**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 dinasaurs.

**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.** punish**ed B.** cook**ed C.** mark**ed**ly **D.** laugh**ed**

**20: A.** r**e**collect **B.** pr**e**face **C.** r**e**store **D.** pr**e**dator

**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 Yangzhow, 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 shoud \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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.** disbelievable **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 **B.** generally reach heights greater than 40 meters

**C.** are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean **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 approximately700 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 from20 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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