

Advanced: Test 1

Reading and Use of English 1 hour 30 minutes

Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

→ Example:

0 A measure B consider C regard D notice

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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Beauty is in the eye of the beholder

People have been debating the principles of beauty for thousands of years, but it still seems impossible to (0) ^{measure} it objectively. German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1) whether something can possess an objective property that makes it beautiful. He concluded that although everyone accepts that beauty exists, no one has ever (2) on the precise criteria by which beauty may be (3)

Symmetry may have some significance. It has been proved to be attractive to the human (4), in

general, so perhaps a face may seem beautiful because of the (5) between its two sides. Studies have shown that babies spend more time looking at symmetrical faces than asymmetrical ones and symmetry has also been (6) as more attractive by adults looking at a series of photos. So although there seems to be no universal consensus on what (7) beauty, there is at least an understanding that facial symmetry is an important (8)

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|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 A argued | B decided | C disputed | <u>D</u> questioned |
| 2 A concurred | <u>B</u> agreed | C debated | D written |
| <u>3</u> A judged | B appreciated | C awarded | D viewed |
| 4 A appearance | B sight | <u>C</u> eye | D vision |
| 5 A equality | B reflection | C opposition | <u>D</u> similarity |
| 6 A voted | <u>B</u> rated | C selected | D valued |
| <u>7</u> A constitutes | B contains | C involves | D comprises |
| 8 A reason | B one | C role | <u>D</u> factor |

Find the **synonym** of the following words written in **capitals**.

- It was the voice of a born **ORATOR**.
A) addressee B) speaker C) talker
D) order E) chatter box
- Boxing was his **PROFESSION**, people came and paid money to see the fight.
A) subject B) wish C) trade
D) life E) interest
- There was something **CRUEL** in his voice.
A) strange B) severe C) funny
D) fresh E) worry
- One of the novels by Jack London was "Martin Eden", in which the writer **DESCRIBED** his life.
A) printed B) depicted C) pointed out
D) noticed E) touched upon
- The whole excursion took **APPROXIMATELY** ten hours.
A) exactly B) about C) precisely
D) apparently E) respectively
- All the local residents spent that **AWFUL** night in a school.
A) awkward B) average C) terrible
D) insignificant E) authentic
- The man was staring at him, and the boy began to **TREMBLE**.
A) find B) move C) shiver
D) share E) escape
- The restaurant was **SUPERB**, and the prices were very low, we enjoyed our holidays.
A) superficial B) excellent C) superior
D) supersonic E) expensive
- Airline business is **INCREASING** nowadays.
 A) enlarging B) consuming C) ratifying
D) consenting E) investing
- At last things began to **IMPROVE**.
A) injure B) get better C) become worse
D) collect E) change
- Everybody **PROTESTED** to be examined again.
A) were for B) were against C) were after
D) were before E) were like
- Small children sometimes **FEAR** the dark.
 A) are afraid of B) are terrible C) are angry
D) are in love E) are fond
- She thought that he was **BRAVE**.
A) coward B) courageous C) strong
D) quiet E) powerful
- The great Russian poet Pushkin was a **REMARKABLE** man.
A) careless B) clever C) hard
D) kind E) extraordinary
- The time will come, no doubt, when a man will **BE ALLOWED** to be very angry only on special days.
A) be passed B) be settled C) be permitted
D) be taken E) be given
- I want you to accept the invitation of your English **DOCTOR** friend.
A) boy B) physician C) physicist
D) girl E) doctrine
- You've made 2 **BAD MISTAKES** in your test.
A) wrong things B) blunders C) an error
D) misprints E) slips of the tongue
- When I met my friend she **WAS VERY ANXIOUS** about something.
A) took care of B) was troubled C) got angry
D) looked for E) was glad
- She was **AWFULLY** sorry for her.
A) respectfully B) politely C) terribly
D) cordially E) correctly
- Don't paint **IN A HURRY**.
A) exactly B) irritably C) hastily
D) specially E) really
- An old man was their **CONSTANT** buyer.
 A) popular B) capable C) clever
D) permanent E) attentive
- GRADUALLY** that illness had broken me down.
 A) steps B) inch by inch C) now and then
D) little by little E) time after time
- The achievements of science and technology of recent years have influenced the **CAREERS** of many people.
A) marketing B) trading C) professions
D) hands E) works
- Somebody **TAPPED ON** the door at night.
 A) knocked at B) closed C) looked through
D) came up E) took care of
- When the police arrived the thieves **TOOK TO FLIGHT** leaving all the stolen things behind.
 A) ran away B) take away C) did away
D) got up E) climbed on
- Please, you are so nervous, do try to **CONTAIN** your anger.
 A) hold back B) consume C) contact
D) consult E) come back
- It's high time for the child **TO GO TO BYE-BYES**.
 A) to say good bye B) to play with toys
 C) to go to sleep D) to part with his parents
E) to see his friends off
- I wonder how many similar days I should **BE FORCED** to spend there.
A) be heard B) be sent C) be made
D) be continued E) be rich
- Shakespeare is sometimes called the **BARD-of-the middle age**.
 A) poet B) writer C) poem
D) banner E) song
- After Columbus's first voyage in 1492, the news of his **DISCOVERY** spread across Europe.
A) death B) treason C) exploration
D) recovery E) victory
- The Endeavour **ANCHORED** in a wide bay to take water and food.
A) sailed B) started C) was seen
D) was on fire E) attached
- Columbus was **CONVINCED** that the earth was round.
 A) reluctant B) happy C) hesitant
D) assured E) told
- The Greeks and other ancient Mediterranean people thought that the earth was **FLAT**.
A) unlimited B) oval C) plane
D) bumpy E) round
- Arbutnot's work is **HARDLY** ever real today, but, J.Bull, whom he created, is very much alive.
 A) barely B) always C) constantly
D) happily E) cheerfully

52. In cold climates people _____ sitting in the sun.
 A) like B) likes C) are liking D) do like
53. I was doing the shopping while you _____ tennis.
 A) played B) were playing
 C) have played D) have been playing
54. We _____ television when a bird flew into the room.
 A) was watching B) were watching
 C) looked at D) saw
55. Do they often go to the beach? Yes, they _____.
 A) do B) go C) do go D) are going
56. Does Albert have any new magazines? No, he _____.
 A) does B) doesn't C) has D) don't
57. He didn't understand me _____ I spoke to him slowly and clearly.
 A) although B) however C) since D) because
58. _____ you open the window please?
 A) Could B) Shall C) Should D) Must
59. She would rather read _____ listen to the radio.
 A) than B) to C) or D) and
60. You look hungry. _____ you like a sandwich?
 A) Will B) Would C) Do D) can
61. Professor Perkins _____ teach at your school.
 A) has B) use to C) is used to D) used to
62. _____ to drive a bulldozer?
 A) Are you using B) Did you use
 C) Do you use D) Have you used
63. He _____ to go to college in his own hometown.
 A) uses B) use C) used D) had used
64. Our suitcases _____ examined before anybody said anything.
 A) have been B) is being C) can't D) had been
65. Let's drive _____, shall we?
 A) to downtown B) at downtown
 C) up downtown D) downtown
66. The theater is located _____.
 A) downtown B) to downtown
 C) in downtown D) into downtown
67. The guests are _____.
 A) in upstairs B) at door
 C) in the living-room D) downstairs
68. You can find many stores _____ of town.
 A) in center B) the center C) in the center D) center
69. The fish moved _____ and silently through the water.
 A) swimming B) rapid C) to swim D) quickly
70. _____ countries waged a war against poverty
 A) Both of B) Both C) None of D) None
71. The whale _____ as a fish, but it is actually a mammal.
 A) regards B) is regarded
 C) regarded D) which has been regarded
72. The Empire State Building is different _____ the Parliament Building in Brasilia.
 A) between B) from C) to D) for
73. The American pyramids are in some ways similar _____ the Egyptian pyramids.
 A) between B) from C) to D) for
74. He was _____ than I was at playing chess.
 A) good B) better C) the best D) best
75. Martha has been watching television, and _____.
 A) Ralph has too B) Ralph hasn't either
 C) so does Ralph D) neither has Ralph
76. Jack finished the assignment quickly and _____.
 A) correctly B) correct C) rapid D) hardly
77. Frank likes singing and _____.
 A) to dance B) a dance C) dance D) dancing
78. Harvey's new story is both short _____ interesting.
 A) but B) nor C) and D) it's
79. A: Why don't you call Rita?
 B: I _____ call her a few minutes ago, but her phone was busy.
 A) am B) do C) will D) did
80. Neither Jake _____ Diana can speak Japanese.
 A) and B) or C) nor D) if
81. Many adult students of English wish they _____ their language studies earlier.
 A) would start B) started
 C) would have started D) had started
82. Did they tell you whether or not they _____ there at 10 o'clock?
 A) would be B) were gone C) will go D) can go
83. They'll work on the problem _____ they solve it.
 A) why B) by C) until D) that
84. Have you ever thought _____ psychology?
 A) studied B) to study C) of studying D) have studied
85. Tina was afraid of _____ home by herself.
 A) gone B) going C) go D) goes
86. I look forward _____ you soon.
 A) of visiting B) to visiting C) to visit D) will visit
87. Before _____ to the meeting, Harry was at his office.
 A) to come B) comes C) came D) coming
88. Have you met the new secretary _____ last week?
 A) hired B) she was hired
 C) was hired D) when she was hired
89. _____ of the students gave their views on the subject.
 A) Each B) Neither C) All D) One
90. Neither Nancy nor Loma remembered to bring _____ camera.
 A) their B) neither C) them D) her
91. I fell and hurt _____.
 A) himself B) myself C) me D) ourselves
92. You didn't damage car, _____?
 A) I hope B) didn't it C) you accident D) did you
93. _____ of the students did well on their test.
 A) Each B) Either C) Neither D) Most
94. Before I woke up, the burglars _____ most of my possessions.
 A) have taken B) had taken C) were taking D) will take
95. Thomas _____ his vacation for several months.
 A) planning B) had been planning
 C) is planning D) been planning for
96. The dog _____ bit me wasn't mad, fortunately.
 A) that B) who C) whom D) _
97. Tell me about the differences _____ this city and the one you come from.
 A) of B) than C) between D) from
98. There are many differences _____ the styles of these two writers.
 A) between B) from C) to D) for
99. It was nice _____ to remember my mother's birthday.
 A) don't forget B) a present C) for D) of you
100. The child grew _____ when his father entered the room.
 A) silent B) silently C) happily D) up

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5. In spite of not having eaten for 24 hours, I didn't feel hungry. (even though)
6. They have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of)
7. My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (although)
8. I enjoy the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)
9. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)
10. I got very wet in the rain. I had an umbrella. (even though)

Exercise 180. Choose the word or words that correctly complete the sentences below.

1. (Although / Despite) cats cannot see in complete darkness, their eyes are much more sensitive to light than are humans' eyes.
2. (Although / In spite of) its frightening appearance, the octopus is shy and completely harmless.
3. The northwestern part of Texas is called the Panhandle (because / because of) its shape.
4. (Although / Despite) their light weight, aluminum alloys can be very strong.
5. (Although / In spite of) Adlai Stevenson was never elected President, he was one of the preeminent American politicians of the mid-twentieth century.
6. (Although / Despite) it can occur in adults, chicken pox is classified as a disease of childhood.

Exercise 181. Fill in the blanks with one of the words from ((A), ((B), ((C), or (D).

1. It looked dark and heavy ___ it was going to rain.
(A) although (C) as if
(B) unless (D) whereas
2. ___ I get your call, I will leave.
 (A) As soon as (C) By the time
(B) As though (D) Now that
3. ___ he had read the instructions several times, he knew what to do.
(A) Whereas (C) Until
 (B) After (D) While
4. ___ he cannot afford a car, he rides a bicycle.
(A) Unless (C) Though
(B) Whereas (D) Because
5. ___ the cities do not provide better and cheaper mass transport, the traffic problem will get worse.
(A) So that (C) If
(B) Even though (D) Before

6. ___ you go to Canada, you should visit Toronto.
 (A) When (C) Since
 (B) As (D) Unless
7. ___ riding a bicycle is a good leg exercise, it does not use up a lot of calories.
 (A) As (C) Because
 (B) Although (D) So that
8. She turned off the record player ___ she could study.
 (A) now that (C) so that
 (B) even if (D) in case

34. PROBLEM VERBS

→ **Exercise 182.** Choose the correct word in parentheses.

1. The student (raised / rose) his hand in class.
2. Hot air (raises / rises).
3. Ann (set / sat) in a chair because she was tired.
4. I (set / sat) your dictionary on the table a few minutes ago.
5. Hens (lay / lie) eggs.
6. Al is (laying / lying) on the grass in the park right now.
7. Jan (laid / lay) the comb on the top of the dresser a few minutes ago.
8. If you are tired, you should (lay / lie) down and take a nap.
9. San Francisco (lays / lies) to the north of Los Angeles.
10. After studying all the new material, the student was able to (rise / raise) his test score by twenty-five points.
11. The book that you see (laying / lying) on the table belongs to the teacher.

→ **Exercise 183.** Choose the word that correctly completes each sentence below.

1. Floyd (lay, laid) in the hammock while Sandy washed her new car.
2. When she gets a headache, Deirdre (lies, lays) down in dark room for several hours.
3. Ryan (sat, set) his Swiss Army knife on the bedside table next to his wallet and keys.
4. Bill (lain, laid) his hammer on the bench and began looking for longer nails.
5. Norman and Lynn spread an old tablecloth on the ground and (sat, set) in the grass to eat their picnic supper.
6. If you feel your hair standing on end during thunderstorm, (lie, lay) down quickly to avoid being hit by lightning.
7. Joan and Kate (sat, set) so close to the front of the theatre that they had to lean back to see the movie.

Ex 8

- 8. The flat is empty. We haven't got any (furniture / furnitures) yet.
- 9. When the fire alarm rang, there was (a complete chaos / complete chaos).
- 10. I had to buy (a / some) bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.
- 11. We were very unfortunate. We had (bad luck / a bad luck).
- 12. Bad news (don't / doesn't) make people happy.
- 13. Nobody was hurt in the accident but (the damage / damages) to the car (was / were) quite bad.
- 14. Mumps (is / are) a very common disease which usually affects children.

correct!

Exercise 9. Underline the word or words that correctly complete each sentence below.

- 1. (Many / Much) industrial products can be made from soybeans.
- 2. Desert plants compete fiercely for the (few / little) available water.
- 3. The American designer Louis Comfort Tiffany took (many / much) of his inspiration from nature.
- 4. A (few / little) simple precautions can prevent accidents at home and on the job.
- 5. In a formal debate, the same (number / amount) of persons speak for each team, and both teams are granted an equal (number / amount) of time in which to make their arguments.
- 6. Bats do (few / little) damage to people, livestock, or crops.
- 7. Even small (numbers / amounts) of zinc can have a significant effect on the growth of plants.
- 8. The adrenal glands, one on top of each kidney, secrets (many / much) important hormones.
- 9. Walter Hunt invented an enormous (number / amount) of devices, including the safety pin and a machine for making nails.
- 10. Folk artists have (few / little) or no formal art training.
- 11. (Many / Much) of the population in the rural areas is composed of manual labourers.

Exercise 10. Identify the incorrect noun form.

- 1. She was extremely fond of cat, especially Siamese and Burmese ones.
- 2. When making those cookies, you should use two cups of butters.
- 3. Electricities is expensive these days.
- 4. The populations of that town is very diverse.
- 5. She was concerned about delivery of her furnitures.
- 6. The interviewer was not impressed with Maria's honesties on her application.
- 7. The American court system is known for its concept of blind justices.
- 8. The recipe calles for one part of flour to two part of sugar.
- 9. The city museum houses examples of works by artist of many different schools of painting.
- 10. Drinking two glasses of milks every day will satisfy your need for calcium.

TOPIC: **RELATIVE ADVERBS** – Why, when, where 1 | LEVEL: **Intermediate/Advanced**

ANSWERS:

1) why 2) when 3) where 4) where 5) why 6) where 7) why 8) where 9) when
10) where

Homophones: Words that have the same pronunciation, but different spelling and different meanings.

Directions: Choose the correct word.

Example: Please try not to (waste, waist) paper.

1. Can I go to the party (to, too, two)?
2. This is my favorite (pare, pair, pear) of jeans.
3. I (sent, scent, cent) a letter to my aunt in Vietnam.
4. The children got (bored, board) during the lecture.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Rodriguez like to work in (there, they're, their) garden.
6. Alec is going to (wear, ware) his work boots today.
7. Do you think it is going to (rein, rain, reign) this afternoon?
8. I saw a restaurant just off the (rode, road) about a mile back.
9. David's brother is in a (band, banned) which plays Russian music.
10. Juana wants her socks because her (tows, toes) are cold.
11. The teacher walked down the (aisle, isle) between the rows of desks.
12. Hadil has a (pane, pain) in her shoulder.
13. The school (principal, principle) spoke to a group of parents.
14. The clerk wants to (sell, cell) as many TVs as possible.
15. I don't want to talk about the (passed, past) anymore.
16. Nobody (knows, nose) what you are thinking.
17. I have (for, four, fore) dollars in my pocket.
18. I need to take a (break, brake) from this exercise!
19. Humans have hands. Dogs have (paws, pause).
20. (He'll, Heel, Heal) be here in a few minutes.