

FIRST MOCK EXAM PAPER (March 2013)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following question.

- 1: A. dismal B. present C. contents D. decent
2: A. rescue B. upset C. finish D. uproar
3: A. enthusiasm B. generator C. mischievous D. reference
4: A. although B. sometimes C. museum D. export
5: A. perfect B. sincere C. mature D. technique

Mark the latter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question.

6: Issues from price, place, promotion, and product are _____ of marketing strategies planning, despite growing calls to expand the range of issues in today's more complex world.

- A. these that are among the most conventional concerns
B. among the most conventional concerns
C. they are among the most conventional concerns
D. those are among the most conventional concerns

7: Ann: _____

Ben: Thanks. I will write to you when I come to London.

- A. God bless you! B. Have a nice trip! C. Better luck next time! D. Have a go!

8: Never _____ him stand on the deserted station platform.

- A. will I forget to see B. I will forget to see
C. will I forget seeing D. I will forget seeing

9: The area was _____ by that storm, wasn't it?

- A. attacked B. struck C. beaten D. infected

10: If you book in advance you will _____ certainly have a better table at our restaurant.

- A. mostly B. almost C. most D. the most

11: She gave me a _____ box.

- A. small square jewellery metal B. small metal square jewellery
C. small square metal jewellery D. small jewellery square metal

12: Ann: Help!

Ben: _____

- A. Wait on! B. I come at once! C. Moment! D. Just a minute!

13: She _____ her success to hard work.

- A. described B. devoted C. blamed D. ascribed

14: Ann: More coffee? Anybody?

Ben: _____

- A. I don't agree. I'm afraid. B. I'd love to.
C. Yes, please. D. It's right, I think.

15: The brothers _____ most of the buildings in the street before long.

- A. are owning B. are going to own C. will have been owning D. will be owning

16: He has endless plans for starting a new career but they all seem to _____.

- A. drop back B. drop off C. drop through D. drop away

17: Ben: Our team has just won the last football match

Ann: _____

- A. Good idea. Thanks for the news. B. Yes. I guess it's very good.
C. Well, that's very surprising! D. Yes, it's our pleasure.

18: The dead man's widow said he had had a/an _____ that he would be killed in an accident.

- A. knowledge B. experience C. presentiment D. warning

19: Ann: _____

Ben: I have a terrible headache.

- A. What's the matter with you? B. What's the problem to you?
C. What happens with you? D. What causes you?

20: She pays an enormous insurance premium on the family heirloom, her most _____ possession.

- A. worthless B. valueless C. honourable D. treasured

21: If you break the law, you will be _____ trouble.

- A. out of B. out for C. in for D. for

22: Ann: Can I get you another drink?

Ben: _____

- A. Forget it. B. No, I'll think it over. C. No, it isn't. D. Not just now.

23: When Mr Spendthrift ran out of money, he _____ his mother for help.

- A. fell back on B. fell upon C. fell behind D. fell in with

24: It's funny you should say that. I've just had the _____ thought.

- A. like B. identical C. alike D. similar

25: _____, I decided to stop trading with them.

- A. Despite of the fact that they were the biggest dealer
B. Though being the biggest dealer
C. Being the biggest dealer
D. Even though they were the biggest dealer

26: He always did well at school _____ having his early education disrupted by illness.

- A. apart from B. in spite of C. in addition to D. because of

27: I refuse to believe a word of it; it's a cock-and-_____ story.

- A. hen B. goose C. bull D. duck

28: It was so quiet; you could have heard a _____ drop.

- A. pin B. feather C. leaf D. sigh

29: _____ is not clear to researchers.

- A. Why did dinosaurs become extinct B. Why dinosaurs became extinct
C. Did dinosaurs become extinct D. Dinosaurs became extinct

30: If a machine stops moving or working normally, you can say that it has _____.

- A. cut off B. wiped out C. seized up D. go off

31: Drinking water _____ excessive amounts of fluorides may leave a stained or mottled effect on the enamel of teeth.

- A. containing B. including C. made up of D. composed of

32: Newspaper publishers in the States have estimated _____ reads a newspaper every day.

- A. nearly 80 percentage of the adult population who
B. it is nearly 80 percent of the adult population
C. that nearly 80 percentage of the adult population
D. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underline part in each of the following questions:

33: Henry has found a temporary job in a factory.

- A. eternal B. genuine C. permanent D. satisfactory

34: Mr. Smith's new neighbors appear to be very friendly.

- A. inapplicable B. hostile C. amicable D. futile

35: It is quiet incredible that he is unaware of such basis fact

- A. unbelievable B. difficult C. disappointed D. imaginable

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct work for each of the blanks.

Michael Faraday

During the last 400 years, most scientists have (36) _____ on mathematics in their development of their inventions or discoveries. However, one great British scientist, Michael Faraday, did not make (37) _____ of mathematics. Faraday, the son of a poor blacksmith, was born in London in 1791 and had no (38) _____ beyond reading and writing.

In 1812 Faraday was hired (39) _____ a bottle washer by the great chemist Humphry Davy. Later, Faraday became a greater scientist than Davy, making the last years of Davy's life embittered (40) _____ jealousy. Faraday made the first (41) _____ motor in 1821, a device that used electricity to produce movement. Then Faraday became interested in the (42) _____ between electricity and magnetism. In 1831 he discovered that when a magnet is moved near a wire, electricity flows in the wire. With this discovery he produced a machine for making electricity (43) _____ a dynamo. Faraday then went on to show how electricity affects chemical (44) _____.

Because Faraday believed that money should be given to the poor, when he grew old, he was destitute. (45) _____, Queen Victoria rewarded him for his discoveries by giving him a stipend and a house. He died in 1867.

- 36: A. relied B. insisted C. based D. elaborated
 37: A. usage B. advantage C. use D. utilization
 38: A. instruction B. knowledge C. training D. schooling
 39: A. to be B. being C. like D. as
 40: A. from B. with C. by D. at
 41: A. electric B. electrical C. electricity D. electrician's
 42: A. closeness B. relation C. relationship D. kinship
 43: A. named B. known C. entitled D. called
 44: A. matters B. substances C. materials D. equations
 45: A. Still B. So C. However D. Yet

Read the following passage and mark the latter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A survey is a study, generally in the form of an interview or a questionnaire, that provides information concerning how people think and act. In the United States, the best-known surveys are the Gallup poll and the Harris poll. As anyone who watches the news during presidential campaigns knows these polls have become an important part of political life in the United States.

Line (5)

North Americans are familiar with the many "person on the street" interviews on local television news shows. While such interviews can be highly entertaining, they are not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion. First, **they** reflect the opinions of only those people who appear at a certain location. Thus, such samples can be biased in favor

- (10) of commuters, middle-class shoppers, or factory workers, depending on which area the newspeople select. Second, television interviews tend to attract outgoing people who are willing to appear on the air, while they frighten away others who may feel intimidated by a camera. A survey must be based on a **precise**, representative sampling if it is to genuinely reflect a broad range of the population.
- (15) In preparing to conduct a survey, sociologists must **exercise** great care in the wording of questions. An effective survey question must be simple and clear enough for people to understand it. It must also be specific enough so that there are no problems in interpreting the results. Even questions that are less structured must be carefully phrased in order to **elicit** the type of information desired. Surveys can be indispensable sources of information, but
- (20) only if the sampling is done properly and the questions are worded accurately.

There are two main forms of surveys: the interview and the questionnaire. Each of these forms of survey research has its advantages. An interviewer can obtain a high response rate because people find it more difficult to turn down a personal request for an interview than to throw away a written questionnaire. In addition, an interviewer can go beyond written

(25) questions and probe for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons. However, questionnaires have the advantage of being cheaper and more consistent.

46: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The history of surveys in North America B. The principles of conducting surveys
C. Problems associated with interpreting surveys D. The importance of polls in American political life

47: The word "**they**" in line 8 refers to

- A. North Americans B. news shows C. interviews D. opinions

48: According to the passage, the main disadvantage of person-on-the-street interviews is that they

- A. are not based on a representative sampling B. are used only on television
C. are not carefully worded D. reflect political opinions

49: The word "**precise**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

- A. planned B. rational C. required D. accurate

50: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is most important for an effective survey?

- A. A high number of respondents
B. Carefully worded questions
C. An interviewer's ability to measure respondents' feelings
D. A sociologist who is able to interpret the results

51: The word "**exercise**" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- A. utilize B. consider C. design D. defend

52: The word "**elicit**" in line 18 is closest in meaning to

- A. compose B. rule out C. predict D. bring out

53: It can be inferred from the passage that one reason that sociologists may become frustrated with questionnaires is that

- A. respondents often do not complete and return questionnaires
B. questionnaires are often difficult to read
C. questionnaires are expensive and difficult to distribute
D. respondents are too eager to supplement questions with their own opinions

54: According to the passage, one advantage of live interviews over questionnaires is that live interviews

- A. cost less
 B. can produce more information
 C. are easier to interpret
 D. minimize the influence of the researcher

55: Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?

- A. Survey (line 1)
 B. Public opinion (line 8)
 C. Representative sampling (line 13)
 D. Response rate (line 22)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

56: Proteins are made up of folded irregularly chains, the links of which are amino acids.

- A B C D

57: Although most species of small birds gather in groups at feeders provided by bird-watchers, the

A

bright red cardinals usually appears alone or with its mate.

- B C D

58: The astronomy is the oldest science, but it continues to be at the forefront of scientific thought.

- A B C D

59: Henry David Thoreau was an American writer who is remembered for his faith in religious

- A B C

significance of the nature.

D

60: Gold or silver bullion serve into commerce mediums of exchange all over the world.

- A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the latter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Passage 1

If we believe that clothing has to do with covering the body, and costume with the choice of a particular form of garment for a particular use, then we can say that clothing depend primarily on such physical conditions as climate, health, and textile manufacture, whereas costume reflect social factors such as religious beliefs, aesthetics, personal status, and the wish to be distinguished from or to emulate our fellows.

Line (5)

The ancient Greeks and the Chinese believed that we first covered our bodies for some physical reason such as protecting ourselves from the weather elements. Ethnologists and psychologists have invoked psychological reasons: modesty in the case of ancients, and taboo, magical influence and the desire to please for the moderns.

(10) In early history, costume must have fulfilled a function beyond that of simple utility, perhaps through some magical significance, **investing** primitive man with the attributes of other creatures.

Ornaments identified the wearer with animals, gods, heroes or other men. This identification remains symbolic in more sophisticated societies. We should bear in mind that the theater has its distant origins in sacred performances, and in all period children at play have worn disguises, so as to

(15) adapt gradually to adult life.

Costume helped inspire fear or impose authority. For a chieftain, costume embodied attributes expressing his power, while a warrior's costume enhanced his physical superiority and suggested he was superhuman. In more recent times, professional or administrative costume has been devised to distinguish the wearer and express personal or delegated authority; this purpose is seen clearly in

(20) the judge's robes and the **police officer's uniform**. Costume **denotes** power, and since power is usually equated with wealth, costume came to be an expression of social caste and material prosperity. Military uniform denotes rank and is intended to intimidate, to protect the body and to

73: Father has been working all day. He must be tired now.

- A. Father must work all day and tired now.
- B. Father thinks he is tired now because he has been working all day.
- C. I'm sure that father is tired after working all day.
- D. I think father was tired all day working.

74: Her husband died. When she heard the news, she fainted.

- A. On hearing the news of her dead husband, she fainted.
- B. When hearing the news from her dead husband, she fainted.
- C. On hearing the news of her husband's death, she fainted.
- D. When she heard the deadly news of her husband, she fainted.

75: Some economists argue that new technology causes unemployment. Others feel that it allows more jobs to be created.

- A. Some economists argue that new technology causes unemployment, so others feel that it allows more jobs to be created.
- B. Arguing that new technology causes unemployment, other economists feel that it allows more jobs to be created.
- C. Besides the argument that new technology causes unemployment, some economists feel that it allows more jobs to be created.
- D. Some economists argue that new technology causes unemployment whereas others feel that it allows more jobs to be created.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is best-built from the prompts given.

76: what/ hate/ most/ answer/ call/ midnight

- A. What do you hate when you answering a phone call at midnight?
- B. What I hate the most is answering a phone call at midnight.
- C. What makes me hate most to answer a phone call at midnight.
- D. What is hated by most of people is answering a phone call at midnight.

77: noise/ hotel/ be construction

- A. There was so much noise as the hotel was still under construction
- B. The noise of the hotel was caused by it being in construction.
- C. The cause of the noise was that the hotel being still under construction.
- D. The noise came from the hotel which was being in construction.

78: foolish/ tell lies/ police

- A. He was too foolish not to tell lies to the police.
- B. He was so foolish that he tells lies to the police.
- C. He was very foolish so that he told the police lies.
- D. He was so foolish as to tell lies to the police.

79: fail/ obey/ regulations/ disqualification

- A. If you fail obeying the regulations, you'll get disqualification.
- B. Failure to obey the regulations may result in disqualification.
- C. In case you fail obeying the regulations, you'll have disqualification.
- D. Failing to obey the regulations may lead to get disqualification.

80: get/ impression/ first/ meet/ him

- A. I caused a very good impression when I have first met him.
- B. I got a very good impression of my first meeting with him.
- C. I was given a good impression as first met him.
- D. I got such a good impression by my first meeting him.