word “They” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. goods B. buildings C. cliffs D. enemies

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. very small B. highly advanced C. difficult to defend D. quickly constructed

5. The author uses the phrase “the three sisters” refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Hopi women B. family members C. important crops D. rain ceremonies

6. Which of the following is true of the Shoshone and Ute?

A. They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni B. They hunted caribou.

C. They built their homes with adobe. D. They did not have many religious ceremonies.

7. According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands?

A. The Shoshone and Ute B. The Cheyenne C. The Hopi and Zuni D. The Pawnee and Inuit

8. Which of the following animals was the most important to the Plains Indians?

A. The salmon B. The caribou C. The seal D. The buffalo

9. The author gives an explanation for all of the following words EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. adobe B. pueblos C. caribou D. bison

10. The author groups North American Indians according to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tribes and geographical regions B. arts and crafts

C. rituals and ceremonies D. date of appearance on the continent

**E. WRITING**

***Finish each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the printed one.* (20 pts)**

1. I didn’t arrive in time to see her. → I wasn’t early *enough to see her.*

2. We couldn’t drive because of the fog. → The fog prevented *us from driving*

3. A train leaves at eight o’ clock every morning. → There is *an eight o’ clock train every morning*

4. John asked if it was the blue one or the green she wanted.

→ “Which *one do you want, the blue or the green?” John said to her.*

5. I haven’t eaten this kind of food before. → This is the first *time I have eaten this kind of food*

6. Only if you work hard now have you any chance of success.

→ Your chance *of success depends on your working hard.*

7. He tried very hard to give up smoking. → He made great *effort to give up smoking.*

8. An aerial is not required with this radio. → You don’t *need to use an aerial with the radio.*

9. When he stops smoking, he’ll feel better. → The sooner *he stops smoking, the better he’ll feel*

10. The wedding was held despite the rain. → The wedding took *place despite /(in spite of) the rain*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ THE END \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_