

ENGLISH PRACTICE 3

I. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (7/20 points)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D) in the numbered box.

1. Sheila will inherit everything _____ her uncle's death.
A. on account of B. in spite of C. in the event of D. in place of
2. His poor handling of the business _____ on negligence.
A. neared B. edged C. approached D. bordered
3. Down _____ for three days.
A. the rain poured B. poured the rain
C. did the rain pour D. do the rain pour
4. Can I _____ your brains for a moment? I can't do this crossword by myself.
A. have B. pick C. mind D. use
5. The job wasn't giving the _____ of the experience he wanted.
A. width B. depth C. length D. breadth
6. I suppose I could _____ advertising.
A. catch on B. get out of C. go in for D. work out
7. The storm ripped our tent to _____.
A. slices B. shreds C. strips D. specks
8. She travelled the world in _____ of her dreams.
A. pursuit B. finding C. chase D. trail
9. The agency is _____ and not run for profit.
A. charitable B. donated C. voluntary D. free
10. Mike, _____, will you switch off that television!
A. once and for all B. now and then
C. over and above D. from time to time

Your answers

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

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

11. The (PLACE)_____ of natural resources is becoming inadequate for the support of increasing population. 11. _____
12. The grammar section provides coverage of all the most (PROBLEM)_____ areas. 12. _____
13. He has recorded the (NARRATE)_____ for the production. 13. _____
14. In this profession, women (NUMBER)_____ men by two to one. 14. _____
15. An (LAY)_____ showing population can be placed on top of the map. 15. _____

16. The shells are so hard and they are virtually (DESTROY)_____. 16. _____
17. We should arrive two days early in order to (CLIMATE)_____. 17. _____
18. These changes are likely to (POOR)_____ single-parent families 18. _____
even further.
19. I'm afraid the hospital is desperately (STAFF)_____ at the moment. 19. _____
20. This book will challenge your (CONCEPT)_____ about rural life. 20. _____

Part 3: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

- Human and primates, the family of apes, gorillas, and chimpanzees, among 0. *Humans*
others, divide many common traits. 21. _____
- While primates are deemed the most intelligent of animals, most researchers
believed they lack the capacity to produce language. However, a research project 22. _____
in the 1970s at University of Georgia showed promise that chimpanzees have 23. _____
the ability to learn a certain language, just as human children do.
- The project used several chimpanzees as test subjects in which Lana, a female 24. _____
chimp was the study focus.
- Though the primates lack the vocal constructions to make human speech 25. _____
patterns, the researchers created a language called Yerkish, using lexigram 26. _____
made up of symbols that represent sounds and words. 125 symbols were placed 27. _____
on a keyboard, which Lana was taught how to use the board to communicate 28. _____
with the researchers. She successfully expressed her thoughts by pressing 29. _____
different keys in succession. In some cases, she used up to seven at times. 30. _____

Part 4: Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage. Write your answer in the numbered box.

I don't normally go to the cinema. Not because I don't like it but because it's just a habit I (31. never GET)_____ into. However, on this occasion I (32. DECIDE)_____ to go because my friends (33. constantly GO)_____ on about this film all week and eventually wore me down. It was starring some ephemeral Hollywood actor whom I had vaguely heard of but couldn't put a face to. We got to the cinema early to find people (34. already WAIT)_____ outside, which suggested that my friends weren't the only ones who thought it was worth seeing although I could still think of several other things I would rather having been doing at that moment. In the end, the film (35. TURN)_____ out to be not half as bad as expected, though I (36. PREFER)_____ something with a bit more action. The plot centred on two men who were planning to carry out some immensely complicated robbery, though what they (37. completely FAIL) _____ to realize was that all the time their plans (38. closely MONITOR) _____ by the police. Somewhat unpredictably, however, they got away with it because they (39. CHANGE) _____ their plans at the last minute. It was okay but I (40. not THINK)_____ of going again.

Your answers

31.	36.
-----	-----

32.	37.
33.	38.
34.	39.
35.	40.

Part 5: Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

by	through	with	for	in	out
up	into	off	across	down	beyond

41. He likes to show _____ how well he speaks French.
42. They were sad because the plan fell _____ at the last minutes.
43. Ben is a true adventurer. He has climbed this country's highest mountain, canoed _____ the continent, and hiked through the Amazon jungle.
44. She wrote the book _____ collaboration with one of her students.
45. You'd better write _____ the appointment in your agenda, or you'll probably forget.
46. Mary has always looked _____ to her uncle, who is a very successful actor.
47. I do feel _____ you, honestly!
48. As I had put on weight, my dress was too tight so I had to let it _____ especially around the waist.
49. I'm sorry but Dr. Ho sees patients _____ appointments only.
50. He spoke _____ such assurance that we couldn't but believe him.

Your answers

41.	46.
42.	47.
43.	48.
44.	49.
45.	50.

II. READING (6/ 20 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (0) has been done as an example.

When faced (0)_____ some new and possible bewildering technology change, most people (51)_____ in one of two ways. They either recoil (52)_____ anything new, claiming that it is unnecessary, or too complicated or that it (53)_____ makes life less than human. Or they learn to adapt to the new invention and (54)_____ wonder how they could possibly have existed (55)_____ it. Take computers as example. For many of us, they still (56)_____ a threat to our freedom and give us a frightening (57)_____ of a future in which all decisions will be (58)_____ by machines. This may be because they seem (59)_____, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what you can use a home computer for, and you usually get vague answers about how 'they give you information'. In

fact, even those of us who are (60)_____ with computer and use them in our daily work, have little idea of how they work. But it does not take long to learn how to operate a business programme, even if things occasionally go wrong for no apparent (61)_____. Presumably, much the same happened when telephone and television became widespread. What seems to alarm most people is the (62)_____ of technology change, (63)_____ than change itself. And the objections that are made to new technology may (64)_____ have a point to them, since change is not always an improvement. As we discover during power cuts, there is a lot to be said for the oil lamp, the coal fire, and forms of entertainment, such as books or board (65)_____, which don't have to be plugged into work.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0. | A. with | B. to | C. for | D. on |
| 51. | A. react | B. treat | C. solve | D. perform |
| 52. | A. of | B. out of | C. away from | D. from |
| 53. | A. somewhere | B. someplace | C. someway | D. somewhat |
| 54. | A. eventually | B. possibly | C. initially | D. naturally |
| 55. | A. with | B. without | C. on | D. for |
| 56. | A. show | B. meet | C. face | D. represent |
| 57. | A. possibility | B. sense | C. idea | D. prospect |
| 58. | A. invented | B. changed | C. taken | D. done |
| 59. | A. unsteady | B. unsure | C. mysterious | D. obvious |
| 60. | A. accustomed | B. familiar | C. used | D. commonplace |
| 61. | A. reason | B. cue | C. excuse | D. cause |
| 62. | A. rate | B. swiftness | C. speed | D. tempo |
| 63. | A. more | B. less | C. rather | D. other |
| 64. | A. badly | B. better | C. worse | D. well |
| 65. | A. sports | B. games | C. plays | D. shows |

Your answers

0. A

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 66 to 75 that follow.

THE HISTORY OF THE GUITAR

The word 'guitar' was brought into English as an adaptation of the Spanish word 'guitarra', which was, in turn, derived from the Greek 'kithara'. Tracing the roots of the word further back into linguistic history, it seems to have been a combination of the Indo-European stem 'guit-', meaning music, and the root '-tar', meaning chord or string. The root '-tar' is actually common to a number of languages, and can also be found in the word 'sitar', also a stringed musical instrument. Although the spelling and pronunciation differ

between languages, these key elements have been present in most words for 'guitar' throughout history.

While the guitar may have gained most of its popularity as a musical instrument during the modern era, guitar-like instruments have been in existence in numerous cultures throughout the world for more than 5.000 years. The earliest instruments that the modern eye and ear would recognise as a 'normal' acoustic guitar date from about 500 years ago. Prior to this time, stringed instruments were in use throughout the world, but these early instruments are known primarily from visual depictions, not from the continued existence of music written for them. The majority of these depictions show simple stringed instruments, often lacking some of the parts that define a modern guitar. A number of these instruments have more in common with the lute than the guitar.

There is some uncertainty about the exact date of the earliest six-string guitar. The oldest one still in existence, which was made by Gaetano Vinaccia, is dated 1779. However, the authenticity of six-string guitars alleged to have been made prior to 1790 is often suspect, as many fakes have been discovered dating to this era. The early nineteenth century is generally accepted as the time period during which six-string guitars began taking on their modern shape and dimensions. Thus for nearly two hundred years, luthiers, or guitar makers, have been producing versions of the modern acoustic guitar.

The first electric guitar was not developed until the early twentieth century. George Beauchamp received the first patent for an electric guitar in 1936, and Beauchamp went on to co-found Rickenbacker, originally known as the Electro String Instrument Company. Although Rickenbacker began producing electric guitars in the late 1930s, this brand received most of its fame in the 1960s, when John Lennon used a Rickenbacker guitar for the Beatles' debut performance on the Ed Sullivan show in 1964. George Harrison later bought a Rickenbacker guitar of his own, and the company later gave him one of their earliest 12-string electric guitars. Paul McCartney also used a Rickenbacker bass guitar for recording. The Beatles continued to use Rickenbacker guitars throughout their career, and made the instruments highly popular among other musicians of the era.

The Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation were two other early electric guitar pioneers, both developing models in the early 1950s. Fender began with the Telecaster in 1950 and 1951, and the Fender Stratocaster debuted in 1954. Gibson began selling the Gibson Les Paul, based partially on assistance from jazz musician and guitar innovator Les Paul, in 1952. The majority of present day solid-body electric guitars are still based largely on these three early electric guitar designs.

Throughout the history of the guitar, an enormous number of individuals have made their mark on the way in which the instrument was built, played and perceived. Though some of these individuals are particularly well known, like the Beatles or Les Paul, the majority of these people are virtually invisible to most modern guitar fans. By looking at the entire history of the guitar, rather than just recent developments, largely confined to electric guitars, it is possible to see more of the contributions of earlier generations.

Questions 66-70

Complete the sentences. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the numbered box.

66. Despite differences in _____, 'guit-' and '-tar' appear in the word for 'guitar' in many languages.

67. Instruments that we would call acoustic guitars have been made and played for approximately _____.

68. The _____ of acoustic guitars have not changed much in 200 years.

69. Les Paul, the well-known _____ guitarist, was involved in the development of the electric guitar.

70. Most _____ of the guitar know little about its rich history.

Your answers

66.	67.
68.	69.
70.	

Questions 71-75

Complete the summary. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the numbered box.

Instruments similar to the guitar have been played by musicians for over (71) _____ years. What we know about many of these instruments comes from (72) _____ rather than actual physical examples or music played on them. In some ways, these early stringed instruments were closer to (73) _____ than the guitar as we know it today. We do have examples of six-string guitars that are 200 years old. However, the (74) _____ of six-string guitars made by guitar makers who are also known as luthiers before the final decade of the eighteenth century is often open to question.

Although the electric guitar was invented in the 1930s, it took several decades for electric guitars to develop, with the company Rickenbacker playing a major part in this development. Most (75) _____ electric guitars in use today are similar in design to guitars produced by the Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation in the 1950s.

Your answers

71.	72.
73.	74.
75.	

Part 3: Some parts of the following passages have been removed. Read the passage and then choose from the list A-J given below the best phrase to fill each of the spaces. Some

of the suggested answers do not fit at all. Write your answer in the numbered box. (0) has been done as an example.

PEDAL POWER

If you are trying to get around central London when the traffic is bad and you can't find a taxi, (0)_____: pedal-powered rickshaws are becoming increasingly popular in the capital. In fact, it is estimated that 350 of them now cruise the streets, though there is no official licensing procedure for these diminutive vehicles, so precise numbers are not available. And this is exactly the problem; it is claimed by residents' associations and taxi drivers. Since rickshaws are not subject to the same regulations as other vehicles, (76) _____. Consequently, the areas around popular tourist sights are sometimes packed with stationary pedicabs, as the rickshaws are also known. And (77) _____ as no specific law is being broken.

On the other hand, (78) _____, which naturally get stuck in traffic jams like other motor vehicle. And unlike traditional London cabs, pedal-powered rickshaws cause no pollution whatsoever. Many tourists like them because they are an amusing, unusual way to get around. But are they potentially dangerous? Well, (79) _____. Some taxi drivers claim the three-wheeled vehicles are inherently unstable and may tip over if the driver takes a corner too quickly. Rickshaw drivers insist that they drive almost exclusively in the narrow streets of the city centre, where (80) _____. There has as yet been no serious accident involving a pedicab, but the government is considering some form of regulation just to be on the safe side.

- A. it could hardly be any different in this context
- B. it is difficult for traffic police to do anything about them
- C. it never seems to cause too much inconvenience
- D. it very much depends who you talk to
- E. it annoys pedestrians as much as motorists
- F. it is clear that there is a need for an alternative to taxis
- G. it is impossible to gain enough speed for this to be a problem
- H. it is not clear whether they are subject to parking restrictions
- I. it is tempting to try an alternative

Your answers

0. I

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part 4: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box provided below the passage. (0) has been done as an example.

Although the (0)_____ in the global temperature by 4 per cent predicted by many scientists may not sound like much, it is the difference between (81)_____ and the last Ice

Age, when huge glaciers (82)_____ Europe and most of Britain. Nobody knows exactly what would happen in a warmer world, (83)_____ we do know some things. Heat a kettle and the water inside it expands. The temperature of the world has climbed more than half a degree this century, and the oceans have risen by at (84)_____ 10 cm.

But just as it takes several minutes for a kettle to begin (85)_____, so it may have taken the oceans thirty years to swell. This means that the global warming we are now (86)_____ is a result only of the carbon dioxide we have dumped into the atmosphere up to (87)_____ 1960s. Since then, the use of fossil (88)_____ has increased rapidly. Scientists working for the United Nations and European governments have (89)_____ warning that what the Dutch and the people of the East Anglia will need to do will be to build more extensive sea defences. Many of the world's greater cities are at (90)_____, because they are located at sea level. Miami, (91)_____ entirely built on a sandbank, could be swept away. But the effects of (92)_____ sea levels will be much worse for the developing countries. With a metre rise in sea levels, 200 million people could become (93)_____.

There are other fears too, (94)_____ to a recent United Nations report. The plight of the hungry in the northern Africa could (95)_____, as rainfall in the Sahara and beyond is reduced by 20 per cent.

Your answers

0. rise

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
91.	92.	93.	94.	95.

III. WRITING (7/ 20 points)

Part 1:

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

96. Half the afternoon was spent on clay-modelling.

Clay-modelling

97. I heard her use those words many times.

Many's

98. It was more an argument than a discussion.

It was not so

99. They only reimbursed us because we took legal advice.

We wouldn't

100. Your silly question distracted me.

You drove

Part 2:

Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word.

101. From the educational point of view his childhood years had been well spent (TERMS)

.....

102. He's very good at tennis and he's also a very good footballer. (ADDITION)

.....

103. Why does everything seem to be difficult to me? (ONLY)

.....

104. If you work without a break, you are more likely to make an error. (PRONE)

.....

105. They were very keen to hear the president's speech. (EARS)

.....

Part 3:

The chart below shows the results of a survey on various home activities among young people aged 11 to 16 in four countries. Write a report describing the information in the chart.

Home activities among young people



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

A large number of people think that nowadays women should not work hard to earn their living; they should spend more time in caring for their families.

Write about 300 words to support your position (and do not include your personal information).

KEYS – PRACTICE 3

Page 10

Part 1: (1/ 20pts) (0.1 point for each correct answer)

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

Part 2: (1/ 20pts) (0.1 point for each correct answer)

11. replacement	12. problematic	13. narration	14. outnumber	15. overlay
16. indestructible	17. acclimatize	18. impoverish	19. short-staffed	20. preconceptions

Part 3: (2/20pts) (0.2 point for each correct answer)

21. divide => share	22. believed => have believed	23. University => the University	24. just as => just like	25. in which => among which
26. study focus => study's focus	27. Though => Since	28. up of => of	29. which => and	30. at times => at a time

Part 4: (2/ 20pts) (0.2 point for each correct answer)

31. have never got	32. decided	33. had been constantly going/ had constantly gone	34. were already waiting	35. turned
36. would have preferred	37. completely failed	38. were being closely monitored/ were closely monitored	39. changed	40. am not thinking

Part 5: (1/ 20pts) (0.1 point for each correct answer)

41. off	42. through	43. across	44. in	45. down	46. up	47. for	48. out	49. by	50. with
---------	-------------	------------	--------	----------	--------	---------	---------	--------	----------

II. READING: (6/ 20 points)**Part 1: (1.5/ 20pts) (0.1 point for each correct answer)**

51. A	52. D	53. C	54. A	55. B	56. D	57. B	58. C	59. C	60. B	61. A	62. C	63. C
64. D	65. B											

Part 2: (2/ 20pts) (0.2 point for each correct answer)

66. spelling and pronunciation	67. five hundred years	68. shape and dimensions	69. jazz	70. Fans
71. five thousand	72. visual depictions	73. the lute	74. authenticity	75. solid-body

Part 3: (1/ 20pts) (0.2 point for each correct answer)

76. H	77. B	78. G	79. D	80. F
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Part 4: (1.5/ 20pts) (0.1 point for each correct answer)

81. now	82. covered	83. but	84. least	85. warming
86. experiencing	87. the	88. fuels	89. been	90. risk
91. almost	92. rising	93. homeless	94. according	95. worsen

III. WRITING: (7/ 20 points)**Part 1: (0.75/20pts) (0.15 point for each correct answer)**

Suggested answers

96. Clay-modelling was timetabled for/took up/ half the afternoon.
97. Many's the time (that) I heard her use those words.
98. It was not so much a discussion as argument.
99. We wouldn't have been reimbursed if we hadn't taken legal advice.
100. You drove me to distraction with your silly question.

Part 2: (0.75/20pts) (0.15 point for each correct answer)

Suggested answers

101. In terms of education, his childhood years had been well spent.
102. He's a very good footballer/ tennis player in addition to being a very good tennis player/ footballer.
- Or: He's a very good footballer/ tennis player in addition (is) a good tennis player/ footballer.
103. If only everything weren't difficult to me!
104. Working without a break makes you more prone to error.
105. They were all ears to the president's speech.

Part 3: (2.5/20pts)

Part 4: (3/20pts)

Notes:

The mark given to parts 3 and 4 is based on the following scheme:

- 1. Content:** (40% of total mark) a provision of all main ideas and details as appropriate
- 2. Organization & Presentation:** (30% of total mark) ideas are organized and presented with coherence, style, and clarity appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students.
- 3. Language:** (30% of total mark) a variety of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students

Markers, please, should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly before marking the papers.

Thank you for your cooperation.