**ENGLISH PRACTICE 52**

**I. Choose the word A, B, C or D whose underlined part is pronounced different from the others:**

1. A. massage B. carriage C. voyage D. dosage
2. A. dimension B. expansion C. confusion D. tension
3. A. increase B. ink C. pink D. thank
4. A. germ B. gesture C. gene D. gear
5. A. manufacture B. mature C. pasture D. nature
6. A. late B. chocolate C. latex D. lady
7. A. continents B. purchase C. forecast D. houses
8. A. university B. ugly C. nun D. umbrella
9. A. toured B. astonished C. rubbed D. erased
10. A. Switzerland B. zoo C. New zealand D. amaze

**II. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence:**

1. We saw many soldiers and tanks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were moving to the front.

A. that B.which C.who D.whom

1. You really shouldn’t buy that car. I know the engine is fine, but most of the bodywork has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away by rust.  
   A. eaten B. dissolved C. crumbled D. erased
2. It was in this house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
   A. where I was born B. in which I was born  
   C. that I was born D. I was born in
3. When his daughter returned after midnight for the third time, Henry decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down the laws and refused to allow her out at all.  
   A. set B. put C. hand D. lay
4. When they could put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the noise no longer, they banged on their neighbour’s door.  
   A. back B. in for C. up with D. off
5. We had to get a bank loan when the money finally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
   A. gave in B. gave out C. gave off D. gave over
6. He lost his job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no fault of his own.  
   A. by B. with C. through D. over
7. It was a hot day, and many people were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their way to the beach.  
   A. taking B. hitting C. making D. setting
8. Jo was shocked when I disagree with her. She’s so used to getting her own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
   A. way B. mind C. opinion D. views
9. Last year Matt earned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his brother.  
   A. twice more than B. twice as much as  
   C. twice as many as D. twice as more as
10. Busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was, Bob’s father still played with him.  
    A. like B. though C. although D. however
11. Joanna has only one eye; she lost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago after falling on some broken glass.  
    A. another one B. other C. other ones D. the other
12. - “You won the first prize, Kathy!”   
    - ” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”  
    A. You are kidding! B. You’re welcome   
    C. Congratulations! D. Well done!
13. It turned out that we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rushed to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours.  
    A. hadn’t B. should have C. mustn’t have D. needn’t have
14. Looking down at the coral reef, we saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of tiny, multi-colored fish.  
    A. swarms B. flocks C. shoals D. teams

**III. Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correction:**

1. Had the teacher realised that the students couldn’t understand him, he would speak louder.  
   A B C D
2. Nobody seems to know to add or subtract without his or her pocket calculator anymore.  
    A B C D
3. If they took their language lessons seriously, they would be able to communicate with the locals now.  
    A B C D
4. Neither of the men arresting as terrorists would reveal information about his group.  
    A B C D
5. Little they knew in 1929, when the first T.V broadcast began, that it would have such an impact on   
    A B C D  
   people’s everyday’s lives.

**IV. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each question below:**

|  |
| --- |
| The word laser was **coined** as an acronym for Light Amplification by the stimulated Emission of Radiation. Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of the excess energy by themselves, without any outside **intervention**. Stimulated emission is different because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulated to emit **it** as light.  Albert Einstein was the first to suggest the existence of stimulated emission in a paper published in 1917. However, for many years, physicists thought that atoms and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker. It was not until after the Second World War that physicists began trying to make stimulated emission dominate. They sought ways by which one atom or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.  The first to succeed was Charles H. Townes, then at Columbia University in New York. Instead of working with light, however, he worked with microwaves, which have a much longer wavelength, and built a device he called a “maser”, for Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Although he thought of the key idea in 1951, the first maser was not completed until a couple of years later. Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorter wavelengths.  The key concepts **emerged** about 1957. Townes and Arthur Schawlow, then at Bell Telephone Laboratories, wrote a long paper **outlining** the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves. At about the same time, similar ideas crystallized in the mind of Gordon Gould, then a 37-year-old graduate student at Columbia, who wrote them down in a series of notebooks. Townes and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, Physical Review Letters, but Gould filed a patent application. Three decades later, people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser. |

1. The word “**coined**” could best be replaced by

1. created
2. mentioned
3. understood
4. discovered

2. The word “**intervention**” can best be replaced by

1. need
2. device
3. influence
4. source

3. The word “**it**” refers to

1. light bulb
2. energy
3. molecule
4. atom

4. Which of the following statements best describes a laser?

1. A device for stimulating atoms and molecules to emit light
2. An atom in a high-energy state
3. A technique for destroying atoms or molecules
4. An instrument for measuring light waves

5. Why was Towne’s early work with stimulated emission done with microwaves?

1. He was not concerned with light amplification.
2. It was easier to work with longer wavelengths.
3. His partner Schawlow had already begun work on the laser.
4. The laser had already been developed.

6. In his research at Columbia University, Charles Townes worked with all of the following EXCEPT

1. stimulated emission
2. microwaves
3. light amplification
4. a maser

7. In approximately what year was the first maser built?

1. 1917
2. 1951
3. 1953
4. 1957

8. The word “**emerged**” is closest in meaning to

1. increased
2. concluded
3. succeeded
4. appeared

9. The word “**outlining**” is closest in meaning to

1. assigning
2. studying
3. checking
4. summarizing

10. Why do people still argue about who deserves the credit of the laser?

1. The researchers’ notebooks were lost.
2. Several people were developing the idea at the same time.
3. No one claimed credit for the development until recently.
4. The work is still incomplete.

**V. Choose the word A, B, C or D which best fits each gap of the passage:**

Public awareness of the value of recycling materials such (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_plastic, paper, and glass is increasing daily in all corners of the globe. In some countries these efforts are being (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the local governments and in others, by individuals. Participation in these programs is at an all-time high.

In the small town of Truro in eastern Massachussetts, for example, space in the local landfill has run out; therefore, residents have had to think of new ways to (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their trash. With no room for items such as newspapers, bottles, , and old lumber at the landfill, local residents have come up with many (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ programs to recycle and/ or reuse what was once (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of as only trash. For instance, yard waste such as leaves and grass which used to be thrown in the landfill is now broken down and made (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compost used by local people as fertilizer in their gardens. In addition, (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plastics, newspapers, bottles and cans are sold to a recycling company, thereby bringing in revenue for the town. The most popular local innovation, though has been the founding of a “swap shop”. This is a building to which people bring their unwanted clothing, books, and toys so that others who need them can (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

Since there is so much (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in all the recycling programs, the dump is seen as a place to meet with friends and neighbours and catch up on local news. There is even an annual September evening “dump dance”, where locals dance to live music and have picnics by candlelight at the dump. This has become a high light of the summer vacation season.

As humankind continues to (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the population grows, recycling efforts become even more important. These efforts must continue so that we will soon see new innovations and ideas concerning the use of recycled materials.

1. A. like B. as C. alike D. with
2. A. initiated B. introduced C. brought D. participated
3. A. disapproved B. dispose C. discard D. throw
4. A. improved B. reforming C. innovative D. progressed
5. A. thought B. considered C. regarded D. believed
6. A. of B. by C. from D. into
7. A. wasted B. circulating C. recyclable D. reproductive
8. A. bring B. take C. steal D. offer
9. A. participation B. fertilization C. approval D. distribution
10. A. A. fertilize B. survive C. exist D. reproduce

**VI. Give the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences:**

1. British Airway apologized for the (CANCEL) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 20,000 flights to Bangkok.
2. I don’t believe him. His story is very (CONVINCE) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The police said that they were awaiting further (DEVELOP) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. I couldn’t help it. The accident was (AVOID) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Many people were buried (LIVE) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the earthquake.
6. His busy schedule made him completely (ACCESS) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his students.
7. He works for UNESCO in a purely (ADVISE) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ role.
8. The sun and moon are often (PERSON) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in poetry.
9. I’ve never known such a (QUARREL) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person.
10. When I have to wait a long time I start to feel (PATIENCE) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VII. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word:**

**The world of dreams**

Most people feel that when they dream, they are carried off to another world. (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the contrary, dreams are often connected to our daily lives.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our whole mind is filled with something, when we are either very upset (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we are in good spirit, a dream will present (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reality in symbols. It is often said that we benefit (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dreams because they help the spirit to heal itself when things (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrong. Dreams are therefore a kind of escape, almost a holiday from (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life, with its fears and responsibilities. It is, however, a strange (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of holiday because whether we have a wonderful time or whether it turns (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be a nightmare, we quickly forget it. Most dreams disappear forever (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are one of those people disciplined enough to write them down as soon as you wake up.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VIII. Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words given so that the new one has a similar meaning as the sentence preceded:**

1. My boss works better when he’s pressed for time.  
   -> The less time …………………………………..
2. I was very sorry I wasn’t able to see him off at the station.  
   -> If only ………………………………………….
3. It’s impossible that we stayed at the same hotel, in that case.  
   -> We ……………………………………………
4. They will not officially declare independence until next year.  
   -> No ……………………………………………….
5. It’s more than a fortnight since anyone saw Julian.  
   -> Julian was ………………………………….

**IX. Rewrite each sentence containing the word in capitals and the meaning stay unchanged. The given word must not be altered in any way:**

1. Rosa found the heat quite intolerable. BEAR  
   > ….………………………………………..
2. His arrival was completely unexpected. TOOK  
   > …………………………………………..
3. My bank manager and I get on together very well. TERMS  
   > …………………………………………..
4. You can avoid tooth decay by brushing your teeth regularly. PREVENT   
   > …………………………………………..
5. Local residents said they were against the new traffic scheme. DISAPPROVAL  
   > ………………………………………….

**KEYS**

**I/ IV/ VI/**

1. A 1. A 1. cancellation
2. C 2. C 2. unconvincing
3. A 3. B 3. developments
4. D 4. A 4. unavoidable
5. B 5. B 5. alive
6. B 6. C 6. inaccessible
7. D 7. C 7. advisory
8. A 8. D 8. personified
9. B 9. D 9. quarrelsome
10. A 10.B 10. impatient

**II/ V/ VII/**

1. A 1. B 1. On
2. A 2. A 2. when/ if
3. C 3. B 3. or
4. D 4. C 4. this
5. C 5. A 5. from
6. B 6. D 6. go
7. C 7. C 7. real
8. C 8. B 8. type/ sort/ kind
9. A 9. A 9. out
10. B 10. D 10. unless
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. D
15. C

**III/**

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. A

**VIII/**

1. The less time my boss has, the better he works.
2. If only I had been able to see him off at the station.
3. We can’t have stayed at the same hotel, in that case.
4. No official declaration of independence will be made until next year.
5. Julian was last seen (more than) a fortnight ago.

**IX/**

1. Rosa couldn’t bear the heat.
2. His arrival took us completely by surprise.
3. I am on very good terms with my bank manager.
4. Brushing your teeth regularly can prevent tooth decay.
5. Local residents expressed their disapproval of the new traffic scheme.