

English Test 2019

You have one hour to do this test. All answers, APART FROM parts 3 and 4 should be answered with an X on the answer sheet. For parts 3 and 4, write the answers in the gaps.

Put your name *clearly* on this sheet, *AND* the answer sheet.

Part 1

Questions 1 - 5

The debt of lawn tennis to its French origins is illustrated in the unusual scoring system. This system probably stems from the habit of betting on individual points by the players or supporters. A game was worth one *denier*, so the points were worth the most convenient divisions of a *denier*. These were 15, 30, and 45 *sous*. In time the latter became 40.

Deuce, when both players have reached 40 in a game, is a corruption of the French *à deux*, meaning 'both'. This may refer to both players having the same score - or to the fact that the player will need to take both the next two points to win. The term (as *dewce*) was first known in England in 1598.

The word 'love', which means nil, may well come from the French word *l'oeuf*, meaning egg. The explanation for the use of the word *l'oeuf*, is said to be the similarity of the shape of an egg to a zero. Modern player slang for a 6 - 0 6 - 0 result is 'egg and egg'.

- 1) What is the main topic of this passage?
 - a) betting and its effect on the game of tennis
 - b) the corruption of the French terminology for tennis
 - c) differences in terminology for the game of tennis in England and France
 - d) the influence of the French language on the scoring system of tennis
- 2) It can be inferred that the word '*denier*' in line 3 was
 - a) a monetary unit
 - b) a point system
 - c) a division
 - d) a score
- 3) The term '*dewce*'
 - a) comes from the English word '*dewce*'
 - b) means that the player scored 2 points
 - c) is used when both players have reached 40
 - d) is a corruption of the French word meaning '*two*'
- 4) In line 8, the word '*love*' is used to refer to
 - a) tennis fans
 - b) two points
 - c) a score of zero
 - d) a winning point
- 5) An example of the corruption of French in the game of tennis is the word
 - a) love
 - b) nil
 - c) both
 - d) egg

Questions 6 - 12

A Japanese construction company plans to create a huge city-state, akin to the legendary Atlantis, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. *The city*, dubbed 'Marinnation', would have about one million inhabitants, two airports, and possibly even a space port. Marinnation, if built, would be a separate country but could serve as a home for international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

Aside from the many political and social problems that would have to be solved, the engineering task envisaged is monumental. The initial stage requires the building of a circular dam, 18 miles in diameter, attached to the sea bed in a relatively shallow place in international waters. Then, several hundred powerful pumps, operating for more than a year, would *suck out* the sea water from within the dam. When empty and dry, the area would have a city constructed on it. The actual land would be about 300 feet below sea level. According to designers, the hardest task from an engineering point of view would be to ensure that the dam is leak proof and earthquake proof.

If all goes well, it is hoped that Marinnation could be ready for habitation at the end of the second decade of the twenty-first century. Whether anyone would want to live in such an isolated and artificial community, however, will remain an open question until that time.

6) The phrase 'suck out' in line 8 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a) draw out
- b) evaporate
- c) dry up
- d) haul

7) In line 2, to what does the phrase 'the city' refer?

- a) a Japanese construction company
- b) Atlantis
- c) the United Nations
- d) a future city

8) In the last sentence of the passage, the author implies that

- a) Marinnation could never be built
- b) people might not want to live in Marinnation
- c) people don't believe Marinnation could ever be constructed
- d) people ask many questions about how they can live in Marinnation

9) What kind of city will Marinnation be?

- a) underground
- b) underwater
- c) marine
- d) legendary

10) The tone of the passage is

- a) sarcastic
- b) humorous
- c) judgmental
- d) informative

11) The problems of Marinnation focused on here are mainly

- a) human
- b) engineering
- c) political
- d) social

12) By referring to Atlantis in the passage, the author is saying that

- a) Marinnation will never be built
- b) Marinnation is a city in the ocean
- c) even if built, Marinnation will fail
- d) Marinnation is only a dream

Questions 13 - 20

It was once believed that being overweight was healthy, but nowadays few people subscribe to this viewpoint. While many people are fighting the battle to reduce weight, studies are being conducted concerning the appetite and how it is controlled by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusions of these studies may give insights into how to deal with weight problems. For example, when several hundred people were asked about their eating habits in times of stress, 44 % said they reacted to stressful situations by eating. Further investigations with both humans and animals indicated that it is not food which relieves tension, but the act of chewing.

A test in which subjects were blindfolded showed that obese people have a keener sense of taste and *crave* more flavorful food than non-obese people. When deprived of the variety and intensity of tastes, obese people are not satisfied and consequently eat more to fulfill this need. Blood samples taken from people after they were shown a picture of food, revealed that overweight people reacted with an increase in blood insulin, a chemical associated with appetite. This did not happen to average-weight people.

In another experiment, results showed that certain people have a specific, biologically induced hunger for carbohydrates. Eating carbohydrates raises the level of serotonin, a neurotransmitter in the brain. Enough serotonin produces a sense of satiation, and hunger for carbohydrates subsides.

Exercise has been recommended as an important part of a weight-loss programme. However, it has been found that mild exercise, such as using the stairs instead of the elevator, is better in the long run than taking on a strenuous programme, such as jogging, which many people find difficult to continue over long periods of time and which also increase appetite.

- 13) The word 'crave' in line 8, can best be replaced with
 - a) devour
 - b) absorb
 - c) season
 - d) desire
- 14) It can be inferred from the passage that
 - a) overweight people are tense
 - b) thin people don't eat when under stress
 - c) weight watchers should chew on something inedible when tense
 - d) 56 % of the population isn't overweight
- 15) It can be inferred from the passage that
 - a) thin people don't enjoy food
 - b) a variety of foods and strong flavors satisfies heavy people
 - c) overweight people have an abnormal sense of taste
 - d) deprivation of food makes people fat
- 16) According to the passage, insulin
 - a) increases in the bloodstream when people eat large amounts of food
 - b) can be used to lessen the appetite
 - c) causes a chemical reaction when food is seen
 - d) levels don't change in average-weight people who see food
- 17) It can be inferred that for certain people
 - a) eating carbohydrates eliminates hunger
 - b) carbohydrates biologically induce hunger
 - c) carbohydrates don't satisfy a hungry person
 - d) carbohydrates subside when serotonin is produced
- 18) What can be said about serotonin?
 - a) It is a chemical that increases the appetite
 - b) Only certain people produce it in their brains
 - c) It tells the brain when a person is full
 - d) It neurotransmits carbohydrates to the brain

- 19) In order to lose weight, it would be a good idea for heavy people to
- jog 3 miles daily and chew on carrot sticks
 - walk up stairs and look at pictures of food
 - eat plenty of chewy carbohydrates
 - avoid stressful situations and eat spicy foods
- 20) Which of the following exercises might be best for an overweight person to engage in daily?
- An evening walk
 - A long swim
 - Cross-country skiing
 - 10-mile bicycle rides

Part 2

- 21) I went out without money.
A) some B) any C) a few D) many
- 22) He's got money.
A) much B) many C) a lot of D) a lot
- 23) Although he felt, he smiled
A) angrily, friendly B) angry, friendly C) angry, in a friendly way D) friendly, angry
- 24) I to America.
A) have often been B) often been C) have went often D) been often
- 25) My mother my birthday.
A) always forgets B) always is forgetting C) forgets always D) always forgetting
- 26) You look a teacher.
A) as B) the same like C) like D) the same
- 27) Andrew to see us this evening.
A) come B) coming C) don't come D) is coming
- 28) I knew that he waiting for somebody.
A) is B) was C) would D) will
- 29) She's an old friend - I her years.
A) 've known, for B) know, for C) 've known, since D) know, since
- 30) This picture by a friend of my mother's.
A) is painting B) is painted C) was painting D) was painted
- 31) Can you?
A) make me some tea B) do some tea for me C) make for me some tea D) making some tea
- 32) I went to London clothes.
A) for buy B) for to buy C) for buying D) to buy
- 33) You can't live very long without
A) to eat B) eat C) eating D) you eat
- 34) I enjoy, but I wouldn't like it all my life.
A) to teach, to do B) teaching, doing C) to teach, doing D) teaching, to do
- 35) Her parents don't want married.
A) her to get B) her get C) that she get D) that she gets
- 36) I'm not sure what
A) do they want? B) do they want. C) they want. D) they want?
- 37) The policeman me not to park there.
A) asked B) said C) tell D) told to
- 38) I you if you that again.
A) hit, say B) 'll hit, 'll say C) hit, 'll say D) 'll hit, say
- 39) It would be nice if we a bit more room.
A) would have B) had C) have D) 'll have
- 40) If you me, I in real trouble last year.
A) didn't help, would have been B) hadn't helped, would have been
C) hadn't helped, would be D) didn't help, would be
- 41) There's the man took your coat.
A) which B) - C) who D) that has

- 42) We watched a on TV last night.
 A) film of war B) war's film C) war film D) wars' film
- 43) He was wearing riding boots.
 A) red old Spanish leather B) old leather red Spanish C) old red Spanish leather
 D) Spanish red old leather
- 44) he gets,
 A) The richer, the more friends he has B) Richer, more he has friends
 C) Richer, more friends he has D) The richer, the more he has friends
- 45) That be Roy at the door - it's too early.
 A) can't B) mustn't C) can D) needn't
- 46) At last, after three days, they get to the top of the mountain.
 A) succeeded to B) managed to C) can D) have
- 47) It was crazy to drive like that. You killed somebody.
 A) may have B) might have C) can have D) must have
- 48) I wonder if John this evening.
 A) phones B) is phoning C) will phone D) will phones
- 49) He quite different since he married.
 A) is , has got B) has been, has got C) was, got D) has been, got
- 50) This is the first time I a sports car.
 A) 've driven B) drove C) 've driving D) driven
- 51) We can't use the sports hall yet because it
 A) is still built B) is still building C) is still being built D) is building
- 52) I look forward you soon.
 A) seeing B) to seeing C) to see D) see
- 53) If you have trouble going to sleep, try a glass of milk before you go to bed.
 A) drinking B) to drink C) drink D) to drinking
- 54) How !
 A) he hard works B) hardly he works C) hard he works D) he works hardly
- 55) Nobody phoned, did ?
 A) he B) she C) they D) anybody
- 56) If you were ever in trouble, I would give you all the help you
 A) will need B) would need C) need D) needed
- 57) I wish I more time.
 A) have B) would have C) had D) will have
- 58) She keeps tapping her fingers, gets on my nerves.
 A) what B) which C) that which D) who
- 59) Can you finish the job Friday?
 A) till B) until C) by D) from
- 60) There's a supermarket our house.
 A) in front of B) opposite C) between D) across

Part 3

Phrasal verbs

Complete the phrasal verbs in these sentences by adding a preposition or an adverb (the meanings are given in brackets at the end of the sentences). (use the following: forward; out x 3; up x 2; across; off x 2; down)

- 61) I *came* my old boss at the conference last week. (met)
 62) Why don't you *look* the number of the hotel in the telephone directory? (find)
 63) The proposal *put* by management was not accepted by the workforce. (suggested)
 64) No-smoking zone. Please *put* all cigarettes. (extinguish)
 65) Please *fill* all expenses forms by the end of the month. (complete)
 66) Sales of our new software have *taken* (increased rapidly)
 67) *Sorting* solutions to problems can take time. (finding)
 68) She *turned* the offer of a job in Chicago. (rejected)
 69) We can't *put* our prices if we want to stay competitive. (increase)
 70) They *saw* their parents at the airport. (said goodbye)

Part 4

Word Forms

Put the word in bold in the correct form to complete the sentences. It could be a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb.

71) **Advertise**. I'm excited about our company's campaign, it's bound to increase our sales.

72) **Research**. Peter works in our R&D department. He's one of ten

73) **Character**. What are the of a strong engineering firm?

74) **Innovate**. Sony has always been seen as an in the field of hi-fi.

75) **Aware**. Boyd's writing shows incredible of 20th century society.

76) **Rival**. The between engineering firms to win this contract is very fierce.

77) **Specify**. Our were too strict for our subcontractor to meet ; consequently they lost the contract.

78) **Theory**. The study was largely, and therefore of limited value to us.

79) **Analyse**. A successful engineer, spends a lot of time figures and statistics.

80) **Economy**. Strict financial controls ensure that a company's resources are used