# **ENGLISH TEST 97**

PART I: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions. 1: A. eventually B. capacity C. altogether D. particular **B.** ambitious C. performance **D.** telephone 2: A. appearance **D.** beautiful **3:A.** temptation **B.** property C. government 4:A. relation **B.** arrange C. summary **D.** eliminate C. essential **D.** compliment 5: A. interview **B.** processor PART II: Mark the correct answer to each of the following questions. **6:** To solve this problem, it is advisable A. a drastic measure to be adopted B. that to adopt a drastic measure **D.** that a drastic measure is adopted C. that a drastic measure be adopted 7: John. "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?" Laura. " A. Yes, it's an absurd idea **B.** There's no doubt about it C. Of course not. You bet **D.** Well, that's very surprising to be dead. **8:** A few animals sometimes fool their enemies A. have been appearing **B.** to be appearing **D.** by appearing C. to appear 9: On \_\_\_\_\_ he had won, he jumped for joy. **B.** having told **A.** he was told C. being told D. telling 10: The success of the party was mainly due to the presence of several **B.** celebrated A. celebrations C. celebrities **D.** celebrates 11: When a fire broke out in the Louvre, at least twenty \_\_\_\_\_ paintings were destroyed, including two by Picasso. C. valueless **A.** worthless **B.** priceless **D.** worthy 12: His brother refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. He is very **B.** kind – hearted C. narrow- minded **D.** absent - minded A. open – minded 13: In most developed countries, up to 50% of population enters higher education at some time in their lives.  $\overline{\mathbf{C}}$ . the/ a **A.** the/ $\theta$  $\mathbf{B}, \theta/\theta$ **D.**  $\theta$  /the **14:** What chemical is this? It's a horrible smell. **A.** giving over **B.** giving off C. giving down **D.** giving up 15: I have told you not to do it **B.** many hundred times A. hundreds of times **C.** hundred times **D.** a hundred times **16:** Learning English isn't so difficult once you C. get on it **A.** get down to it **B.** get off it **D.** get down with it 17: George wouldn't have met Mary to his brother's graduation party. A. had he not gone **B.** hadn't he gone **C.** if he has not gone **D.** if he shouldn't have gone **18:** Nowadays children would prefer history \_\_\_\_\_ in more practical ways. **A.** to be taught B. teach C. be taught **D.** to teach **19:** John has a monthly bank sent to him so that he knows how much there is in his account. A. statement **B.** overdraft C. cheque D. balance **20:** Can you list the problems \_\_\_\_\_ poor and \_\_\_\_\_ countries? A. facing/ overpopulation B. facing/ overpopulated C. face/ overpopulated D. facing/ overpopulating **21:** In a few hours, we the test, and we'll go home and rest. **B.** have finished **A.** are finishing **C.** will have finished **D.** will be finishing **22:** The doctor gave the patient examination to discover the cause of his collapse. **B.** an exact **A.** a thorough C. a universal **D.** a whole 23: I thought you said she was going away the next Sunday, ?

I	<b>A.</b> wasn't she	<b>B.</b> didn't you	C. didn't I	<b>D.</b> wasn't it	
24:	non-verbal la	anguage is imp	ortant aspect of interpers	sonal communication.	
I	$\frac{1}{1}$ $\theta$ /an	<b>B.</b> A/ the	C. the/ $\theta$		
25:	We bought some				
	<b>A.</b> German lovely old $g$	glasses	B. German old lovely g	glasses	
	C. lovely old German g	glasses	<b>D.</b> old lovely German 8	glasses	
26:	Tom. "I'm sorry. I wor	n't be able to come" M	lary. "".		
1	<b>A.</b> Great	<b>B.</b> Oh, that's annoying	C. Well, never mind	<b>D.</b> Sounds like fun	
27:	air essential	is to man, so is water to	fish.		
		<b>B.</b> Just		<b>D.</b> Like	
28:	If you had taken my a	dvice, you in s	uch difficulties now.		
			C. wouldn't be	<b>D.</b> won't be	
29:	One's fingerprints are	other person.			
_	<b>A.</b> different from	<b>B.</b> different from any	C. differ from any	<b>D.</b> different from those of any	
		arrived. I suppose she _	-	,	
	<b>A.</b> must have forgotten	<b>B.</b> must forget	C. may forget	<b>D.</b> can't have forgotten	
				is merely an optical illusion.	
			C. When the Moon		
			arty of theirs, but		
<i>52.</i>	<b>4.</b> I'm not invited	te to have gone to that p	<b>B.</b> I will not be invited	<del>-</del>	
		ted	<b>D.</b> I was not invited		
		n". Mary. "			
			C. I don't hope so	D. I hope not	
	•	will stand by you w	-	201 hope hot	
J <b>T.</b>	A, the one who	<b>B.</b> a person that	C. people who	<b>D.</b> who	
	, we tried our	•	e people who	D. Who	
<b>33.</b>	. Difficult as the hom	ework was	<b>B.</b> Thanks to the difficult homework		
		work was difficult	<b>D.</b> Despite the homework was difficult		
	She listened so attenti		1		
	<b>A.</b> she had missed		C. she didn't miss	<b>D.</b> did she miss	
			If an hour before she can		
	A. round	B. up	C. over	<b>D.</b> forward	
		him to appear as a wit			
	<b>A.</b> let	<b>B.</b> discouraged	C. made	D. compelled	
		2		ated on the basic of their sex.	
		<b>B.</b> rightly claimed		<b>D.</b> openly criticized	
	1 , 11	0 ,	m in a dormitory for a w	1 2	
	<b>A.</b> as much as twice	B. twice as much as	C. twice more than	<b>D.</b> twice as	
				Di tivide dis	
	I MIN I IIII. MIAI K UIIC I	inderlined part that ne	eds correction.		
41:		underlined part that nearly to take a leaving (B)		needs a complete (D) rest	
	The (A) reason he wan	nts to take a <u>leaving</u> (B)	of absence is that he (C)	needs a <u>complete</u> (D) rest.	
42:	The (A) reason he was His boss (A) has asked	nts to take a <u>leaving</u> (B) d (B) him to respond (C)	of absence is <u>that he</u> (C) <u>immediately</u> (D) this fa	X.	
42: 43:	The (A) reason he wan His boss (A) has asked It is the writing (A) En	nts to take a <u>leaving</u> (B) d (B) him to respond (C) nglish that (B) causes dis	of absence is that he (C) immediately (D) this fafficulties (C) to foreigne	x. rs (D).	
42: 43: 44:	The (A) reason he wan His boss (A) has asked It is the writing (A) En The (A) diameter of the	nts to take a <u>leaving</u> (B) d (B) him to respond (C) nglish that (B) causes distinct that (B) one Sun is more than (B) one	of absence is that he (C) immediately (D) this farming friculties (C) to foreigner one hundred times (C) grant from the first times (C) grant from the firs	rs (D).  reater than (D) the Earth.	
42: 43: 44: 45:	The (A) reason he wan His boss (A) has asked It is the writing (A) En The (A) diameter of the Foreign students who	nts to take a <u>leaving</u> (B)  d (B) him to respond (C)  nglish that (B) causes dir  ne Sun is more than (B)  are doing (A) a decision	of absence is that he (C) immediately (D) this farming friculties (C) to foreigner one hundred times (C) grant from the first times (C) grant from the firs	x. rs (D).	
42: 43: 44: 45: whe	The (A) reason he war His boss (A) has asked It is the writing (A) En The (A) diameter of the Foreign students who here the choices (D) are	nts to take a <u>leaving</u> (B) d (B) him to respond (C) nglish that (B) causes dist ne Sun is more than (B) are doing (A) a decision located.	of absence is that he (C) immediately (D) this far afficulties (C) to foreigner one hundred times (C) go about which (B) school	rs (D).  reater than (D) the Earth.  ool to attend (C) may not know exactly	
42: 43: 44: 45: whe	The (A) reason he wan His boss (A) has asked It is the writing (A) En The (A) diameter of the Foreign students who ere the choices (D) are PART IV: Mark the I	nts to take a <u>leaving</u> (B) d (B) him to respond (C) nglish that (B) causes din ne Sun is more than (B) are doing (A) a decision located. etter A, B, C, or D on y	of absence is that he (C) immediately (D) this far afficulties (C) to foreigner one hundred times (C) go about which (B) school	rs (D). reater than (D) the Earth.	
42: 43: 44: 45: whe	The (A) reason he wanted His boss (A) has asked It is the writing (A) Entropy (A) diameter of the Foreign students who have the choices (D) are PART IV: Mark the laning to the given one	nts to take a <u>leaving</u> (B) d (B) him to respond (C) nglish that (B) causes din ne Sun is more than (B) are doing (A) a decision located. etter A, B, C, or D on y	of absence is that he (C) immediately (D) this far afficulties (C) to foreigner one hundred times (C) go about which (B) school of the control of the contro	rs (D).  reater than (D) the Earth.  ool to attend (C) may not know exactly	

- A. He's too friendly to be trusted.

  R. However he seems friendly he
- **B.** However he seems friendly, he's not to be trusted.
- C. He may have friends, but he's not to be trusted.
- **D.** However friendly he seems, he's not to be trusted.

### 47: You should have persuaded him to change his mind.

- A. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn't.
- **B.** You didn't persuade him to change because of his mind.
- C. You should persuade him to change his mind.
- **D.** You persuaded him to change his mind but he didn't listen.

### 48: When the unemployment rate is high, the crime rate is usually also high.

- **A.** The unemployment rate and the crime rate are both higher.
- **B.** The higher the unemployment rate is, the higher the crime rate is.
- C. The unemployment rate is as high as the crime rate.
- **D.** The high rate of unemployment depends on the high rate of crime.

### 49: I wish you hadn't said that.

**A.** I wish you not to say that.

**B.** If only you didn't say that.

**C.** I hope you will not say that.

**D.** It would be nice if you hadn't said that.

## 50: "You're always making terrible mistakes", said the teacher.

- **A.** The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes.
- **B.** The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.
- C. The teacher complained about his students making terrible mistakes.
- **D.** The teacher made his students not always make terrible mistakes.

PART V: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the one that best completes each sentence.

schichee.			
51: My English is prog	ressing		
A. odds and ends	<b>B.</b> leaps and bounds	C. bounds and leaps	<b>D.</b> ends and odds
52: Many of the curren	t international problems	we are now facing	
A. linguistic incomp	etencies		
<b>B.</b> are the result of m	isunderstandings		
C. are because of no	t understanding themselve	es	
<b>D.</b> lack of the intellig	gent capabilities of unders	tanding each other	
53: We got on well whe	n we shared a flat,	•	
<b>A.</b> in spite of the diff	Ferent in our old	<b>B.</b> although the	ne difference in our age
C. in spite that fact the	hat I was much older than	her <b>D.</b> despite her	being much older than me
54: Having selected to	represent the Association	of American Engineers	at the International Convention,
A. the members appl	auded him	<b>B.</b> a speech had to be	given by him
C. the members cong	gratulated him	D. he gave a short acc	eptance speech
55: When you do some	thing, you should	•	
A. get through to B	turn over a new leaf C	. weigh up the pros and	cons <b>D.</b> go down well with
DADT VI. Dood the	following passage and	mark the correct energy	r to each of the following questions

# PART VI: Read the following passage and mark the correct answer to each of the following questions

Telecommunicating is a form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer from a distant site and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published "The Portable Executive" as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active **resistance** on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the

country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

56: The author menti	ons all of the following as	concerns of telecon	nmuters EXCEPT	
A. the lack of intera	ction with a group	<b>B.</b> the different system of supervision		
C. the fact that the work space is in the home		<b>D.</b> the opportunities for advancement		
57: How many Ameri	can workers are involved i	in telecommuting?		
A. More than 8 mill	ion	<b>B.</b> More than predicted in <i>Business Week</i>		
C. Fewer than estim	ated in USA Today	<b>D.</b> Fewer than last year		
58: It can be inferred	from the passage that the	author is .		
A. the manager of a	group of telecommuters	B. a reporter		
C. a telecommuter		<b>D.</b> a statistician		
59: The word "resista	nce" <i>could best be replace</i>	ed by .		
	<b>B.</b> consideration	C. opposition	<b>D.</b> alteration	
60: Which of the follo	owing is the main topic of t	the passage?		
<b>A.</b> A definition of telecommuting		<b>B.</b> The advantages of telecommuting		

PART VII: 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 following questions from 61 to 70.

**D.** The failure of telecommuting

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has caused egg sales to plummet in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These egg substitutes are not really eggs, but they look **somewhat** like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having low cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or used in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called 'designer' eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-fat diets consisting of ingredients such as canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diets, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Egg producers claim that their product has been portrayed unfairly. They cite scientific studies to **back up** their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought **mixed results.** It may be that it is not the type of egg that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

# 61: What is the main purpose of the passage?

**C.** An overview of telecommuting

- **A.** To introduce the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level.
- **B.** To inform people about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol.
- C. To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten
- **D.** To convince people to eat 'designer' eggs and egg substitutes.

### **62:** According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of heart diseases?

A. minerals B. cholesterol C. canola oil D. vitamins

### 63: Which of the following could best replace the word 'somewhat'?

**A.** in fact **B.** a little **C.** indefinitely **D.** a lot

#### 64: What has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?

- **A.** increasing price **B.** decreased production
- **C.** dietary changes in hens **D.** concerns about cholesterol

65: According to the pashuman consumption of ch	•	ins approximately wha	t fraction of the suggested daily limit for
<b>A.</b> 3/4	<b>B.</b> 2/3	<b>C.</b> 1/2	<b>D.</b> 1/3
66: The word 'portrayed	l' could best be repla	ced by which of the foll	lowing?
A. studied	<b>B.</b> destroyed	C. tested	<b>D.</b> described
<b>67:</b> What is the meaning <b>A.</b> reverse	<ul><li>of 'back up'?</li><li>B. advance</li></ul>	C. block	D. support
<b>A.</b> The results are blend <b>C.</b> The results are incompared to the control of the	led.		a composite of things. mingled together.
<b>69:</b> According to the pass. <b>A.</b> boiled	sage, egg substitutes <b>B.</b> poached	cannot be used to make C. scrambled	e any of following types of eggs EXCEPT?  D. fried
The first question we need schools teach a (71) manything of value to the fut employee to know. Be organize and expression experience in organize and ideas to persuaded.  Of course, skill in say in the first place. People understand your we expressing one's to for skill in expression experience in organize.	e but not fat intake e and fat intake following passage and of the blanks 71 to hight ask is: What can hany things of value for the employee? Yes, the ut very few studes ideas in writing don your ability to them so they we expression is not a The effectivenes ork as they do on the choughts is one skew to be (78)_ting ideas and darks.	B. increasing egg in D. increasing egg in d mark the letter A, B, 80.  If you learn in college that to the future accountant ney teach the one thing the ents bother (72) and in speaking. The communicate, with a communicate, with a communicate, with a communicate in the ents of your job dependents of the work itsel will that the school of the early: an interestant, in brushing asid	ntake and fat intake ntake but not fat intake  C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate  at will help you in being an employee? The doctor or electrician. Do they also teach nat it is perhaps most valuable for the future it. This basic is the skill ability to his means that your success as an th people and to (73) your own and what you are driving at and be self. You must have something to ends (76) your ability to make other
you may never have		in.	
<b>71: A.</b> large	<b>B.</b> great	C. far	<b>D.</b> lots
72: A. learning	B. to learn	C. with learning	<b>D.</b> learn
73: A. interpret	<b>B.</b> give out	C. transfer	D. present
<b>74: A.</b> both <b>B.</b> not	C. as well	<b>D.</b> either	
<b>75: A.</b> on	B. for	<b>C.</b> by	<b>D.</b> in
<b>76: A.</b> on most	<b>B.</b> most on	C. much on	<b>D.</b> on much
<b>77: A.</b> quite	<b>B.</b> hardly	C. truly	D. really
<b>78: A.</b> lied	B. laid	C. lain	<b>D.</b> lay
<b>79: A.</b> by	<b>B.</b> in	C. for	<b>D.</b> of
<b>80: A.</b> during	<b>B.</b> of	C. for	<b>D.</b> when