

ENGLISH TEST 82

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct sentence which is built from the words and phrases given:

1. No one / know / answer / teacher / question.
A. No one knows the answer of the teacher's question.
B. No one knows how to answer of teacher's question.
C. *No one knows the answer to the teacher's question.*
D. No one knows to answer the teacher's question.
2. patient / he / be / have / intention / wait / three / hours.
A. He was so patient to have intention of waiting for three hours.
B. *Patient as he was, he had no intention of waiting for three hours.*
C. So patient was he that he had intention for waiting for three hours.
D. So patient he was to have no intention to wait for three hours.
3. I / get / refund / change / another / sweater.
A. I would like to get the refund if you can change me another sweater.
B. *I would like to get the refund or you can change me another sweater.*
C. I would like to get the refund; consequently, you can change me another sweater.
D. Unless I would like to get the refund or you can change me another sweater.
4. Henry / suggested / Anna / the doctor.
A. Henry suggested Anna to go to the doctor.
B. Henry suggested to Anna that she goes to the doctor.
C. *Henry suggested to Anna that she go to the doctor.*
D. Henry suggested Anna that she should go to the doctor.
5. do / cooking / she / look / after / garden.
A. As soon as she did the cooking, she looks after the garden.
B. Apart from to do the cooking, she looked after the garden.
C. In addition to do the cooking, she also looked after the garden.
D. *Besides doing the cooking, she looks after the garden.*

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions:

6. This is his fifth day on the tour . He ____ four countries.
A. already visited B. visited C. *has already visited* D. is visiting
7. "I think the teacher should give us more exercises. – "____".
A. That's rubbish. B. Yes, let's. C. Ok. D. *That's just what I was thinking.*
8. There is fog at Heathrow; the plane, ____, has been delayed.
A. otherwise B. or C. *therefore* D. so
9. "Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?" – "____".
A. Yes, I am so glad. B. No, thanks. C. *Sorry, the seat is taken.* D. Yes, yes. You can sit here.
10. ____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
A. Studying more B. If he were studying to a greater degree C. If he studied more D. *Had he studied more*
- 11 The manager was very pleased with her last business trip, which had been a ____ success.
A. full B. complete C. whole D. *high*
12. The man you saw yesterdayMr. Brown, because he went to London on business last week.
A. *can't have been* B. mustn't be C. can't be D. mustn't have been
13. "Why don't you go to the zoo?" – "____".
A. *That's a good idea.* B. Because we don't have enough money. C. I couldn't agree more. D. Yes, I'd love to.
14. She went ____ a bad cold just before Christmas. A. through B. over C. in for D. *down with*
15. In every country , there are ____ between different regions, especially between the North and the South, which result in unfriendliness, even hatred. A. quarrels B. conflicts C. *differences* D. disputes
16. The house that we used to live in is in a very ____ state.
A. negligent B. *neglected* C. negligible D. neglectful
17. ____ the bad weather, he could get to the airport in time. A. *Despite* B. Though C. However D. Although

18. One of the great ____ to the students when they go on a mountain walk is that they learn a lot about wild flowers.
A. supports B. returns C. *benefits* D. profits
19. Imagination ____ facts. A. outlays B. *outruns* C. outplays D. outlives
20. “Were there many people waiting in line at the stadium?” – “Yes, I saw ____.”
A. quite many B. quite much C. *quite a few* D. quite some
21. He is decorating the house with a view ____ it. A. *to selling* B. to be sold C. for selling D. to sell
22. I tried to talk her ____ joining our trip, but she refused. A. on B. in C. out of D. *into*
23. The boss ____ him because his mother had just passed away.
A. made up B. made use of C. made fun of D. *made allowance for*
24. “Must we do it now?” – “No, you ____.” A. won’t B. *needn’t* C. can’t D. mustn’t
25. The fact is, doctor, I just cannot ____ this dreadful cough.
A. get down to B. *get rid of* C. get out of D. get round to
26. The Home – Loan Company ____ the right to cancel this agreement.
A. serves B. conserves C. *reserves* D. deserves
27. After Joe’s mother died, he was ____ up by his grandmother. A. *drawn* B. taken C. grown D. brought
28. It ____ me as strange that my front door was open when I got home.
A. occurred B. seemed C. *struck* D. appeared
29. The music aroused an ____ feeling of homesickness in him.
A. intentional B. *intense* C. intended D. intensive
30. ____ regards sport and leisure activities, our two countries appear to have little in common.
A. With B. What C. *As* D. How
31. Jane is plain, but her sister is very _____. A. complex B. *attractive* C. sympathetic D. sophisticated
32. On the street : “Have you found a good place to eat yet?”
“Yes, there’s a wonderful restaurant right down the street from the school.” “_____?”
“Yes. And the food is good too.” A. Is it really like that B. Do you like good food
C. *Are the prices reasonable* D. Do they often go there
33. Although we argued with him for a long time, he stood his ground.
A. changed his decision B. *refused to change his decision* C. felt sorry for us D. wanted to continue
34. Of all the factors ____ agricultural products, weather is the one that influences farmers the most.
A. *affecting* B. to effect C. to affect D. effecting
35. I like the idea of becoming your partner and which is more, this business really ____ me.
A. adjusts B. conforms C. *suits* D. likes

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer which completes each of the following sentences :

36. Most psychologists agree that the basic structure of an individual’s personality is _____.
A. well established extremely by the age of five. B. by the age of five and extremely well established.
C. *extremely well established by the age of five.* D. by the age of five it is extremely well established.
37. Civil rights are the freedoms and rights _____ as a member of a community, state, or nation.
A. may have a person who C. may have a person B. and a person may have D. *a person may have*
38. The Internet ____ access to current news, political articles, business statistics, and software for practically any purpose. A. can be provided readily B. ready and can be providing C. *can provide ready* D. is ready and can provide
39. Fibers of hair and wool are not continuous and must normally be spun into thread ____ woven into textile fabrics.
A. when to be B. *if they are to be* C. as are they D. that they are
40. Franklin D. Roosevelt was _____ the great force of radio and the opportunity it provided for taking government policies directly to the people.
A. as the first President he understood fully B. *the first President to understand fully*
C. the first President fully understood D. the first President that, to fully understand

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer for each of the questions

This rapid transcontinental settlement and these new urban industrial circumstances of the last half of the 19th century were accompanied by the development of a national literature of great abundance and variety. New themes, new forms, new subjects, new regions, new authors, new audiences all emerged in the literature of this half century.

As a result, at the onset of World War I, the spirit and substance of American literature had *evolved* remarkably, just as its center of production had shifted from Boston to New York in the late 1880s and the sources of its energy to Chicago and the Midwest. No longer was *it* produced, at least in its popular forms, in the main by solemn, typically

moralistic men from New England and the Old South; no longer were polite, well-dressed, grammatically correct, middle-class young people the only central characters in its narratives; no longer were these narratives to be set in exotic places and remote times; no longer, indeed, were fiction, poetry, drama, and formal history the chief acceptable forms of literary expression; no longer, finally, was literature read primarily by young, middle class women.

In sum, American literature in these years fulfilled in considerable measure the condition Walt Whitman called for in 1867 in describing *Leaves of Grass*: it treats, he said of his own major work, each state and region as peers "and expands from them, and includes the world ... connecting an American citizen with the citizens of all nations." At the same time, these years saw the emergence of what has been designated "the literature of argument," powerful works in sociology, philosophy, psychology, many of them impelled by the spirit of exposure and reform. Just as America learned to play a role in this half century as an autonomous international political, economic, and military power, so did its literature establish itself as a producer of major works.

41. The word evolved is closest in meaning to _____. A. became famous B. turned back C. *changed* D. diminished
42. The word it refers to _____. A. *American literature* B. the energy C. the population D. the manufacturing
43. The author uses the word indeed for what purpose?
A. For variety in a lengthy paragraph B. *To emphasize the contrast he is making*
C. To wind down his argument D. To show a favorable attitude to these forms of literature
44. The word exotic in line 12 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. well-known B. *unusual* C. urban D. old-fashioned
45. The phrase these years in line 16 refers to _____.
A. the present B. the 1900s C. the early 1800s D. *1850-1900*
46. All of the following can be inferred from the passage about the new literature EXCEPT _____.
A. *It was not highly regarded internationally* B. It broke with many literary traditions of the past
C. It introduced new American themes, characters, and settings D. It spoke to the issue of reform and change
47. It can be inferred from lines 1-3 that the previous passage probably discussed _____.
A. the limitations of American literature to this time B. the importance of tradition to writers
C. *new developments in industrialization and population* shifts D. the fashions and values of 19th century America
48. It can be inferred from the passage that Walt Whitman _____.
A. disliked urban life B. *wrote Leaves of Grass* C. was an international diplomat D. was disapproving of the new literature
49. The main idea of this passage is _____.
A. *that the new American literature was less provincial* than the old
B. that most people were wary of the new literature
C. that World War I caused a dramatic change in America
D. that centers of culture shifted from East to West
50. This passage would probably be read in which of the following academic courses?
A. International affairs B. Current events C. *American literature* D. European history

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Ask anyone over forty to make a comparison (51)_____ the past and the present and nine (52)_____ ten people will tell you that things have been getting (53)_____ worse for as long as they can remember. Take the weather for example, which has been behaving rather strangely lately. Everyone remembers that in their childhood the summers were (54)_____ hotter, and that winter always included abundant falls of snow just when the school holidays had started. Of course, the food in those days was far superior too, as nothing was imported and everything was fresh. Unemployment was negligible, the pound really was worth something, and you could buy a sizeable house even if your means were limited. And above all, people were (55)_____ better in those days, far more friendly, not inclined to crime or violence, and spent their free time making model boats and tending their stamp collections (56)_____ than gazing at the television screen for hours on end. As we know that this picture of the past (57)_____ cannot be true, and there are plenty of statistics dealing with health and prosperity which prove that it is not true, why is it that we all have a (58)_____ to idealize the past? Is this simply nostalgia? Or is it rather that we need to believe in an image of the world which is (59)_____ the opposite of what we see around us? Whichever it is, at least it leaves us with a nagging feeling that the present could be better, and perhaps (60)_____ us to be a little more critical about the way we live.

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|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 51. A. <i>between</i> | B. from | C. with | D. in |
| 52. A. to | B. <i>out of</i> | C. or | D. from |
| 53. A. virtually | B. so | C. <i>steadily</i> | D. out |
| 54. A. <i>considerably</i> | B. at least | C. rarely | D. not only |
| 55. A. more | B. somehow | C. whatsoever | D. <i>as</i> |
| 56. A. usually | B. different | C. other | D. <i>rather</i> |
| 57. A. especially | B. hardly | C. <i>simply</i> | D. specifically |
| 58. A. <i>tendency</i> | B. custom | C. habit | D. practice |
| 59. A. utterly | B. widely | C. <i>quite</i> | D. rather |
| 60. A. makes | B. <i>encourages</i> | C. reassures | D. supports |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

61. For centuries, philosophers and (A) artists alike (B) have debated the meaning of beauty and *questioned* (C) *whether it real* or (D) only perceived.
62. The purpose (A) of the United Nations, (B) *broad speaking*, (C) is to maintain peace and security and (D) to encourage respect for human rights.
63. (A) There will always (B) be a job for Mike (C) *if he change* (D) his mind.
64. (A) Owing to their superior skill, (B) highly competitive athletes (C) have been known to win contests and break records even (D) *when suffered* from injuries, physical disorders, and infections.
65. (A) Language is (B) *important factor* (C) in the accumulation (D) of culture.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the stress in each of the following questions

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|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 66 : A. contribute | B. <i>compliment</i> | C. bacteria | D. procedure |
| 67 : A. stagnant | B. desert | C. interest | D. <i>install</i> |
| 68 : A. sacrifice | B. maintenance | C. <i>disaster</i> | D. overview |
| 69 : A. rhinoceros | B. curriculum | C. <i>kindergarten</i> | D. discriminate |
| 70 : A. millennium | B. incredible | C. <i>fascinating</i> | D. philosopher |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer for the questions.

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided, of course, that an illness or accident does not kill it prematurely. The most familiar outward signs of aging may be seen in old people, such as the graying of the hair and the wrinkling of the skin. Signs of aging in a pet dog or cat include loss of playfulness and energy, a decline in hearing and eyesight, or even a slight graying of the coat. Plants age too, but the signs are much harder to detect.

Most body plants grow bigger and stronger, and function more efficiently during childhood. They reach their peak at the time of maturity, or early adulthood. After that they begin to decline. Bones, for example, gradually become lighter and more brittle. In the aged, the joints between the bones also become rigid and more flexible. This can make moving very painful.

All the major organs of the body show signs aging. The brain, for example, works less efficiently, and even gets smaller in size. Thinking processes of all sorts are slowed down. Old people often have trouble in remembering recent events.

One of the most serious changes of old age occurs in the arteries, the blood vessels that lead from the heart. They become thickened and constricted, allowing less blood to flow to the rest of body. This condition accounts, directly or indirectly, for many of the diseases of the aged. It may, for example, result in heart attack.

Aging is not a uniform process. Different parts of the body wear out at different rates. There are great differences among people in their rate of aging. Even the cells of the body differ in the way they age. The majority of cells are capable of reproducing themselves many times during the course of a lifetime. Nerve cells and muscle fibers can never be replaced once they wear out.

Gerontologists - scientists who study the process of aging - believe the wearing out of the body is controlled by a built - in biological time - clock. They are trying to discover how this clock works so that they can slow down the process. This could give man a longer life and a great number of productive years.

71. What is the main idea in the first paragraph?

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|---|--|
| A. Signs of aging are easier to detect in animals than in plants. | B. The outward signs of aging may be seen in old people. |
| C. <i>Aging occurs in every living thing after it has reached maturity.</i> | D. Not all signs of aging are visible. |

72. Which piece of information is given in the passage?

- | |
|---|
| A. Gerontologists can give man a longer life. |
| B. Gerontologists are studying how they can slow down the process of aging. |

C. *Gerontologists have discovered that aging is controlled by a built-in biological time-clock.*

D. Gerontologists can prevent diseases connected with aging.

73. The human body begins to lose vigor and the ability to function efficiently _____.

A. *soon after reaching adulthood* C. before reaching adulthood B. during childhood D. in old age

74. In old age, the bones _____

A. become more flexible B. become heavier C. cause much pain D. *break easily*

75. According to the passage, what condition is responsible for many of the diseases of the old?

A. Their trouble in remembering recent events B. *The blood vessels that have become thickened and constricted*

C. The rigid and inflexible joints between the bones D. The worn-out nerve cells and muscle-fibers

76. Many of the diseases of old people are the results of _____.

A. lack of blood C. poor blood circulation B. *the thickening of the blood vessels* D. low blood pressure

77. The statement *Aging is not a uniform process* in line 19 means that _____

A. old people do not have the same outward signs of aging B. nerve cells and muscle fibers do not age simultaneously

C. *not all people age at the same age* D. the process of aging is slow

78. The word arteries in line 15 refers to _____.

A. vessels that are thickened and constricted B. *the paths along which blood flows to all parts of the body*

C. the tubes carrying blood back to the heart D. such heart diseases as suffered by old people

Question 79. When the brain begins to age, _____.

A. eyesight will begin too B. *memorization declines* C. it becomes lighter D. the thinking processes stop

80. Which of the statements about aging is false?

A. People vary in their rates of aging. B. *All body cells once worn out can never be replaced.*

C. The cells of the body age in different ways. D. The various parts of the body do not wear out at the same rate.

_____ THE END _____
