

ENGLISH PRACTICE 23

section I: Phonetics

Question 1. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. manufact <u>ure</u> | B. mat <u>ure</u> | C. past <u>ure</u> | D. agricult <u>ure</u> |
| 2. A. breath <u>e</u> | B. math <u>em</u> atics | C. south <u>er</u> n | D. trustworth <u>y</u> |
| 3. A. spec <u>i</u> al | B. soc <u>i</u> al | C. offic <u>i</u> al | D. soci <u>e</u> ty |
| 4. A. answer <u>ed</u> | B. crowd <u>ed</u> | C. enjoy <u>ed</u> | D. fail <u>ed</u> |
| 5. A. horr <u>i</u> fying | B. hon <u>e</u> y | C. veh <u>i</u> cle | D. h <u>i</u> t |

Question 2. Pick out the word whose stress is placed differently

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 6. A. examine | B. introduce | C. determine | D. peninsula |
| 7. A. inventory | B. circumstance | C. monastery | D. personnel |
| 8. A. safeguarding | B. returnee | C. horizontal | D. mausoleum |
| 9. A. existential | B. appellation | C. colonialist | D. Argentina |
| 10. A. defective | B. deficit | C. reference | D. deference |

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

section II: Vocabulary and grammar

Question 1. Choose the word that best completes each sentence

1. These figures give you some ideas of the cost of your car for one year.
 A. controlling B. handling C. managing D. maintaining
2. It takes a great deal of for the class to make a trip abroad.
 A. arrangement B. organization C. expense D. business
3. Paper making began in China and from there it to North Africa.
 A. spread B. sprang C. spilled D. flowed
4. When will it on you that I am right and you are wrong?
 A. descend B. come C. dawn D. arise
5. They are fighting to eradicate the of starvation caused by the civil war.
 A. leaving B. legacy C. tradition D. remains
6. He had to a new syllabus as the old one was out-dated.
 A. make up B. do up C. take up D. get up
7. They say he inherited his money from a relative he had never met.
 A. far away B. remote C. distant D. far
8. I was thinking of going out, but on thoughts, it might be better to stay in.
 A. strong B. second C. good D. deep
9. I have been working very hard, I hope I will my math exam.
 A. get through B. get round C. get through to D. get up
10. Marrying into such a rich family had always been his wildest dreams.
 A. under B. above C. over D. beyond
11. Here is an example of an ancient Chinese vase.
 A. beautiful B. tiny C. patterned D. exotic
12. Because of its warm typical climate, Hawaii subzero temperature.
 A. almost experiences never B. almost never experiences
 C. experiences never almost D. experiences almost never
13. After the accident, there was considerable doubt exactly what had happened.
 A. in the question B. as to C. in the shape of D. for of
14. Turn to page 35 to find out at a which courses are available to you.

- A. glance B. stare C. glimpse D. look
 15. The actor was so nervous that he could only remember small of dialogue.
 A. shreds B. pieces C. patches D. snatches
 16. The truant was from school for unbecoming behavior.
 A. dispelled B. repelled C. compelled D. expelled
 17. The light from the car as it receded into the distance.
 A. seeped out B. faded away C. shone out D. rolled away
 18. Nobody would call me an alcoholic, but I like to have a drink of beer and then.
 A. now B. when C. often D. there
 19. I really don't like the shoes, and they aren't my size, so I don't want to buy them.
 A. further B. however C. anyway D. even if
 20. The musical comedy *Oklahoma* did much to expand the potential of the musical stage, and it encouraged others to attempt
 A. original themes B. to original themes
 C. that were original themes D. how original themes

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Question 2. Mistake correction

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find them and correct them

Many different kinds of insurance are available to deaf people today but weren't in past. It was the year 1898 that an insurance company for deaf people was born. A small group of young deaf man had a meeting in this year. They were all worried. At that time, only deaf people were not allowed to buy insurance. The group worked hard during the three years making research. They were ready for action at the second meeting. That meeting was historic because the men found the Fraternal Society of the Deaf. The first few years on the Fraternal Society of the Deaf were difficult. There was no money for an office, so they worked in their home. Since the company was very young, there was no money to pay for deadly benefits. If a member passed away, each of the other members gave one dollar to help pay for burial costs. As time passed by, the company grew. As it grew, the benefits improved. Health insurance has added. In 1905, the first office opened in Chicago, Illinois. In 1907, the name of the company changed. The new name, still is used today, was the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, NFSD.

1 2 3
 →
 4 5 6
 →
 7 8 9
 →
 10
 →

Question 3. Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition

1. He got his examination fairly well although his health had broken down a few days before it started
 2. I couldn't understand a thing they were talking about. I was sea.

3. I hate people who give the end of film that you haven't seen .
4. When you look the matter in the library, did you find any question?
5. Someone who robs an old lady of all her savings is contempt and deserves to be punished.
6. He was poor, but he rent a mansion and set himself as a millionaire.
7. I must find the time and energy to get to doing that job.
8. The dog ran away from me and disappeared the hill .
- 9.As nobody seems to know what to do next, may I put a proposal?
10. all likelihood, we will never know the real reason.

Your answers

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

section III: reading comprehension

Question 1. Read the passage and choose the best option to each question

Since the dawn of time, people have found ways to communicate with one another. Smoke signals and tribal drums were some of the earliest forms of communication. Letters, carried by birds or by humans on foot or on horseback, made it possible for people to communicate larger amounts of information between two places. The telegraph and telephone set the stage for more modern means of communication. With the invention of the cellular phone, communication itself has become mobile.

For you, a cell phone is probably just a device that you or your friends use to keep in touch with family and friends, take pictures, play games, or send text messages. The definition of a cell phone is more specific: it is a hand-held wireless communication device that sends and receives signals by way of small special areas called cells.

Walkie-talkies, telephones, and cell phones are **duplex** communication devices: they make it possible for two people to talk to each other. Cell phones and walkie-talkies are different from regular phones, because they can be used in many different locations. A walkie-talkie is sometimes called a half-duplex communication device, because only one person can talk at a time. A cell phone is a full-duplex device because it uses both frequencies at the same time. A walkie-talkie has only one channel. A cell phone has more than a thousand channels. A walkie-talkie can transmit and receive signals across a distance of about a mile. A cell phone can transmit and receive signals over hundreds of miles. In 1973, an electronic company called Motorola hired Martin Cooper to work on wireless communication. Motorola and Bell Laboratories (now AT&T) were in a race to invent the first portable communication device. Martin Cooper won the race and became the inventor of the cell phone. On April 3, 1973, Cooper made the first cell phone call to his opponent at AT&T while walking down the streets of New York City. People on the sidewalks **gazed** at Cooper in amazement as he walked down the street talking on his cellular phone. Cooper's phone was called Motorola Dyna-Tac. It weighed a whopping 2 ½ pounds (as compared to today's cell phones that weigh as little as 3 or 4 ounces).

After the invention of his cell phone, Cooper began thinking of ways to make the cell phone available to the general public. After ten years, Motorola introduced the first cell phones for commercial use. The early cell phone and its service were both very expensive. The cell phone itself cost about \$3,500. In 1977, AT&T constructed a cell phone system and **tried it out** in Chicago with over 2,000 customers. In 1981, a second cellular phone system was started in the

Washington, D.C. and Baltimore area. It took nearly 37 years for cell phones to become available for general public use. Today there are more than sixty million cell phone customers with cell phones producing over thirty billion dollars per year.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. the difference between cell phones and telephones
B. how Cooper competed with AT&T
C. the history of a cell phone
D. the increasing number of people using cell phones

2. What definition is true of a cell phone?

- A. Something we use just for playing games.
B. A version of walkie-talkie
C. The first product of two famous corporations
D. A hand-held wireless communication device

3. What is wrong about a walkie-talkie?

- A. Only one person can talk at a time.
B. It has one channel.
C. It was first designed in 1973.
D. It can be used within a distance of a mile.

4. The word **“duplex”** in line 10 is closest in meaning to

- A. quick
B. modern
C. having two parts
D. having defects

5. To whom did Cooper make his first cell phone call?

- A. a person on a New York Street
B. his assistant at Motorola
C. a member of Bell Laboratories
D. the director of his company

6. How heavy is the first cell phone compared to today’s cell phones?

- A. ten times as heavy as
B. much lighter
C. 2 pounds heavier
D. as heavy as

7. When did Motorola introduce the first cell-phones for commercial use?

- A. in the same year when AT&T constructed a cell phone system
B. in 1983
C. in the same year when he first made a cell-phone call
D. in 1981

8. When did AT&T widely start their cellular phone system?

- A. 37 years after their first design
B. in 1981
C. in 2001
D. in 1977

9. What does the word **“gazed”** in line 21 mean?

- A. angrily looked
B. glanced
C. started conversation
D. looked with admiration

10. The phrase **“tried it out”** in the last paragraph refers to?

- A. tested the cell-phone system
B. reported on AT&T
C. introduced the cell phone system
D. made effort to sell the cell-phones

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Question 2. You are going to read a newspaper article about sleep. Five paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A - F the one which fits each gap (1 - 5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Enough Sleep?

Tiredness, it is often claimed, has become the modern conditions. As the richer, busier countries have grown, so sleeplessness and anxiety have also grown in the popular psyche. Research in the USA has found 40 million Americans to be

chronically affected, and some recent best-selling novels in Britain have featured insomniacs as protagonists, or sleep-research laboratories as their settings.

1	
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Recently, a sleep researcher tried an experiment. He offered his subjects the opposite of the modern routine. "I allowed them to sleep for up to 14 hours a night for a month. It took them three weeks to reach an equilibrium of eight-and-a-quarter hours. That indicates a great rebound of sleep – sleep that they hadn't been getting.

2	
---	--

For guinea pigs, they advertise in the student newspapers. Subjects are picked up by taxi, paid \$ 5 an hour, and asked to adjust their sleeping patterns according to instructions. Dr. Louise Reyner provides reassurance: "Some people are quite worried, because you're putting electrodes on their heads, and they think you can see what they're dreaming or thinking."

3	
---	--

The young men all deny they are going to fall asleep. Dr. Reyner has a video recording of one trying not to. At first the person at the wheel is very upright, wet and bleary eyes determinedly fixed on the windscreen. Then he begins to blink briefly, every now and again; then for longer, and more often, with a slight drop of the head. Each nod grows heavier than the last. The blinks become a 10-second blackout. Every time, he jerks awake as if nothing has happened. But the car, by the second or third occasion, has shot off the carriageway.

4	
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But apart from these findings, what else do we know about human sleep with any kind of certainty? It is known that humans sleep, like other mammals, according to a daily cycle. Once asleep, they switch between four different stages of unconsciousness, from stage one sleep, the shallowest, to the stage four, the deepest. When dreams occur, which is usually during the lightest sleep, the brain paralyses the body except for the hands and eyelids, thus preventing injuries.

5	
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However, there is a strong degree of certainty among scientists that women sleep for half an hour longer than men, and that older people require less sleep, though they don't know why. When asked what sleep is for, some sleep researchers reply in cosmic terms: "Sleep is a tactic to travel through time without injury."

A. Beyond this, certainties blur into theories. It is often suggested, for example, that sleep repairs body tissue, or restores muscles, or rests the frontal section of the brain that controls speech and creativity. But all of this may happen more quickly during relaxed wakefulness, so no one is really sure.

B. Part of this interest is in sleep in general: in its rhythms, its uses and in problems with sleeping. But a central preoccupation remains. "People need more sleep," says one leading sleep researcher. "People cut back on sleep when they're busy. They get up too early to avoid rush hour."

C. The sleep researchers seem interested in this theory. But the laboratory is not funded to investigate such matters. Its sponsors what its research to lead to practical solutions such as deciding where *Take a break* signs should be placed on motorways, and how different kinds of food and drink can affect driving and sleeplessness.

D. A coffee might have helped. Two cups, Dr. Reyner says, even after no sleep at all, can make you a safe driver for half an hour or more. She recommends a whole basket of alertness products: tablets, energy drinks, caffeinated chewing gum. Shift workers, she is quite sure, could probably use them.

E. In fact, the laboratory's interest is more physical. In a darkened room stands a motorway simulator, the front section of a car facing a wide projection screen. The subjects are always told to arrive at 2pm, in the body's natural mid-afternoon lull, after a short night's sleep or no sleep at all. The projector is switched on and they are asked to drive, while answering questions. An endless road rolls ahead, sunlight glares; and the air is warm.

F. In Europe, such propositions are perhaps most thoroughly tested in a small, unassuming building on a university campus in the English midlands. The university sleep research laboratory has investigated, among many subjects, the effects of fatigue on sailors, the effects of airport noise on sleepers, and the dangers of motorway driving for flagging drivers.

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5
....

section IV: Use of English

Question 1. Read the passage and choose the word that best fits each gap

Why did you decide to read this and will you keep reading to the end? Do you expect to understand every single part of it and will you remember anything about it in a fortnight's time? Common sense (1) that the answers to these questions depend on "readability" whether the (2) matter is interesting, the argument clear and the layout attractive. But psychologists are discovering that to (3) why people read - and often don't read - technical information, they have to examine so much the writing as the reader.

Even the most technically confident people often (4) instructions for the video on home computer in favour of hands-on experience. And people frequently (5) little consumer information, whether on nutritional labels or in the small print of contracts a Psychologists researching reading (6) to assume that both beginners and competent readers read everything put in front of them from start to finish. There are arguments among them about the (7) of eyes, memory and brain during the process. Some believe that fluent readers take (8) every letter or word they see: others (9) that readers rely on memory or context to carry them from one phrase to another. But they have

always assumed that the reading process is the same: reading starts, comprehension (10) then reading stops.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1.A. suggests | B. transmits | C. advises | D. informs |
| 2.A. content | B. topic | C. subject | D. text |
| 3.A. ensure | B. determine | C. value | D. rate |
| 4.A. miss | B. omit | C. pass | D. ignore |
| 5.A. get | B. pay | C. take | D. make |
| 6.A. tend | B. undertake | C. lead | D. consent |
| 7.A. concern | B. role | C. share | D. relation |
| 8.A. up | B. over | C. out | D. in |
| 9.A. insist | B. direct | C. urge | D. press |
| 10.A. sets | B. occurs | C. issues | D. establishes |

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Question 2. Read the passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word

It is not surprising that actors want to be pop stars and vice versa. (1) that is deep in a part of our brain that most of us manage to keep under control, we all want to be pop stars and actors.

Sadly, there's nothing about the (2) profession that automatically qualifies you for the other, except, of course, for the fact that famous actors and singers are already surrounded by people who never say no to them.

(3) the whole, pop stars tend to fare better on screen than their

(4) numbers do on CD. Let's (5) it: not being able to act is no big drawback in Hollywood, whereas not being able to play or sing still tends to count (6) you in the recording studio.

Some stars do display a genuine proficiency in both disciplines, and a few even maintain successful careers in both fields, but this just (7) a bad example for all the others. For every success, there are two dozen failures. And most of them have no idea how terrible they are. (8) as power tends to corrupt, so celebrity tends to destroy the ability to gauge whether or not you're making a fool of (9)

But perhaps we shouldn't criticize celebrities for trying to expand their horizons in this way. (10) there is one good thing about actors trying to sing and singers trying to act, it is that it keeps them all too busy to write books.

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5

 6 7 8 9 10

Question 3. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. NO(0) has been done

People of the Forest

This TV (0. DOCUMENT) follows a family of chimpanzees which live in the forest of Tanzania. Set in (1. SPECTACLE) scenery the programme gives us a fascinating insight into the life and social (2.ACTION) of these creatures. Apparently, we humans share

98% of our genes with chimpanzees; indeed, they are our closest (3.RELATE) in the animal (4. KING) and scenes in the documentary offer clear evidence of our (5. SIMILAR) The focus of the film is on Fifi and we first see her as a (6. PLAY) five-year-old who spends all her time annoying her younger brother. Meanwhile, the older male chimps seem to be involved in an endless fight for (7. SUPREME) And it is no surprise to learn that while all this is taking place the females are left to deal with the day-to-day (8. ORGANISE) matters. Make sure you set aside an hour to watch this. The (9.GEOGRAPHY) splendour of the location makes this programme worthwhile viewing, although our (10. LIKE) to these animals will make you think.

Your answers

0. DOCUMENT ≡ documentary

1..... 2 3 4 5

 6 7 8 9 10

section V: Writing

A. Sentence transformation

Question 1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it

1. You must be at the airport by 2 o'clock, no matter what you have to do.
At all
2. One advantage of living in the city is the range of clothes shops.
One point
3. For further information, please send a self-addressed envelope to the above address.
Further information can
4. The thought of what might happen next fills me with horror.
I dread
5. The realization that I had made a big mistake came later.
Only

Question 2. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word

1. It was Peter who pointed the mistake out to me.
(attention)
.....
2. Don't you remember anything about your lifetime in London as a child?
(recollection)
..... ?
3. " I don't mind where the money goes as long as the people are the real beneficiaries." (matter)
.....

4. You should pay more attention to those road signs about speed limits.
(notice)

5. She herself admits to being rather selfish.

(admission)

B. Essay writing

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? High schools should allow students to study the courses that students want to study. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Write at least 250 words

..... The end

Keys - practice 23

I. Phonetics (10 marks)

1.C 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.C 6.B 7.D 8.A 9.C 10.A

II. Vocabulary and grammar

Question 1. Choose the word that best completes each sentence (10 marks)

1.D 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.D 6.A 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.D
11.C 12.B 13.B 14.A 15.C 16.D 17.B 18.A 19.C 20.A

Question 2. Mistake correction (5 marks)

There are 10 mistake in the following passage. Find them and correct them

1. in past → in the past 2. deaf man → deaf men making research
→doing
4. found → founded 5. on the fraternal → of 6. their home → their
the homes
7. deadly benefits → 8. passed by → passed 9. has added → was
death added
10. is used → used

Question 3. Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition (5 marks)

1. through 2. at 3. away 4. into 5. beneath
6. up 7. (a)round 8. over 9. forward 10. In

III. reading comprehension

Question 1. Read the passage and choose the best option to each question (10 marks)

1.D 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.C 9.A 10.B

2. You are going to read a newspaper article about sleep. Five paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A - F the one which fits each gap (1 - 5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (10 marks)

Enough Sleep?

1.B 2.F 3.E 4.D 5.A

IV. Use of English

Question 1. Read the passage and choose the word that best fits each gap (5 marks)

1.A 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.C 6.A 7.B 8.D 9.A 10.B

Question 2. Read the passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word (10 marks)

1. Somewhere 2. one / former / 3. On 4. opposite 5. face
first

6. against 7. sets 8. Just 9. yourself 10. If

Question 3. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. NO(0) has been done (5 marks)

1. 2. interaction 3. relatives 4. kingdom 5. similarity
SPECTACULAR (ies)

6. playful 7. 8. 9. 10. likeness
supremacy organizational geographic(al)

V. Writing

A. Sentence transformation

Question 1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it (5 marks)

1. At all costs you must be at the airport by 2 o'clock.
 2. One point in favor of living in the city is the range of clothes shops
 3. Further information can be obtained by sending a self-addressed envelope to the above address.
 4. I dread to think what might happen next.
 5. Only later did I realize that I had mad a big mistake
-

Question 2. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar its possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word (5 marks)

1. It was Peter who drew my attention to the mistake
2. Haven't you had any recollection of your lifetime in London as a child?
3. " It doesn't matter where the money goes as long as the people are real beneficiaries"
4. You should take notice of those road signs about speed limits
5. By (On) her own admission, she is rather selfish

B. Essay writing (20 marks)

The impression mark is based on the following scheme:

- 1. Content: 10 points: a provision of all main ideas and details as appropriate**
- 2. Language: 5 points: a variety of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students**
- 3. Presentation: 5 points: coherence, cohesion, and style appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students.**

..... The end