

Name:

DOB:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

PRACTICE TEST 1

I.

1. A. annoyed B. attract C. Rural D. practice
2. A. husband B. housing C. basic D. advises
3. A. procedure B. applicant C. syllabus D. recipe
4. A. focus B. Injure C. Offer D. provide

II.

5. It may not be a good habit for learners of English to look up the dictionary whenever they _____ a difficult word while reading.
A. Come at B. come across C. come along D. come up
6. It was not until later _____ the man discovered that he had been cheated by the salesgirl.
A. When B. that C. before D. while
7. The Asian Games meet _____, sometimes with more than 40 nations taking part.

- A. Once a four years B. Four years a time C. for four years D. every four years
8. But for the storm, the farmers _____ a great harvest last year.
A. Would have B. would have had C. had had D. should have
9. The troops marched quietly into the village _____ alert the enemies.
A. not at to B. so that C. so at not to D. in order to
10. _____ objects in the distance has been made possible with the help of a telescope.
A. Observation B. Observatory C. Observed D. Observing
11. I would like to take this opportunity to _____ my gratitude for your ongoing support.
A. Extend B. expand C. enlarge C. convey
12. The new method had proven to take effect by _____.
A. Step B. degrees C. extents D. little
13. It would be nice to work with _____ people who accept new ideas
A. Pig-headed B. Open-minded C. Strong-willed D. Single-handed
14. GMC series of products _____ from children's toys to sports equipments.
A. Differ B. Separate C. Range D. Include
15. The customer required _____ by Friday.
A. The items to be delivered B. That the items would be delivered C. Items delivering D. That the items be delivered
16. A number of social welfare reform have come _____ as a result of the report.
A. About B. Out C. Through D. Up
17. My father _____ me to take the car again without asking for his permission.
A. Denied B. Forbade C. Complained D. Refused
18. At the time, the athlete was believed _____ performance enhancing drugs.
A. Having used B. Being used C. Been using D. To be using

III. Make the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in the meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following question.

19. It would be unfair to judge Jacob on such a brief acquaintanceship with him
A. Mild similarity B. Quick companionship C. Slight friendship D. Pleasant conversation

20. The wedding preparations take weeks but the actual ceremony takes less than an hour.

- A. Genuine B. Main C. Short D. Expected

IV. Make the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in the meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following question.

21. Colourings and preservatives in junk foods are complained to have adverse effects on some children.

- A. Harmful B. Positive C. Negative D. Direct

22. The manager has been bitting off more than he can chew when he took on five projects at the same time.

- A. Too ambitious B. Practical enough C. Clever enough D. Too aggressive

23. – *Jack*: “John, you look terrible! What’s wrong with you?”

- *John*: “ _____ ”

- A. Thanks for your question. B. I was so sick yesterday C. The weather will be better D. You must be wrong, too.

24. – *Jane*: “ I failed the test again! Three times in a row!”

- *Hellen*: “ _____. It’s no big deal. You still have another chance”

- A. Cheers. B. You are welcome C. Come on D. Not a chance.

V.

Classrooms have changed considerably in the last hundred years. In the early 1900s, the (25) ___ class in England was twice as big as the average in the 1960s – Sixty pupils per class compared with thirty. Nowadays, the average class size in a secondary school is twenty-three, (26) ___ is higher than in many other countries. A hundred years (27) ___ teachers were stricter than today. Punishment was also more severe: pupils were often hit for bad behavior – a practice not allowed in school today. The curriculum in the past was also (28) ___ extensive and concentrated on the three Rs – Reading, Writing and Arithmetic – whereas today’s curriculum includes everything from business studies to philosophy. Some people think that the teaching methods used in schools today are not as (29) ___ as those used in the past but, given the wide range of interactive tools available today, the 21st century is definitely the most interesting time to be in the classroom for teachers and pupils alike.

25. A. Normal B. Ordinary C. Average D. Common

- 26.A. Which B. That C. What D. Who
- 27.A. Then B. Ago C. Early D. Back
- 28.A. More B. Less C. Fewer D. Most
- 29.A. Beneficial B. Productive C. Effective D. Profitable

VI.

The difference between a liquid and a gas is obvious under the conditions of temperature and pressure commonly found at the surface of the Earth. A liquid can be kept in an open container and fills it to be level of a free surface. A gas forms no free surface but tends to diffuse throughout the space available; it must be therefore be kept in a closed container or held by a gravitation field, as in the case of a planet's atmosphere. The distinction was prominent feature of early theories describing the phases of matter. In the nineteenth century, for example, one theory maintained that a liquid could be "dissolved" in a vapor without losing its identity, and another theory held that the two phases are made of different kinds of molecules: liquidons and gasons. The theory now prevailing take a quite different approach by emphasizing what liquid and gases have in common. They are both forms of matter that have no permanent structure, and they both flow readily. They are fluids.

The fundamental similarity of liquids and gases becomes clearly **apparent** when the temperature and pressure are raised somewhat. Supposed a closed Container partially filled with a liquid is heated. The liquid expands, or in other words become less dense; some of it evaporated molecules are added to it. The combination of temperature and pressure at which the densities become equal is called the critical point. Above the critical point the liquid and the gas can no longer be distinguished; there is a single, undifferentiated fluid phase of uniform density.

30. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- A. The properties of Gases and Liquid
- B. High Temperature Zones on the Earth
- C. The Beginning of Modern Physics
- D. New Containers for Fluid

31. According to the passage, the difference between a liquid and gas under normal conditions on Earth is that the liquid ____

- A. Is affected by changes in pressure

- B. Has a permanent structure
 - C. Forms a free surface
 - D. Is considerably more common
32. According to the passage, in the nineteenth century some scientists viewed liquidons and gasons as ____
- A. Fluids
 - B. Dissolving particles
 - C. Heavy molecules
 - D. Different types of molecules
33. According to the passage, what happens when the temperature is increased in a closed container holding a liquid?
- A. The liquid and gas phases become more similar
 - B. The liquid and the gas become less dense
 - C. The container expands
 - D. The liquid evaporates out of the container
34. The word “**apparent**” is closest in meaning to ____
- A. Difficult to see
 - B. Easy to notice
 - C. Small to recognize
 - D. Simple to the perform

VII. USING THE INTERNET

The Internet started put as a limited network called the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network). It was a network of computers that allowed communication even if one computer became non-functioning. It was the academic and scientific community that **adopted** the Internet using a protocol called TCP/IP. TCP/IP allows a number of different network of computers to be connected together. This is called the Internet. The Internet allows the creation of the World Wide Web or the Web for short. The Web consists of Internet sites that allow data to be shared by others. Aside from making tire Web possible, tire Internet also make e-mail, chatting, file-sharing and telephoning possible. **It** even allows people to watch media and play games.

The Web can be read in a browser. A browser is simply a software program that uses HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) data transmission. This will allow you to view Web pages. HTTP lets your browser read the text, graphics, animation, video

and music that are on Web page. It also enable you click on a link on The page using your mouse. The links on A Web page that guide you to go from one Webpage to another are called hyperlinks. A Web page usually contains many hyperlinks so that you can “browse” the Internet. It is much like reading a book. You can go from page to page and get new information. One example of a browser is Internet Explorer. In the address box of your browser, you can type an address called a URL for “uniform resource locator”.

To be able to use the Internet, you must have a computer with an internet connection and software that lets you view Web pages. Internet connections are provided by Internet service providers. The slowest connection is called a dialup connection. It needs the use of your telephone to connect your computer to an Internet service. A faster type of connection is called broadband. This requires a cable or some other equipment. If you turn on the computer with a broadband connection, it connects you to the Internet at a time.

(Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser)

35. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The Internet Explorer can be used to browse the Web.
 - B. The most popular internet programs are e-mail, chatting and games.
 - C. Equipment is needed to allow a computer to connect to the Internet.
 - D. The Internet is an invention that makes sending and receiving data possible.
36. The word “**adopted**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____
- A. Changed
 - B. Chose
 - C. Fostered
 - D. Approved
37. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is the true of the Web?
- A. It makes the receiving and sending of e-mail possible.
 - B. It allows data to be shared but not for media or games.
 - C. It consists of sites on which information can be enjoyed by others.
 - D. It is limited to a certain number of computers connected to the Internet.
38. The word “**It**” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
- A. Data
 - B. The Internet
 - C. Media
 - D. Web
39. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true of the Web page EXCEPT _____
- A. Each Web page has its own Internet site

- B. The Web cannot be read without software
 - C. Every Web page has a uniform resource locator
 - D. Web pages contain hyperlinks that bring you to other pages
40. Why does the author mention a book in paragraph 2?
- A. To note a reason why the World Wide Web was created
 - B. To compare browsing to turning the pages of a book
 - C. To suggest that reading a book is better than browsing the Web
 - D. To provide an example of information that can be viewed on the Web
41. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?
- A. A connection to the Internet allows you to use a browser when viewing Web pages.
 - B. A computer cannot work without a connection to the Internet and a reliable browser.
 - C. A browser and a connection to the Internet are important requirements when working with your computer.
 - D. Using the Internet requires that you have a computer, a connection to the Internet and a browser.
42. What can be inferred about broadband connections in paragraph 3?
- A. They do not require an Internet service provider.
 - B. They are the faster type of connection available.
 - C. They are more convenient than dial-up connections.
 - D. They require more equipment than dial-up connections.

VIII.

43. (A) The Niagara Falls, one of the world's most famous (B) waterfalls, (C) lay half in North America and (D) half in Canada.
44. Sylvia Earle, an (A) underwater explorer and marine (B) biologist, (C) who was born in (D) the USA in 1935.
45. (A) The first half of the game was (B) pretty boring (C) because the players did not (D) take enough effort.

IX.

46. Just after Phillip got to his house, his sister arrived.
- A. As soon as Phillip got home, his sister decided to go out.
 - B. Phillip had no sooner got home than his sister turned up.
 - C. Phillip's sister had left his house before he got there.

- D. Phillip's sister got to his house before Phillip got there.
47. I'll come to the cinema with you on condition that we don't see a horror film.
- A. I don't want to see a horror film so I won't go to the cinema with you
 - B. We can go to the cinema together as I want to see a horror film.
 - C. I'll only go to the cinema with you if we can see a horror film.
 - D. We can go to the cinema together but not to see a horror film.
48. I wouldn't buy that jacket even if I could afford it.
- A. I won't buy that jacket as it is too expensive for me.
 - B. I have enough money to buy that jacket but I don't like it.
 - C. I don't have enough money for that jacket but I don't want it.
 - D. I have enough money to buy that jacket and I'm going to buy it.
49. Susan baked a cake. She also made some chocolate biscuits.
- A. Susan made some chocolate biscuits and a cake.
 - B. Susan made some chocolate biscuits instead of a cake.
 - C. Susan made a cake but she didn't make any chocolate biscuits.
 - D. Susan didn't make a cake or any chocolate biscuits.
50. We didn't go to the concert. The tickets had sold out.
- A. No tickets had been sold for the concert, so it didn't take place.
 - B. There were no tickets left, so we couldn't go to the concert.
 - C. We didn't go to the concert because the tickets cost too much.
 - D. We had bought tickets for the concert, but we decided not to go.