

THE THIRD MOCK TEST

I. Choose the word whose bold part is pronounced differently.

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|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. amount | B. country | C. countable | D. around |
| 2. A. education | B. document | C. endangered | D. secondary |
| 3. A. extinction | B. exhibit | C. exhaustion | D. exist |
| 4. A. vulnerable | B. motherland | C. pronunciation | D. opportunity |
| 5. A. conceivable | B. condition | C. confidence | D. consider |

II. Choose the word with a different stress pattern.

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|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 6. A. obvious | B. notorious | C. credulous | D. numerous |
| 7. A. dialect | B. diagram | C. diversity | D. diamond |
| 8. A. Europe | B. monument | C. province | D. minority |
| 9. A. advocate | B. advertisement | C. attention | D. abnormal |
| 10. A. continent | B. continue | C. contents | D. conference |

III. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the gap in each sentence.

11. He's the most distinguished scientist in his
A. matter B. field C. part D. place
12. There has been a greatin his English.
A. escalation B. rise C. increase D. improvement
13.the fighting stopped, travel across the country has been quite safe.
A. When B. Afterwards C. Since D. Unless
14. You can leave the money with him. He's totally
A. trusting B. trusty C. trustful D. trustworthy
15. The taxiarrive at nine, but it never turned up.
A. ought to B. was to C. should D. must
16. Helen asked methe film called 'Star Wars'
A. have I seen B. if I have seen C. whether had I seen D. if I had seen
17. The rescuersfind the two missing children in the ruined building after two days searching.
A. were to B. could C. were able to D. had to
18. She lifted the phone receiver, slightly.
A. her hands were trembling B. her hands trembled
C. her hands trembling D. with her hands trembling
19. Joanna was the only studenta special scholarship for the training course.
A. to be awarded B. who awarded C. to award D. to be awarding
20. I would sooner you the office phone for personal purpose.
A. not to use B. didn't use C. shouldn't use D. shouldn't have used
21. He always did well at schoolhaving his early education disrupted by illness.
A. on account of B. addition to C. in spite of D. even though
22. We put his rude mannerignorance of our British customs.
A. off at B. up with C. up to D. down to
23. Governments shouldinternational laws against terrorism.
A. bring up B. bring in C. bring about D. bring back
24. What made Peterhis family and his job? Where did he go and why?
A. leave out at B. walk out on C. walk away on D. go off on
25. - 'Ooh! "Shakespeare in Love" on Channel Four!'
- '.....!'
A. Go and watch it B. But I want to see it C. But it's football's time B. It's all right
26. - 'School is going to finish'
- '.....'
A. Yeah. I wish it would last B. No, it's long C. Yes, looking forward it D. Never mind

27. The Swedish scientistto people who have done something important to help mankind.
 A. awarding money Alfred Nobel to be left B. Alfred Nobel left money to be awarded
 C. Alfred Nobel left to be awarded with money D. left money to be awarded to Alfred Nobel
28. Overexposure to the sun can producecan some toxic chemicals.
 A. more than damage to the skin B. more damage than to the skin
 C. damage more than the skin D. more damage to the skin than
29. 'Titanic', the highest grossing film ever, features Kate Winslett and Leonardo d'Caprio as star-crossed loverson the doomed ship.
 A. they find their moment of happiness B. who find their moment of happiness
 C. found their moment of happiness D. are finding their moment of happiness
30. Whole-grain food productsin most large supermarkets across the United States and Canada.
 A. that can be purchased now B. purchased now
 C. can now be purchased D. we can purchase now

IV. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the given sentence.

31. There is no thing to make it likely or certain that he will be at the party.
 A. proof B. promise C. guarantee D. fact
32. The dog is not well. We have to take it to see the person who treats sick animals.
 A. zoologist B. horticulturist C. veterinarian D. veteran
33. In Africa, many children die from not having enough food.
 A. poverty B. starvation C. drought D. malnutrition
34. Give me a not long account of what happened.
 A. compact B. terse C. brief D. condensed
35. The three-year-old boy has a cycle with three wheels.
 A. tricycle B. unicycle C. bicycle D. motorcycle

V. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning with the one given.

36. *Although Christopher was the stronger of the two, his attacker soon overpowered him.*
 A. Despite his superior strength, Christopher was soon overpowered by his attacker.
 B. Christopher was stronger, but he overpowered his attacker after a while.
 C. Christopher lost because he was stronger than his attacker.
 D. Christopher was too strong to be overpowered by his attacker.
37. *What you have been saying is beside the point.*
 A. You were honest to say like that. B. What you have been saying is beyond my expectations.
 C. What you have been saying is quite irrelevant. D. You have talked to much
38. *He could have gone by bus and so saved a lot of money.*
 A. He wouldn't have saved much money if he had taken the bus.
 B. He would have gone by bus if he had saved money for the fare.
 C. He traveled by bus, and it didn't cost him much.
 D. He would have spent less money if he had traveled by bus.
39. *I have every intention of finding out who is responsible for the graffiti.*
 A. I fully intend to find out who is responsible for the graffiti.
 B. I have all the intention to find out who is responsible for the graffiti.
 C. Who is responsible for the graffiti is one of my concerns.
 D. I am intentional to find out who is responsible for the graffiti.
40. *What a surprise to see you here!*
 A. Nice to see you here! B. Fancy seeing you here!
 C. Seeing you here made me surprise! D. Surprisingly, you are here!
41. *Mrs. Scott prides herself on her beauty.*
 A. Mrs. Scott's beauty fills her with pride. B. Mrs. Scott takes great pride on her beauty.
 C. Mrs. Scott is very proud of her beauty. D. Both A and C are correct.
42. *'If only I'd learnt to drive,' said Roger.*

- A. Roger thinks there are too many drivers on the roads.
 - B. Roger is glad he learnt to drive.
 - C. Roger wishes he could drive.
 - D. Roger is sorry he hadn't learnt to drive.
43. *Mary must have forgotten about our meeting.*
- A. Mary shouldn't have forgotten about our meeting.
 - B. It seems that Mary forgot about our meeting.
 - C. It's a shame that Mary forgot about our meeting.
 - D. Mary is not going to attend our meeting.
44. *Mr. Bridges is by far the richest man I know.*
- A. Mr. Bridges is the richest man who lives afar.
 - B. I know by far that Mr. Bridges is the richest man.
 - C. Mr. Bridges is among the richest men in the world.
 - D. Mr. Bridges is richer than anyone else I know.
45. *It's thought that the accident was caused by human error.*
- A. The accident took place by humans' error of thinking.
 - B. Someone was thoughtless to cause the accident.
 - C. The accident is thought to have been caused by human error.
 - D. People think it was human that caused the accident.

VI. Read the passage, then choose the correct answer to each of the questions that follow.

Passage 1

Both the number and the percentage of people in the United States involved in nonagricultural pursuits expanded rapidly during the half century following the Civil War, with some of the most dramatic increases occurring in the **domains** of transportation, manufacturing, and trade and distribution. The development of the railroad and telegraph systems during the middle third of the nineteenth century led to significant improvements in the speed, volume, and regularity of shipments and communications, making possible a fundamental transformation in the production and distribution of goods.

In agriculture, the transformation was marked by the emergence of the grain elevators, the cotton presses, the warehouses, and the commodity exchanges that seemed to so many of the nation's farmers the visible sign of a vast conspiracy against them. In manufacturing, the transformation was marked by the emergence of a "new factory system" in which plants became larger, more complex, and more systematically organized and managed. And in distribution, the transformation was marked by the emergence of the jobber, the wholesaler, and the mass retailer. These changes radically altered the nature of work during the half century between 1870 and 1920.

To be sure, there were still small workshops, where **skilled** craftspeople manufactured products ranging from newspapers to cabinets to plumbing fixtures. There were the sweatshops in city tenements, where groups of men and women in household settings manufactured clothing or cigars on a piecework basis. And there were factories in occupations such as metalwork where individual contractors **presided over** what were essentially handicraft proprietorships that coexisted within a single buildings. But as the number of wage earners in manufacturing rose from 2.7 million in 1880 to 4.5 million in 1900 and to 8.4 million in 1920, the number of huge plants like the **Baldwin Locomotive Works** in Philadelphia burgeoned, as did the size of the average plant. (The Baldwin Works had 600 employees in 1855, 3,000 in 1875, and 8,000 in 1900.) By 1920, at least in the northeastern United States where most of the nation's manufacturing wage earners were concentrated, three-quarters of those worked in factories with more than 100 employees and 30 percent worked in factories with more than 1,000 employees.

46. *The word "domains" in line 3 is closest in meaning to*
- A. fields
 - B. locations
 - C. organizations
 - D. occupations
47. *What can be inferred from the passage about the agricultural sector of the economy after the Civil War?*

- A. New technological developments had little effect on farmers.
 - B. The percentage of the total population working in agriculture declined.
 - C. Many farms destroyed in the war were rebuilt after the war.
 - D. Farmers achieved new prosperity because of better rural transportation.
48. The word "fundamental" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- A. possible B. basic C. gradual D. unique
49. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as part of the "new factory system?"
- A. A change in the organization of factories.
 - B. A growth in the complexity of factories.
 - C. An increase in the size of factories.
 - D. An increase in the cost of manufacturing industrial products.
50. Which of the following statements about manufacturing before 1870 can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Most manufacturing activity was highly organized.
 - B. Most manufacturing occurred in relatively small plants.
 - C. The most commonly manufactured goods were cotton presses.
 - D. Manufacturing and agriculture each made up about half of the nation's economy.
51. The word "skilled" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- A. hardworking B. expert C. well-paid D. industrial
52. The words "presided over" in line 19 are closest in meaning to
- A. managed B. led to C. worked in D. produced
53. The author mentions the Baldwin Locomotive Works in lines 21-22 because it was
- A. a well-known metal-works
 - B. the first plant of its kind in Philadelphia
 - C. typical of the large factories that were becoming more common
 - D. typical of factories that consisted of a single building

Passage 2

In ancient times wealth was measured and exchanged tangibly, in things that could be touched: food, tools, and precious metals and stones. Then barter system was replaced by coins, which still had real value since they were pieces of rare metal. Coins were followed by fiat money, paper notes that have value only because everyone agrees to accept them.

Today electronic monetary systems are gradually being introduced that will transform money into even less tangible forms, reducing it to arrays of 'bits and bytes' or units of computerized information, whizzing between machines at the speed of light. Already, electronic fund transfer allows money to be instantly sent and received by different banks, companies, and countries through computers and telecommunication devices.

54. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A. International Banking Policies B. Current Problems in the Economy
 - C. The Development of Paper Currencies D. The History of Monetary Exchange
55. According to the passage, which of the following was the earliest kind of exchange of wealth?
- A. Fiat money B. Coin currency C. Bartered goods D. Intangible forms
56. The author mentions food, tools and precious metals and stones because they are all
- A. useful items B. material objects
 - C. articles stored in museums D. difficult things to obtain
57. According to the passage, coins once had real value as currency because they
- A. were made of precious metals B. permitted easy transportation of wealth
 - C. could become collectors' items D. represented a great movement over barter
58. Which of the following statements about computerized monetary systems is NOT supported by the passage?
- A. They promote international trade.
 - B. They allow very rapid money transfers.
 - C. They are dependent on telecommunications systems
 - D. They are still limited to small transactions.

VII. Choose the word that best fits each gap in the passage.

THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD UNDERGRADUATE

A child prodigy (59)four is receiving computer lessons at Brunei university, in London. Nicholas MacMahon is studying at university because he is (60)clever for school. A(n) (61)lecturer at the university, Valsó Koshy, said that the boy was remarkably intelligent.

Nicholas spoke (62)before he was one and (63)the time he was 18 months old he was taking telephone (64) This was soon followed by conversational French. These are the trademarks of a highly gifted child, unusual but not unique. The strange thing (65)Nicholas is his reading – he taught himself to read before he could speak. Ms. Koshy, an expert (66)gifted children, says Nicholas is quite exceptional. Yet ‘exceptional’ underrates his amazing (67)to read, almost from birth. ‘He was talking when he was one and we realized from start that he could read,’ his father said. ‘Soon after, he was (68)my spelling, words (69)caterpillar. Now he (70)insects by their Latin names.’

The list of (71)is impressive, but frightening. A four-year-old who can (72)a Boeing 747 from a DC 10, devours encyclopedias, read *The Daily Telegraph* and is (73)on the way to becoming a violin virtuoso is hardly normal.

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|-----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 59. | A. at | B. of | C. about | D. in |
| 60. | A. very | B. more | C. too | D. extremely |
| 61. | A. advanced | B. significant | C. serious | D. senior |
| 62. | A. fluently | B. well | C. smoothly | D. evenly |
| 63. | A. at | B. by | C. during | D. after |
| 64. | A. news | B. information | C. notes | D. messages |
| 65. | A. at | B. for | C. about | D. with |
| 66. | A. about | B. for | C. with | D. on |
| 67. | A. ability | B. capability | C. property | D. competence |
| 68. | A. fixing | B. correcting | C. repairing | D. commenting |
| 69. | A. as | B. such | C. like | D. for example |
| 70. | A. realizes | B. determines | C. recognizes | D. identifies |
| 71. | A. attainments | B. results | C. achievements | D. gains |
| 72. | A. tell | B. differ | C. vary | D. say |
| 73. | A. better | B. well | C. advanced | D. far |

VIII. Choose which of the underlined parts in each sentence needs correction.

74. Measles (A) have not (B) yet been eradicated (C) because of the controversy (D) concerning immunization.

75. (A) With the discovery of Pluto’s moon, Charon, (B) astronomy now think that Pluto is (C) the smallest planet in the (D) solar system.

76. For (A) more than 450 years, Mexico City (B) has been the economic, (C) culture and political centre of (D) Mexican people.

77. Some paper dolls, (A) which were (B) once relatively cheap, are (C) previously considered valuable (D) collectors’ items.

78. (A) Adult education (B) became (C) increasingly popular in (D) the United States in recent years.

79. The Aswan High Dam (A) has protected Egypt (B) from famines (C) suffered by (D) their neighbouring countries.

80. (A) The scientists from China’s Research Institute (B) have given a detailed (C) prescription of the virus (D) that causes H7N9 influenza.

KEY TO THIRD MOCK TEST 2013

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. D	5. C	6. B	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. B
11. B	12. D	13. C	14. D	15. B	16. D	17. C	18. C	19. A	20. B
21. C	22. D	23. B	24. B	25. C	26. A	27. B	28. D	29. B	30. C
31. C	32. C	33. B	34. C	35. A	36. A	37. C	38.D	39. A	40. D
41. D	42. C	43. B	44. D	45. C	46. A	47. B	48. B	49. D	50. B
51. B	52. A	53. C	54. D	55. C	56. B	57. A	58. D	59. B	60. C
61. D	62. A	63. B	64. D	65. C	66. D	67. A	68. B	69. C	70. D
71. C	72. A	73. B	74. A	75. B	76. C	77. C	78. B	79. D	80. C

ERROR CORRECTION:

74. has not 75. astronomers 76. cultural 77. now 78. has become
79. its/ her 80. description