

TEST FORM B

Section One: English in Use

Questions 1-10

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each question, statement or phrase.

- You know he failed all his exams?
A. I don't believe it B. I must believe it
C. I might believe it D. I ought to believe it
- And this is our new employee.
A. How are you doing? B. How do you do?
C. How did you do? D. How do you?
- I bet you don't know what happened at the party?
A. I will not imagine. B. I do not imagine.
C. I must not imagine. D. I can't imagine.
- I hope nobody minds if I leave early.
A. It'll be all correct. B. It'll be all straight.
C. It'll be all right. D. It'll be all fine.
- I really appreciate your kindness this last week.
A. It was pleasing. B. It pleased me.
C. It was my pleasure. D. It was pleasant.
- No one can stand his stupidity.
A. Neither do I. B. Either me. C. Neither am I. D. Neither can I.
- Can I speak to Mr Smith please?
A. I am afraid he is in a meeting at the moment.
B. I am afraid he is not busy now.
C. No you can't. D. Don't even think of it.
- I hate weekends. I have nothing to do.
A. I have a lot of things to do, too. B. What's it like?
C. How about going to the Cinema? D. I am fine, thanks.
- I loved London.
A. What does it like? B. Really, what's it like?
C. How about it? D. Why do you like?
- Would you mind opening the window?
A. Yes, I do. B. No thanks. C. I'd love to D. Not at all.

Section Two: Structure

Questions 11-30

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the following.

- _____ is the girl in the blue dress?
A. Whom B. What C. Who D. Which
- The colourful picture of the flowers is _____.
A. mine B. their C. your D. her
- Shakespeare was born _____ 23 April 1564.
A. since B. in C. at D. on
- I like to watch tennis on television. It is _____ very good game.
A. an B. a C. the D. X
- How about _____ cup of coffee?
A. some B. any C. a D. few
- I'm sorry, James is _____ at the moment. Can I take a message?
A. away B. in C. up D. of
- My teeth were hurting, _____ I made an appointment to go to the dentist.
A. or B. but C. because D. so
- I hope you're having a good time. _____ like some more tea?
A. Do you B. Would you C. Will you D. Have you
- You said you would _____.
A. would you? B. did you? C. didn't you? D. had you?

- I certainly will if I _____.
A. can B. could C. can't D. should
- _____ everything that man says?
A. Is you believing B. Are you believing C. Have you believed
D. Do you believe
- She hasn't come home _____.
A. still B. yet C. already D. till
- That's what I would like to have _____ Christmas.
A. off B. in C. at D. on
- I always get _____ early in the summer.
A. over B. through C. on D. up
- If I _____ you, I would work harder.
A. am B. have been C. wasn't D. were
- It is _____ book that I have ever read.
A. the funniest B. funniest C. a funniest D. the funnyest
- I only want _____ little sugar in my tea, please.
A. the B. a C. such D. an
- This summer we went _____ holiday to Greece.
A. off B. in C. on D. by
- What exercises do you like _____ best of all?
A. doing B. do C. did D. does
- Do you want me to _____ it easier for you?
A. do B. try C. take D. make

Section Three: Reading Comprehension & Vocabulary
(Questions 31-51)

Read the following three texts and choose (A), (B), (C) or (D) for the questions following each.

I. Women generally live six years longer than men. Evidence suggests that boys are the weaker sex at birth, which means that more die in **infancy**. Also women do not have as much heart disease as men. In terms of lifestyle, men smoke more than women and thus more die of smoking-related diseases. They also drink more and are generally more **aggressive** in behaviour, particularly when driving cars, so they are more **likely** to die in accidents. Also, they generally have more dangerous **occupations**, such as building work. Historically, women died in childbirth and men in wars. Hence nuns and philosophers often lived to great ages. Now, **childbearing** is less risky and there are fewer wars. The country with the highest life expectancy is Japan, where the average age for men is 76 and for women 82.

- The main idea of the text is _____.
A. Why men live longer than women.
B. Why women live longer than men.
C. Child bearing problems.
D. Drinking and smoking problems.
- Infancy means:
A. adulthood B. teenage C. early childhood D. late 50s
- Aggressive means:
A. violent B. soft C. archeological D. sad
- Likely means:
A. lovely B. adorable C. positive D. probably
- Occupations means:
A. unemployment B. professions C. jobless D. take over
- Childbearing means:
A. abortion B. death C. pregnancy D. child birth

37. According to the text women _____.

- A. live longer than men
- B. suffer more from heart disease and smoking-related diseases than men
- C. have more car accidents when driving drunk
- D. die because of childbearing

38. Nuns used to live for a long time because _____.

- A. they rarely smoked
- B. they never drive
- C. they didn't have children
- D. they take care of their health

II. The hippopotamus is the third largest land animal, smaller than the elephant and the rhinoceros. Its name comes from two Greek words which mean "river horse." The long name of this animal is often shortened to the easier to handle term "hippo."

The hippo has a natural affinity for water. It does not float on top of water; instead, it can easily walk along the bottom of a body of water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before coming up for air.

In spite of its name, the hippo has relatively little in common with the horse and instead has a number of interesting similarities in common with the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of the lake or a river; it releases air through a blowhole, just like a whale. In addition, the hippo resembles the whale that they both have thick layers of blubber for protection and they are almost completely hairless.

39. An appropriate title of the text is

- A. the characteristics of the hippo
- B. the largest land animal
- C. the derivations of animal names
- D. the relation between the hippo and the whale

40. We can know from the passage that the rhinoceros is

- A. smaller than the hippo.
- B. equal in size to the elephant.
- C. one of the two largest types of land animals.
- D. a hybrid of the hippo and the elephant.

41. The possessive "its" in line 2 refers to

- A. elephant.
- B. hippopotamus.
- C. rhinoceros.
- D. horse.

42. According to the passage, what is the maximum time that the hippo has been known to stay under water?

- A. three minutes
- B. five minutes
- C. ninety minutes
- D. thirty minutes

43. The passage states that one way in which a hippo is similar to the whale is that

- A. they both have blowholes.
- B. they both live on the bottom of rivers.
- C. they are both named after horses.
- D. they both breath underwater.

44. The passage states that the hippo does not

- A. like water.
- B. resemble the whale.
- C. have much hair.
- D. have a protective coating.

III. Aaron Ralston, 27, went out for a one-day walk in a US national park and was trapped when heavy rocks fell on him. A 365kg **boulder** moved and fell on his right arm. He couldn't move his arm because it was trapped between the rock and the mountain. He stayed in this position for five days. He had very little food with him and a few liters of water. After the five days he knew that to escape he had to cut off his arm. He thought about it carefully and then managed to **amputate** his arm with a small pocket knife. The operation took about an hour.

Mr. Ralston then climbed down the mountain and walked 10 kilometers looking for help. Finally, he found some other walkers about 3 kilometers from a town. When he was rescued he was very thirsty but calm.

After his ordeal, Mr. Ralston said, "I did what I had to do". He also said while he was trapped on the mountain, he sometimes felt at peace and at other times he felt depressed and very frightened. Surprisingly, he wants to return to the wild when he has recovered.

45. Aaron went for a walk _____.

- A. with some friends
- B. on his own
- C. to have an accident
- D. to stop the pain

46. A heavy rock fell _____.

- A. on his arm
- B. on the path
- C. on the boulder
- D. in his way back

47. He _____ move because his arm was trapped.

- A. didn't use to
- B. wouldn't
- C. isn't used to
- D. couldn't

48. He _____ to cut off his arm

- A. decided
- B. asked someone
- C. wanted
- D. should

49. He found help _____.

- A. 3 kilometers away
- B. on a cliff
- C. in a near town
- D. ten kilometers away

50. The pronoun "it" in the second paragraph refers to:

- A. the boulder
- B. his arm
- C. the big rock
- D. the rescue team

51. The word **boulder** in paragraph one is closest in meaning to

- A. a small stone
- B. an accident
- C. a large rock
- D. an ordeal

52. The word **amputate** in paragraph one is closest in meaning to

- A. deal
- B. recovery
- C. cut off
- D. painful

Section Four: Controlled Writing

(Questions 52-60)

I. Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D) to complete each of the following statements.

Fill in the spaces with the correct words/phrases.

Mark Simmonds was an asset to this company **and** I must say I was sorry to see him go. **53**_____ he was with us for only two years, he rose to the position of supervising manager. He was a dedicated **54**_____ enthusiastic employee, full of creative ideas. **55**_____ he tended to be overbearing at times, he was well respected by his colleagues for his genuine leadership abilities. **56**_____, he made a number of invaluable suggestions **57**_____ have greatly benefitted the company. He didn't hesitate to use his own initiative and displayed excellent judgment. **58**_____, Mr. Simmonds is a hard-working employee **59**_____ I consider responsible and trustworthy. **60**_____, I have no hesitation in recommending him as a candidate for any position he might apply for.

Yours sincerely,

Howard Milton

- 53. A. However B. Although C. Despite D. Moreover
- 54. A. also B. in addition C. moreover D. as well as
- 55. A. Despite the fact that B. But C. However D. in spite of
- 56. A. Too B. Nonetheless C. In addition D. Nevertheless
- 57. A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
- 58. A. Firstly B. On the whole C. Secondly D. To begin with
- 59. A. whose B. which C. where D. whom
- 60. A. Add to this B. Yet C. Therefore D. However

End of Test

TEST FORM B