

ENGLISH TEST 92

Indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following sentences

1: Although it is not a threat to humans, the Bespectacled Bear is killed as it does damage to agriculture.

A. People kill the Bespectacled Bear because of its damage to agriculture even though it is not a threat to humans.

B. As a threat to human and damage to agriculture, the Bespectacled Bear is killed.

C. The Bespectacled Bear is killed although it is neither a threat to humans nor damage to agriculture.

D. The Bespectacled Bear is killed as it does damage to agriculture and is a threat to humans.

2: Some scientists think that a meteor impact, which occurred around 65 million years ago, may have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.

A. The extinction of the dinosaurs could only have been caused by a meteor impact that occurred some 65 million years ago.

B. According to some scientists, the extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by a meteor that struck Earth 65 million or so years ago.

C. Some scientists reckon that the impact of a meteor that struck Earth some 65 million years ago need not have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.

D. In the opinion of some scientists, the extinction of the dinosaurs could have been the result of the impact of a meteor which occurred roughly 65 million years ago.

3: There are two interesting things I found in *The Last Leaf* by O. Henry in addition to the general theme of death and dying.

A. In *The Last Leaf* by O. Henry two interesting things about death and dying are additional themes I found.

B. The general theme of death and dying is the most interesting thing I found in *The Last Leaf* by O. Henry.

C. The general theme of death and dying is one interesting thing I found in *The Last Leaf* by O. Henry.

D. The general theme of death and dying is what I found interesting in *The Last Leaf* by O. Henry besides the other two things.

4: Many have said that if he had not needed the money as a writer, he would have had the freedom to explore his potential.

A. Many have said that it was the need for money that made him explore his potential.

B. It has been said that without his need for money as a writer, he would have explored the freedom of his potential.

C. It has been said that because he needed the money as a writer, he didn't have the freedom to explore his potential.

D. Many have said that he needed money as a writer more than his freedom to explore his potential.

5: When he asked which one I wanted, I said I didn't mind.

A. He said I could choose between them, but I said it didn't matter to me.

B. It was up to me to choose between them, but I really didn't want to.

C. I would have done the choosing if they had asked me to.

D. He wanted me to choose for him and I agreed to do so.

Indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions

6: A. elaborately B. flamingo C. embryo D. gazelle

7: A. entrepreneur B. extracurricular C. autobiography D. disciplinary

8: A. e-book B. quick-witted C. in-depth D. white-collar

Read the following passage and choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

What is meant by the term *economic resources*? In general, these are all the natural, man-made, and human resources that go into the (9) _____ of goods and services. Economic resources can be broken down into (10) _____ general categories: property resource – land and capital, and human resources – labor and entrepreneurial skills.

What do economists mean (11) _____ *land*? Much more than the non-economist, land refers to all the natural resources (12) _____ are usable in the production process: arable land, forests, mineral and oil deposits, and (13) _____ on. What about *capital*? Capital goods are all the man-made aids to producing, storing, transporting, and distributing goods and (14) _____.

Capital goods differ from consumer goods in that (15) _____ satisfy wants directly, while the former do so indirectly by facilitating the production of consumer goods. It should be noted that *capital* as defined here does not (16) _____ to money. Money, as such, produces nothing. The term *labor* refers to the physical and mental talents of humans used to produce goods and services (with the exception of a certain set of human talents, entrepreneurial skills, which will be considered separately because of their special significance). Thus the services of a factory worker or an office worker, a ballet (17) _____ or an astronaut all fall (18) _____ the general heading of labor.

9: A. production B. plant C. using D. doing

10: A. many B. six C. two D. some

11: A. by B. using C. calling D. with

12: A. these B. they C. what D. that

13: A. so B. come C. such D. go

14: A. money B. machines C. crops D. services

- 15: A. later B. lately C. the latter D. the latest
 16: A. come B. go C. speak D. refer
 17: A. performance B. director C. writer D. dancer
 18: A. into B. from C. under D. to

Indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions 19: A. punished ed B. cooked ed C. marked edly D. laughed ed

- 20: A. recollect B. preface C. restore D. predator

Choose the best completes each sentence

- 21: Only for a short period of time _____ run at top speed.
 A. that a cheetah can B. can C. cheetahs D. do cheetahs
 22: Manufacturers can help conserve mineral and timber supplies _____.
 A. that recycles materials being left over from production processes
 B. which recycling materials left over from production processes
 C. by recycling materials left over from production processes
 D. recycling materials which left over from production processes
 23: _____ that hunted other animals tended to have very narrow, sharp, curved claws.
 A. For dinosaurs B. Dinosaurs C. Like dinosaurs D. Dinosaurs are known
 24: _____ at the Isthmus of Panama, so animals were able to migrate between North and South America.
 A. With a land bridge B. When a land bridge existed C. A land bridge D. A land bridge existed
 25: For more than a decade, _____ that certain species are becoming scarce.
 A. the warnings of bird-watchers B. warn the bird-watcher C. a warning for bird-watchers D. bird-watchers have warned

Indicate the word or phrase **closest** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions

- 26: Biogas can be utilized for electricity production, cooking, space heating, water heating and process heating.
 A. generation B. increase C. reformation D. sparing
 27: We spent the entire day looking for a new apartment.
 A. the long day B. all day long C. all long day D. day after day
 28: I used to meet him occasionally on Fifth Avenue.
 A. one time B. in one occasion C. once in a while D. none is correct

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- 29: A cooperative program between China and Germany on building Yangzhou, a famous ancient city, into a(n) _____ city has proceeded smoothly since it started in September last year.
 A. friendly ecology B. ecology-friendly C. friendly-ecological D. ecologicalfriendly
 30: She brought three children up _____.
 A. single-minded B. single-handedly C. single-mindedly D. single-handed
 31: He left the country _____ arrest if he returned.
 A. with fear of B. with threat of C. under threat of D. in fear of
 32: "What do you do for a living?" – "_____."
 A. I get a high salary, you know. B. I want to be a doctor, I guess C. I work in a bank D. It's hard work, you know.
 33: "Jane is really conscientious, isn't she?" "Absolutely. _____, she is very efficient"
 A. All the same B. So C. Still D. What is more
 34: I know you didn't see me yesterday because I was in Hanoi. You _____ me.
 A. may not have seen B. mustn't have seen C. shouldn't have seen D. can't have seen
 35: With competition from _____ the British coal industry is facing a serious _____.
 A. imports/ crisis B. import/ crisis C. import/ crises D. imports/ crises
 36: Joe, remember that I'm _____ you to see that there's no trouble at the party on Sunday.
 A. believing in B. relying on C. depending on D. waiting for
 37: "Excuse me. I'm your new neighbor. I just moved in." "_____."
 A. Oh, I don't think so B. Where to, sir? C. Sorry, I don't know D. I'm afraid not
 38: The city has _____ of young consumers who are sensitive to trends, and can, therefore, help industries predict the potential risks and success of products.
 A. a high rate B. a high tendency C. a high proportion D. a great level
 39: Simple sails were made from canvas _____ over a frame.
 A. was stretched B. stretched C. a stretch D. it was stretched
 40: Governments should _____ international laws against terrorism.
 A. bring about B. bring up C. bring back D. bring in
 41: She had just enough time to _____ the report before the meeting.
 A. turn round B. dip into C. go into D. get through

42: Students can _____ a lot of information just by attending class and taking good notes of the lectures.

- A. read B. transmit C. provide D. absorb

43: In 1975, the successful space probe to _____ beginning to send information back to earth.

- A. Venus the B. Venus it was C. Venus was D. Venus

44: He was a natural singer with a voice that was as clear as _____.

- A. a water fall B. a lake C. a mirror D. a bell

45: He may be shy now, but he will soon come out of his _____ when he meets the right girl.

- A. shed B. shell C. shoe D. hole

46: The documentary was so _____ that many viewers cried.

- A. moved B. touching C. moody D. touchy

47: Some _____ back workers were working hard in the sunshine.

- A. empty B. vacant C. naked D. bare

48: Space travel seemed _____ but it has come true now.

- A. unable B. disagreeable C. unbelievable D. unthinkable

49: We'd better phone _____ the restaurant to reserve a table.

- A. ø B. for C. to D. at

50: "Have you _____ this contract yet?" - "Not yet. I'll try to read it this weekend.

- A. looked out B. looked over C. looked up D. looked into

51: _____ giraffe is the tallest of all _____ animals.

- A. ø/ the B. A/ the C. The/ ø D. A/ ø

52: -"I'm going out now." - "_____ you happen to pass a chemist's, would you get me some aspirins?"

- A. Were B. Should C. Had D. Did

53: By the year 2050, many people currently employed _____ their jobs.

- A. are losing B. will have lost C. will be losing D. have lost

Indicate the word(s) *opposite* in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions

54: During the five-decade history the Asian Games have been advancing in all aspects.

- A. holding at B. holding to C. holding by D. holding back

55: She decided to remain celibate and devote her life to helping the homeless and orphans.

- A. married B. divorced C. separated D. single

Read the following passage and indicate the answer to each of the questions

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name from the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor." These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often referred to them as seismic sea waves, far more appropriate in that they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly **displaced**. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the **shallow** waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 meters.

Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of heavy seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific well accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often occurs on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often come with little warning and can, therefore, prove disastrous. Most of the tsunamis that hit the Hawaiian Islands, however, originate thousands of miles away near the coast of Alaska, so these tsunamis have a much greater distance to travel and the inhabitants of Hawaii generally have time for warning of **their** imminent arrival.

Tsunamis are certainly not limited to Japan and Hawaii. In 1755, Europe experienced a **calamitous** tsunami, when movement along the fault lines near the Azores caused a massive tsunami to sweep onto the Portuguese coast and flood the heavily populated area around Lisbon. The greatest tsunami **on record** occurred on the other side of the world in 1883 when the Krakatoa volcano underwent a massive explosion, sending waves more than 30 meters high onto nearby Indonesian islands; the tsunami from this volcano actually traveled around the world and was witnessed as far away as the English Channel.

56: The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses

- A. underwater earthquakes B. storm surges C. tides D. tidal waves

57: According to the passage, all of the following are true about tidal waves EXCEPT that

- A. they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides
B. this terminology is not used by the scientific community
D. they refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves

58: The word "displaced" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

- A. moved B. filtered C. located D. not pleased

59: It can be inferred from the passage that tsunamis

A. cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean

C. are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean

B. generally reach heights greater than 40 meters

D. are often identified by ships on the ocean

60: In line 10, water that is “shallow” is NOT

A. deep

B. clear

C. coastal

D. tidal

61: A main difference between tsunamis in Japan and in Hawaii is that tsunamis in Japan are more likely to

A. come from greater distances

B. originate in Alaska

C. arrive without warning

D. be less of a problem

62: The possessive “their” in line 18 refers to

A. the Hawaiian Islands

B. thousands of miles

C. these tsunamis

D. the inhabitants of Hawaii

63: A “calamitous” tsunami, in line 20, is one that is

A. at fault

B. disastrous

C. extremely calm

D. expected

64: From the expression “on record” in line 22, it can be inferred that the tsunami that accompanied the Krakatoa volcano

A. was not as strong as the tsunami in Lisbon

B. might not be the greatest tsunami ever

C. was filmed as it was happening

D. occurred before efficient records were kept

65: The passage suggests that the tsunami resulting from the Krakatoa volcano

A. was far more destructive close to the source than far away

B. resulted in little damage

C. was unobserved outside of the Indonesian islands

D. caused volcanic explosions in the English Channel

Read the following passage and indicate the answer to each of the questions

Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor Ludwik Lazar Zamenhof. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.

In Zamenhof’s first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included words such as *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *eb*, *be*, and *ce*. This did not result in a workable language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to understand or to retain.

Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a simplified language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiko*, which means “friend”, and all adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *bela*, which means “pretty”. Another example of the simplified language can be seen in the prefix *mal-*, which makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means “enemy”, and the word *malbela* therefore means “ugly” in Zamenhof’s language.

In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published it. He used a pen name, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the name Esperanto because this word means “a person who hopes” in his language. Esperanto clubs began **popping up** throughout Europe, and by 1950, Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.

In 1905, the First World Congress of Esperanto took place in France, with approximately 700 attendees from 20 different countries. Congresses were held annually for nine years, and 4,000 attendees were registered for the Tenth World Esperanto Congress scheduled for 1914, when World War I erupted and forced its cancellation.

Esperanto has had its **ups and downs** in the period since World War I. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of a million people are fluent in it. This may seem like a large number, but it is really quite small when compared with the billion English speakers and billion Mandarin Chinese speakers in today’s world. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are taking steps to try to make this happen.

66: The topic of this passage is

A. one man’s efforts to create a universal language

B. how language can be improve

C. using language to communicate internationally

D. a language developed in the last few years

67: According to the passage, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language

A. to build a name for himself

B. to provide a more complex language

C. to resolve cultural differences

D. to create one world culture

68: It can be inferred from the passage that the Esperanto word *malespera* means

A. hopeless

B. hope

C. hopelessness

D. hopeful

69: The expression “popping up” in line 17 could best be replaced by

A. shouting

B. opening

C. hiding

D. leaping

70: It can be inferred from the passage that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place

A. in 1905

B. in 1909

C. in 1907

D. in 1913

71: According to the passage, what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?

A. It had attendees from 20 countries

B. It never took place

C. It had 4,000 attendees

D. It was scheduled for 1915

72: The expression “ups and downs” in line 23 is closest in meaning to

A. tops and bottoms

B. floors and ceilings

C. takeoffs and landings

D. highs and lows

73: Which paragraph describes the predecessor to Esperanto?

A. The first paragraph **B. The second paragraph** C. The third paragraph D. The fourth paragraph

74: The passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on

A. European history B. English grammar C. world government **D. applied linguistics**

75: The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

A. how current supporters of Esperanto are encouraging its growth B. another of Zamenhof's accomplishments
C. the disadvantages of using an artificial language D. attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s

Show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions

76: Because of its ability to survive close to human habitations, the Virginia deer has actually increased their range and numbers.

A. its **B. their** C. has D. close to

77: A 1971 U.S government policy not only put warnings on cigarette packs but also ban television advertising of cigarettes.

A. warnings B. advertising C. government **D. ban**

78: In the 1920s, Tulsa had a higher number of millionaire than any other U.S. city.

A. higher **B. millionaire** C. city D. other

79: Snapping turtles are easily recognized because of the large head, the long tail and the shell that seems unsufficiently to protect the body.

A. unsufficiently B. easily C. because of D. to protect

80: Some of the agricultural practices used today is responsible for fostering desertification.

A. used B. fostering C. practices **D. is**

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