

# ENGLISH TEST 88

*Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions*

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of “**natural leaders**.” It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look into instrumental leaders to “get things” done.” Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the **collective** well-being of a social group’s member. Expressive leader are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among **them**. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather **secondary relationship** to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group’s goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to **resolve** issues that threaten to divide the group. As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect

1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The problems faced by leaders
- B. The role of leaders in social groups
- C. How leadership differs in small and large groups
- D. How social groups determine who will lead them

2: The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

- A. recruitment
- B. formal election process
- C. traditional cultural patterns
- D. specific leadership training

3: In mentioning “**natural leaders**” in *lines 7-8*, the author is making the point that \_\_\_\_.

- A. there is no proof that “natural leaders” exist
- B. few people qualify as “natural leaders”
- C. “natural leaders” are easily accepted by the members of a social group
- D. “natural leaders” share a similar set of characteristics

4: Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- A. Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.
- B. A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.
- C. Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.
- D. A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.

5: The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on \_\_\_\_.

- A. ensuring harmonious relationships
- B. achieving a goal
- C. sharing responsibility with group members
- D. identifying new leaders

6: The word “**collective**” in *line 15* is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. necessary
- B. typical
- C. particular
- D. group

7: The word “**them**” in *line 18* refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. expressive leaders
- B. group members
- C. goals of the group
- D. tension and conflict

8: A “**secondary relationship**” mentioned in *line 20* between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as \_\_\_\_.

- A. enthusiastic
- B. distant
- C. unreliable
- D. personal

9: The word “**resolve**” in *line 24* is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. find a solution for
- B. talk about
- C. avoid thinking about
- D. avoid repeating

10: Paragraphs 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in term of \_\_\_\_.

- A. examples that illustrate a problem
- B. comparison and contrast
- C. narration of events
- D. cause and effect analysis

*Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions*

## PAPER

Paper is everywhere. We use it for homework, money, checks, books, letters, wallpaper, and greeting cards. We have paper towels, napkins plates, cups, and tissues. We print the news every day on newspaper. Our history and knowledge is written on paper. Without paper, our lives would be completely different.

From the very beginning of time, people have tried to record their thoughts and lives. The earliest humans drew pictures on cave walls. Later, people used large pieces of clay to write on. Almost 5,000 years ago, the Egyptians wrote on pieces of plants called *papyrus*. Papyrus was used throughout the ancient world of the Mediterranean for thousands of years. Eventually it was replaced by parchment. Parchment was made from animal skins. It was stronger and lasted longer than any other material.

The Chinese made the first real paper in the year A.D. 105. They mixed tree bark and small pieces of old cloth with water. They used a screen to remove the thin, wet piece of paper. Then they let the paper dry in the sun. The Chinese kept papermaking

a secret until after 751, in that year there was a war between the Chinese and the Muslims. Many Chinese papermakers were taken away from China to live in Muslim countries. The art of papermaking soon spread throughout the Muslim world. Finally, by the end of the twelfth century, papermaking reached Europe. The first paper made in Europe was in Spain in 1151.

The first important improvement on the Chinese method of papermaking was in France in 1798. A man named Nicholas Louis Robert invented a machine for making paper. His machine could make paper much faster than one person could by hand. However, his machine was not very successful. About ten years later an Englishman improved on Robert's machine and began producing paper.

The most important improvement in papermaking also happened in France. A scientist observed a wasp making its nest. The wasp chewed up pieces of wood, mixed it with the chemicals in its mouth, and made a paper nest. The scientist realized that people could make paper from wood, too. Finally, a machine was invented for grinding wood into pulp to use for making paper. Today, the principal ingredient in paper is wood pulp. It is made by machine. There are also other kinds of paper made from rice, wheat, cotton, corn, and other plants. Paper from wood pulp is the most common. Canada and the United States are the world leaders in paper production, due in part to the quantity of wood that is available in the forests of these two countries.

Because paper is made of wood, many people are becoming concerned that too many trees are being chopped down every year in order to produce paper. Trees are an important part of the environment. As a result, many companies that produce paper are using old paper instead of new wood pulp to make paper. This method of using old products again instead of simply throwing them away is called recycling. Recycling paper helps reduce the number of trees that are used every year. Many people also try to use less paper in their daily lives. They use both sides of a sheet of paper instead of just one. They use cloth handkerchiefs instead of paper tissues. There are also special containers in many schools and public places where people can put used paper instead of throwing it into the garbage can. Then this paper is collected to be recycled.

Whether we use a little or a lot, paper has an important place in our lives. The books we read and write are made of paper. Our history and scientific inventions have all been recorded on paper. This, however, is changing. Other methods of storing information are becoming common. Computers can store an enormous amount of information in a much smaller space. Computer faxes, electronic mail, and the Internet are only three examples of technology that have replaced paper. Who knows, perhaps one day people will not use paper to write at all!

11: Papyrus was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a kind of paper made from a plant.

B. made by ancient Egyptians.

C. a kind of plant that ancient Egyptians wrote on.

D. a special kind of clay.

12: The Chinese kept papermaking a secret \_\_\_\_\_.

A. because they were afraid of the Muslims

B. so that they could keep exporting paper to the Muslim world

C. until the Muslims found out about the special tree bark

D. for more than 6 centuries

13: The Chinese method of papermaking was first improved by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a papermaking machine

B. an Englishman

C. Nicholas Louis Robert

D. employing people with faster hands

14: The United States and Canada \_\_\_\_\_.

A. import most of the paper they need

B. have the largest forests in the world

C. consume most of the paper they produce

D. are the biggest producers of paper

15: What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

A. Paper and computers play the same role in our lives.

B. New technology that helps recycling paper.

C. Paper is an important part of our life, but technology is changing this fast.

D. Those who know how to use a computer don't need paper at all.

16: In order to record their thoughts and lives, the earliest humans \_\_\_\_\_.

A. drew pictures on cave walls. B. wrote on cave walls. C. invented a system of writing. D. found a way to make paper.

17: Parchment was used to write on because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it was stronger and lasted longer than papyrus.

B. the plant it was made from died out.

C. it could be made into slabs of clay.

D. there were a lot of animals.

18: The Chinese secret of papermaking was discovered \_\_\_\_\_.

A. by some Muslims who went to live among the Chinese

B. as a result of a war between the Chinese and the Muslims

C. by the Spanish in the 12th century

D. because the Chinese let the paper dry in the Sun

19: Paper was first made from wood pulp \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in France

B. by a wasp

C. by a machine

D. by a scientist

20: Some people think that producing a lot of paper is not good because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. papermaking factories are polluting the environment

B. a lot of trees have to be chopped down for wood pulp

C. recycling old paper is expensive

D. there is not enough land to plant trees for wood pulp

Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

21: The rings of Saturn are so distant to be seen from Earth without a telescope.

A

B

C

D

22: The major goals of primary education is to achieve basic literacy and numeracy among all students.

A

B

C

D

23: I passed my exam last summer, but my friend has just failed her.

A

B

C

D

24: It is primary education that establishes foundations in science geography, history, as well other social sciences for

A

B

C

D

young students.

25: This recipe, is an old family secret, is an especially important part of our holiday celebrations.  
A B C D

*Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.*

26. A. collapse B. volcano C. festival D. appliance  
27. A. forest B. disaster C. carriage D. furniture  
28. A. agricultural B. mausoleum C. correspond D. compulsory  
29. A. fashionable B. convenient C. traditional D. minorities  
30. A. academic B. reputation C. experience D. intermediate

*Read the following passage and choose the correct word for each of the blanks*

A DAY IN YOUR LIFE – IN THE YEAR 2020

**What are two ways that technology will probably change your life in the next 20-25 years?**

People used to know more or less how their children would live. Now things are changing so quickly that we don't even know what our own lives will be (31) \_\_\_\_ in a few years. What allows is not science fiction. It's how experts see the future.

You're daydreaming behind the wheel of your car, but that's OK. You have it on automatic pilot, and with its high-tech computers and cameras, your car "knows" (32) \_\_\_\_ you home safely.

You're hungry, so you head for the kitchen as soon as you get home. You ordered groceries by computer an hour ago, and you know that by now they (33) \_\_\_\_\_. Your kitchen has a two-door refrigerator, (34) \_\_\_\_\_ opens to the outside to accept deliveries. You've already paid for the food by having the money (35) \_\_\_\_\_ from your bank account. Nobody uses cash any more.

What's for lunch? In the old days, you used to stop off to buy a hamburger or pizza. Now you use your diagnostic machine to find out which foods your body (36) \_\_\_\_\_. You find out you need more vegetables and less fat. Your food-preparation machine (37) \_\_\_\_\_ you a salad.

After lunch, you go down the hall to your home office. Here you have everything you need for doing your work. Thanks to your information screen and your new computer, you (38) \_\_\_\_\_ never go into the office any more.

The information screen shows an urgent message from a co-worker in Brazil. You set the screen to translate Portuguese (39) \_\_\_\_\_ English. As you wait, you think about later, then you'll have a movie (40) \_\_\_\_\_ what a movie should you order tonight?

31: A. like B. as C. alike D. about

32: A. to get B. get C. how to get D. what to get

33: A. are arriving B. arrive

C. will arrive D. have arrived

34: A. which B. that C. what D. and

35: A. added B. counted C. subtracted D. reduced

36: A. eats B. prefers C. needs D. finds

37: A. does B. makes C. works D. feed

38: A. almost B. hardly C. most D. mostly

39: A. onto B. in C. into D. from

40: A. transmitted B. order

C. broadcast D. transmit

**Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

- 41: The shop assistant was totally bewildered by the customer's behavior. *The word bewildered is closest in meaning to*  
 A. upset                      **B. puzzled**                      C. disgusted                      D. angry
- 42: Some wild animals are in danger in this region. *The phrase in danger is closest in meaning to*  
 A. dangerous                      B. likely to cause harm                      **C. likely to be extinct**                      D. predators
- 43: We offer a speedy and secure service of transferring money in less than 24 hours.  
*Which of the following word has the opposite meaning to the word secure?*  
**A. unsure**                      B. uninterested                      C. slow                      D. open
- 44: The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency dedicated to reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war. *Which of the following word has the opposite meaning to the word sufferings*  
**A. happiness**                      B. pain and sorrow                      C. loss                      D. worry and sadness
- 45: Jack: "Hi, Tom. What's going on?"                      Tom: "Nothing special, Jack. \_\_\_\_\_ with you?"  
**A. What's up**                      B. Have you got something                      C. Nothing new                      D. Not much
- 46: Don't lie! You \_\_\_\_\_ their phone ringing. They haven't got a phone.  
 A. can't hear                      **B. couldn't have heard**                      C. haven't heard                      D. had not heard
- 47: Frank: "Do you know how old I am?"                      Daisy: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. I couldn't help it                      B. Happy birthday                      C. Don't mention it                      **D. I haven't a clue**
- 48: It's difficult for a sloppy person to live with a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. perfect                      B. perfection                      C. perfectionism                      **D. perfectionist**
- 49: Up \_\_\_\_\_, and the people cheered.  
**A. went the balloon**                      B. does the balloon go                      C. did the balloon go                      D. goes the balloon
- 50: It may be wonderful to own a big, old house, but think of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A. upkeep**                      B. keep-up                      C. keep-on                      D. keep-out
- 51: Learning English isn't so difficult; once you \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A. get down to it**                      B. get off it                      C. get on it                      D. get down with it
- 52: "I'm sorry I couldn't come to your party last night."  
**A. That's all right**                      B. Excuse me                      C. You're welcome                      D. Don't mention it
- 53: \_\_\_\_\_, we tried our best to complete it.  
**A. Difficult as the homework was**                      B. Despite the homework was difficult  
 C. Thanks to the difficult homework                      D. As though the homework was difficult
- 54: You're quite right, of course, but \_\_\_\_\_ you needn't have been so rude about it.  
 A. at once time                      B. from time to time                      **C. at the same time**                      D. at times
- 55: \_\_\_\_\_ had the restaurant opened \_\_\_\_\_ people were flocking to eat there.  
 A. Hardly ... than                      B. No sooner... when                      **C. No sooner ... than**                      D. Hardly .... that
- 56: The other driver failed to signal his \_\_\_\_\_ to turn right so I had to brake suddenly.  
 A. purpose                      B. idea                      **C. intention**                      D. design
- 57: "What are you going to do next?"                      "I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to that question."  
**A. knew**                      B. had known                      C. would know                      D. will know
- 58: There was \_\_\_\_\_ evidence to bring charges against the man.  
 A. insubstantial                      B. interior                      C. ineffective                      **D. insufficient**
- 59: What a \_\_\_\_\_!  
 A. new small nice car                      **B. nice small new car**                      C. new nice car, that is small                      D. car new nice and small
- 60: His parents hostile attitude \_\_\_\_\_ him to leave home .  
 A. drove                      **B. urged**                      C. made                      D. suggested
- 61: I recommend that the student \_\_\_\_\_ his composition as soon as possible.  
 A. finishes writing                      B. should finish the writing                      **C. finish writing**                      D. finished writing
- 62: Hearing-aid devices are very helpful for \_\_\_\_\_ are hard of hearing.  
 A. those                      **B. those who**                      C. people                      D. who
- 63: We should study hard \_\_\_\_\_ our parents can be proud of us.  
 A. so as to                      B. in order that                      C. as that                      **D. in order to**
- 64: As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ my assignment, I'll show you how to solve that problem.  
**A. have finished**                      B. will finish                      C. will have finished                      D. finished
- 65: Today many countries are trying to develop \_\_\_\_\_ energy sources.  
**A. sustainable**                      B. natural                      C. damaging                      D. non-renewable
- 66: The company managed to \_\_\_\_\_ its best workers and kept its rival from stealing them.  
 A. promote                      B. employ                      **C. retain**                      D. consider
- 67: The \_\_\_\_\_ of food during that long winter left many families in despair.

- A. scarcity      B. availability      C. variety      D. abundance
- 68: You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in here. It's against the rules.  
A. shouldn't      B. mightn't      C. mustn't      D. needn't
- 69: The new director is favorably \_\_\_\_\_ towards innovations.  
A. disposed      B. devoted      C. dedicated      D. discouraged
- 70: These teachers \_\_\_\_\_ to help their students understand simple things.  
A. do an attempt      B. make great efforts      C. try a great effort      D. put great efforts
- 71: To apply for the scholarship, the students are required to write a \_\_\_\_\_ essay about their future plans.  
A. two-hundred-word      B. two-pages      C. double pages      D. two hundred words
- 72: It was a \_\_\_\_\_ that the driver survived the crash. His car was completely damaged.  
A. mystery      B. miracle      C. secret      D. strange
- 73: Sharks acquire many sets of teeth \_\_\_\_\_ their lifetime.  
A. over      B. from      C. during      D. since
- 74: "Don't fail to send your parents my regards." – "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. You're welcome      B. Good idea, thanks      C. Thanks, I will      D. It's my pleasure
- 75: John: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?" Laura: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. There's no doubt about it.      B. Well, that's very surprising.      C. Of course not. You bet!      D. Yes, it's an absurd idea.
- Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following question**
- 76: She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."  
A. She made a trip round her city with John.      B. She promised to show John round her city.  
C. She planned to show John round her city.      D. She organized a trip round her city for John.
- 77: There's no point in persuading Jane to change her mind.  
A. No one wants Jane to change her mind because it's pointless.      B. It's possible for us to persuade Jane to change her mind.  
C. Jane will change her mind though she doesn't want to.      D. It's useless to persuade Jane to change her mind
- 78: "Why don't you reply to the President's offer right now?" said Mary to her husband.  
A. Mary suggested that her husband should reply to the President's offer without delay.  
B. Mary told her husband why he didn't reply to the President's offer then.  
C. Mary ordered her husband to reply to the President's offer right now.  
D. Mary wondered why her husband didn't reply to the President's offer then.
- 79: If I hadn't had so much work to do I would have gone to the movies.  
A. Because I had to do so much work, I couldn't go to the movies.      B. I would go to the movies when I had done so much work.  
C. A lot of work couldn't prevent me from going to the movies.      D. I never go to the movies if I have work to do.
- 80: Unlike her friends, Jane prefers an independent life.  
A. Jane doesn't like her friends because she prefers an independent life.  
B. Her friends live in an independent life and Jane doesn't like it.  
C. Jane doesn't like her friends to live in a dependent life.      D. Jane prefers an independent life but her friends do not.