# **PRACTICE TEST 5 (KEY)**

#### I. PHONETICS SEP Choose the option whose stress pattern is different from the others'. 1. a. artificial b. familiar c. intelligence d. technology c. personal 2. a. **Japanese** b. diary d. graduate 3. a. robotics d. humanity b. annoyance c. **benefit** Choose the option whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others'. 4. a. addition b. adventure c. **advertise** d. advantage 5. a. too b. food c. soon d. **good** II.VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR Choose the option that best completes the blank. 6. The job is great salary, but it has its own disadvantages. a. in terms of b. on behalf of c. irrespective of d. in the interests of 7. We are going to put the piano on sale, for it \_\_\_\_ too much room. b. holds up a. puts up c. takes up d. fills up 8. His latest book has gone to number one in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ a. **best-selling** b. best-seller c. seller-best d. selling-best 9. Originally written in Portuguese, *The Alchemist* became a widely translated international a. best-selling b. **best-seller** c. seller-best d. selling-best 10. Luckily the boy had the \_\_\_\_\_ sense to phone the police. a. normal b. ordinary c. usual d. **common** John has finished his work, he will go home. 11. a. Only when b. **As soon as** c. As far as d. Unless 12. I'm very busy. Don't disturb me it is urgent. c. **unless** b. as long as d. only if a. if 13. I can't make myself heard. Can you turn \_ the volume a bit? b. off a. up c. down d. on 14. What should I do now? The computer doesn't seem to be a. **responding** b. answering c. replying d. reacting him, he'd not be in such a trouble now. a. Not until you helped b. Were you to help c. Had you helped d. Unless you helped 16. the children, the life would be so tedious. a. If not for b. Had it not been for c. **If it weren't for** d. Were it for they offer me a higher salary, I'll give up this job. 17. a. If b. **Unless** c. Should d. Only if 18. It's a pity you didn't see that film. You \_ it. a. 'd have enjoyed c. will enjoy b. had enjoyed d. wouldn't enjoy 19. I wouldn't own such a nice car my father's generosity.

c. thanks to

c. **lose** 

d. because of

d. may lose

the originals.

b. without

b. have lost

20. We keep a spare set of car keys at home in case we \_\_\_\_\_

a. were it for

a. will lose

## **III. GUIDED CLOZE**: Choose the best answers to complete the passage.

#### Inventions

| History is full of invent | tions that looked good at  | t the time, but which nobody wa  | inted to buy. New ideas may |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| fail for one of several   | reasons. Firstly, there ar | e those which do not (21)        | work very well when put     |
|                           | • •                        | e good in themselves, but which  |                             |
|                           |                            | without them, so do not I        | • •                         |
|                           |                            | e to manufacture. But none of t  |                             |
| • •                       | ·                          | in replacing the compact disc as |                             |
| recorded music.           | illiology was successful   | in replacing the compact disc as | the means of packaging      |
| recorded music.           |                            |                                  |                             |
| The 1990s was a nerio     | nd of rapid technological  | change, particularly in the area | of electronic equipment for |
| ·                         | •                          |                                  |                             |
|                           | •                          | native technologies were invent  |                             |
|                           | • •                        | The new ideas worked, were not   | -                           |
|                           |                            | products. (26) all this,         |                             |
|                           |                            | that people who had inve         |                             |
|                           | ·                          | rement in quality on (28)        | was great enough to         |
| make it worth the effor   | ort and expense of chang   | ing.                             |                             |
| 21. a. hopefully          | b. actually                | c. carefully                     | d. truthfully               |
| 22. a. like               | b. wish                    | c. <b>need</b>                   | d. want                     |
| 23. a. be                 | b. make                    | c. have                          | d. <b>do</b>                |
| 24. a. turn               | b. <b>prove</b>            | c. fail                          | d. end                      |
| 25. a. kept               | b. held                    | c. took                          | d. <b>caught</b>            |
| 26. a. <b>Despite</b>     | b. Due to                  | c. In addition to                | d. However                  |
| 27. a. response           | b. answer                  | c. reason                        | d. <b>fact</b>              |
| 28. a. production         | b. <b>offer</b>            | c. demand                        | d. available                |

### IV. READING: Read the following passage and answers the questions.

A radio telescope is a radio receiver that "sees" radio waves. Unlike a normal telescope, which sees light, a radio telescope is used primarily in the area of astronomy because it can detect radio waves that are emitted by celestial objects. Such objects in space, also called radio objects, can be things such as hot gas, electrons, and wavelengths given off by different atoms and molecules.

The first radio telescope was invented by Grote Reber in 1937. He was an American who graduated with a degree in engineering. He went on to work as an amateur radio operator and later decided to try to build his own radio telescope in his backyard. Reber's first two radio receivers failed to pick up any signals from outer space, but in 1938, his third radio telescope successfully picked up radio waves from space.

A radio telescope consists of a large parabolic-shaped dish antenna or a combination of two or more. The significance of the parabolic shape allows for the incoming radio waves to be concentrated on one focal point, allowing the signals to be picked up as strongly as possible. A larger dish means that more signals can be received and focalized.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the largest radio telescope of the time was invented with a seventy-six-meter telescope although larger telescopes have been made since then. The largest **current** radio telescope in the world is the RATAN-600 in Russia, whose diameter is 576 meters. It has provided valuable feedback of the sun's radio wavelengths and atmosphere. The largest radio telescope in Europe is a 100-meter diameter

telescope in Germany, and the largest radio telescope in the United States is the Big Ear in the state of Ohio. The largest array of telescopes is the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope in India.

Radio telescopes have provided scientists with valuable information about our universe. One of the most important functions of radio telescopes is their ability to allow scientists to track different space probes, the unmanned space missions in outer space. Radio telescopes allow for the travel of space probes into places like the surface of Mars that are too dangerous for men to explore. Without radio wave technology, scientists would not know much of what inhabits the universe nor would **they** be able to see it. Radio waves are our eyes and ears in outer space.

| 29               | . According to the passage, a radio telescop                | e enables the detection of      |                     |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. norm          | nal light of celestial objects                              | b. radio waves sent out l       | y celestial objects |
| c. creat         | tures that inhabit celestial objects                        | d. shapes and sizes of celes    | tial objects        |
|                  | . According to paragraph 2, all of the following            |                                 | _                   |
|                  | as an amateur radio operator                                | b. he was an astronomer         |                     |
| c. he w          | as an engineer  | d. he was an inventor           |                     |
|                  | . Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio tele                | escope was not successful unt   | il .                |
|                  |   |                                 |                     |
| c. <b>he e</b> : | rst built one in his backyard  xperimented on the third one | d. he picked up signals from    | n outer space       |
|                  | . According to the passage, which of the fo                 |                                 | ·                   |
|                  | pattern of radio waves received by radio tele               |                                 |                     |
|                  | largest radio telescope of all time is the one              |                                 | eter.               |
|                  | rger dish antenna helps a radio telescop                    | •                               |                     |
|                  | Big Ear in the United States produces the larg              | <del>-</del>                    |                     |
|                  | . Radio waves are scientists' eyes and ears                 | • •                             | •                   |
|                  | allow them to travel to such dangerous place                | •                               |                     |
| •                | help to track only manned space missions in                 |                                 |                     |
| -                | can recognize who dominates the universe                    | •                               |                     |
|                  | can help them understand more about                         | the universe                    |                     |
| -                | The word 'current' in paragraph 4 is close                  |                                 |                     |
|                  | er movement b. electricity flow                             | c. moving                       | d. <b>existing</b>  |
|                  | . The word 'they' in paragraph 5 refers to                  |                                 |                     |
| a. plac          | , , -   | c. radio waves                  | d. eyes and ears    |
|                  |   |                                 |                     |
| V                | . WORD FORM   |                                 |                     |
| Supply           | the correct forms of the given words.                       |                                 |                     |
| 36               | . Jane is 18 years old, but she sometimes ac                | ts as a child. She seems to be  |                     |
|                  | immature for her age.                                       | (mature)                        |                     |
| 37               | . Many would say that crime and poverty                     | interrelate                     | with one another.   |
|                  | (relate)  |                                 |                     |
| 38               | . I'll resign if you continue todisreg                      | <b>jard</b> everyth             | ing I say. (regard) |
| 39               | . The results of the medical tests showed that              | at the patient had several      |                     |
|                  | abnormalities of the b                                      | rain that required urgent treat | ment. (normal)      |
| 40               | . Unless you do a lot of revision before your               | exams you're bound to feel      |                     |
|                  | unprepared (prepare)  |                                 |                     |

## **VI. OPEN CLOZE**

# Fill in each gap with ONE word.

|   | (41)location   |  |  | ver, it is now possible to possibly making the simple   |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| network of 24 sa  | atellites in (42)<br>es the distance to t  | _ <b>orbit</b> arour   | nd the Earth. Using rad  | by them. It is based on a io signals, the hand-heldout where the  |
| Channel Tunnel, (44) met equipment in ev of the (45)  | connecting Englan<br>in the mi<br>ery car, so wonderi<br>_ <b>past</b>   | d to France, to make sui<br>ddle. Car companies are  | re that the two ends of<br>currently researching<br>or left at the next jund | ways of including GPS ction could soon be a thing   |
| <b>V11.</b>   |  | ins unchanged.   | te the following sem   | tences so that the  |
| 47.<br>48.<br>49.<br>50.  | Jane refused to wo  ® If it had not If you ask for my a  ® If I were Thank you for you  ® But for He has to take the  ® Had You will get a full re | rk overtime, so she didned idvice, I will think careful directions! We couldn't bus today as his car has befund if the product is fa | lly before deciding to be have found the house broken down.                  | ouy such a car. (TWICE)  otherwise.   |
|   |  | PRACTICE TES   | T 6 (KEY)  |   |
| <ol> <li>a. medic</li> <li>a. extrer</li> <li>a. habita</li> <li>a. proble</li> <li>a. organ</li> </ol> | ine<br>ne<br>t<br>em<br><b>nic</b>   | option whose stress plants. interest b. oxygen b. fever b. additive Choose the option the  | c. <b>reaction</b> c. survive c. alien c. bandage c. industry                | <ul><li>d. poisoning</li><li>d. severe</li><li>d. enjoyment</li><li>d. expense</li><li>d. skydiving</li></ul> |
| 6. The wir  | ndows were broken  | a hammer.  |  |   |
| a. by<br>7. All thes  | b.<br>e books in   | with the 18 <sup>th</sup> century.   | c. in  | d. as   |

|            |                             | . have been published                    | =                         | d. had published             |
|------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
|            | -                           | Spanish. We make                         |                           | ط ام سومالا                  |
|            |                             | o. myself<br>nted her from winning the o |                           | d. herself                   |
|            |                             | . sprained                               |                           | d wounded                    |
|            | _                           | nose and he's kept                       | _                         | u. Woullucu                  |
|            | -                           | running / cleaning                       |                           | d wotting / cloaring         |
|            |                             | ) for a o                                |                           | u. wetting / cleaning        |
|            | rescription / course        |  | b. order / list           |                              |
| •          | cipe / lot                  |  | d. receipt / series       |                              |
|            |                             | knee in a skiing holiday rec             |                           |                              |
|            |                             | . damaged                                |                           | d. <b>hurt</b>               |
| 13         | He often complains of tir   | edness, but I'm sure he'll b             | ne as as rain s           | oon                          |
|            |                             | o. fine                                  |                           |                              |
|            |                             | friend a of cake.                        |                           | a. rigite                    |
|            |                             |  | c. plate                  | d. pinch                     |
|            |                             | to the bowl of soup and it               | •                         | d. pilleri                   |
|            |                             | o. bar                                   |                           | d. spoon                     |
|            |                             | e and has been looking for               |                           | u. 3poon                     |
|            |                             | . runny                                  |                           | d. watery                    |
|            | _                           | ption at any chem                        |                           | d. Watery                    |
|            | one b                       |  | c. filled                 | d. sold                      |
|            |                             | e prescription.                          | c. Illieu                 | u. solu                      |
|            |                             |  | c on                      | d. at                        |
| a. ui      | luti<br>Lor had oar nro     | o. by<br>vented her from going for a     | C. UII                    | u. at                        |
|            |                             | . infection                              |                           | d injuny                     |
|            |                             |  |                           | a. Injury                    |
| 20. I      | icoscos h                   | _ should pay more attention. illnesses   | c achor                   | d pains                      |
|            |                             |  |                           |                              |
|            |                             | ose the best answers to                  | -                         |                              |
|            |                             | Ithy body" is a saying that i            |                           |                              |
|            |                             | , the same idea s                        |                           |                              |
|            | _                           | sses of water every day. He              | owever, water itself is r | not enough; a (23)           |
|            | sential, too.               |  |                           |                              |
|            |                             | e result of (24) e                       |                           |                              |
| and object | ct to going there for diffe | erent reasons. Some, for ir              | istance, say that aerob   | ic sessions are too difficul |
| to follow  | while others claim that g   | gyms are just too expensive              | e. Many people also cla   | im that they have difficulty |
| (25)       | time to exercise due        | to their hectic lifestyle, bu            | t the truth is that ever  | yone can make a little time  |
| every nov  | w and then. Regardless o    | f the way people choose to               | exercise, it is importar  | nt to remember that there's  |
| no (26)    | in doing it only fo         | or a short period of time.               |                           |                              |
|            |                             | ositive attitude and doing (             | 27) with negat            | rive thoughts contributes to |
|            |                             | this simple advice su                    | ,                         |                              |
|            | a. after                    | b. then                                  | c. ago                    | d. <b>later</b>              |
|            | a. helps                    | b. remains                               | c. <b>applies</b>         | d. engages                   |
|            | a. nutritious               | b. well-cooked                           | c. <b>balanced</b>        | d. vegetarian                |
|            | a. <b>taking</b>            | b. having                                | c. working                | d. implementing              |
| 25.        | a. to find                  | b. <b>finding</b>                        | c. find                   | d. found                     |
| 26.        | a. use                      | b. good                                  | c. <b>point</b>           | d. benefit                   |
| 20.<br>27. | a. out                      | b. on                                    | c. up                     | d. <b>away</b>               |
| ۷,۰        | a. out                      | D. 011                                   | c. up                     | u. <b>u way</b>              |

#### 28. a. **following** b. obeying c. doing d. accepting IV. READING (7 Qs): Read the following passage and answers the questions.

Meals on Wheels

Sheila Keating meets the Ferrari team chef at a Formula One race.

It's Grand Prix weekend, and as the stars of Formula One race against the clock to give themselves the best starting position for the big event tomorrow, a different race against time is under way. In miniature makeshift kitchens alongside the track, the team chefs are busy preparing lunch for the mechanics and drivers.

Claudio Degli Esposti is in charge of the cooking for all 60 Ferrari team members, plus their personal weekend guests, who could bring the numbers up to 80. "It's a huge honour to be chef of the Ferrari team," he says. "I get on really well with the guys, and they make me feel part of things. Also you have the chance to travel all over the world. I don't see a great deal of the racing," he says, laughing, "but the TV monitor is on just outside the kitchen, so I know what's going on."

The food he prepares for the team is typical of his region in Italy, Emilia Romagna, where the team is based: lasagne, tortelloni, tortellini, ravioli. "There are usually two different pastas, two or three kinds of meat, plenty of side dishes," he explains. It is left to others to say that the food at Ferrari is the envy of other teams. Degli Esposti simply shrugs his shoulders and smiles. "Italians enjoy eating good food. It is a way of life, so even if your focus is on winning the world championship, you must still have good food."

The drivers, of course, have their own long-term food agenda, tailored to the stresses of competition. With temperatures in the cockpit of a Formula One car sometimes 15 degrees hotter than that outside, it is not unusual for a driver to lose three kilos in fluid during a race, unless he has the right balance of fluid and carbohydrate. Driver Michael Schumacher, with his reputation for formidable fitness, is attended at all times by Balbir Singh, who looks after his diet and exercise. "Before qualifying and racing, Michael eats the food prepared by Singh," says Degli Esposti, "usually something very light, but afterwards he eats the same food as the rest of the team."

Unlike many of the team kitchens, which contain stacks of tins and jars, Degli Esposti's has a large fridge filled with different types of cheese, ham, sausages, vegetables and fruit. The emphasis is on simple food prepared carefully. "In the beginning it was very difficult, working in a very small kitchen, without a lot of the things a chef is used to. And finding ingredients was a problem. Now I know the places to shop at near every track, and I know I can get anything I need. I love to cook fish and meat, but unless I can get the best, I don't touch it."

Lunch is spread out as a buffet. On a table at one end of the eating area there are salads of mozzarella and tomatoes, carpaccio topped with truffles, Italian sausages and courgettes, a chicken dish with rosemary potatoes, and tortellini tossed in a sauce of cheese and cream. "I always try to get as much as possible prepared early, so I have only the hot dishes to do at the last minute," explains Degli Esposti. The mechanics come in first, followed closely by the drivers. Eddie Irvine heads straight for the truffles, while Schumacher wanders into the kitchen to see what's cooking.

Lunch over, everyone disperses, full of praise for the chef. Degli Esposti gives a small wave of appreciation and immediately starts clearing away. "I have many friends in Italy," he says quietly, "who think I have the best job in the world."

29. The kitchens at the Formula One meeting in the article

a. are not completely ready yet b. are overcrowded

### c. are close to the racing action

30. What does Degli Esposti enjoy about his job?

d. are not fully equipped

a. He can see motor racing all over the world.

d. He is a fan of Formula One racing.

c. He can travel around the countries he visits.

31. What does the writer mean when she says that the drivers "have their own long-term food agenda"?

b. He likes being a member of a team.

a. They spend a lot of time eating.

b. They eat the same things all season

| <ul><li>c. They go for long periods without eating</li><li>32. Schumacher eats food prepared by Balbir Sing</li></ul> |   | planned diet.            |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| a. he prefers it to Degli Esposti's.  | iii because                             |                          |
| b. it forms an important part of his preparati  | on for a race.                          |                          |
| c. it has an excellent reputation   | on 101 a 1400.                          |                          |
| d. It contains more fluids and carbohydrates than I   | Deali Esposti's.                        |                          |
| 33. The food in Degli Esposti's kitchen, compared   | •                                       | is .                     |
| <b>a. fresher</b> b. easier to cook   | -                                       | d. less fattening        |
| 34. What does Degli Esposti insist on when he is o  | cooking for the Ferrari team?           | J                        |
| a. nearby shops b. a big kitchen  | c. <b>the</b> highest quality food      | d. a large fridge        |
| 35. When the members of the Ferrari team have   | lunch                                   |                          |
| a. they go into the kitchen to get their food   | b. they all eat at the same tab         | ole                      |
|   | d. they each eat a number of o          | different dishes         |
| V. WORD FORM  |   |                          |
| Supply the correct forms of the given words.  |   |                          |
| 36. Her house has been  | decorated and it impresse               | s every visitor. (taste) |
| tastefully  |   | _                        |
| 37. Fuel always doubles   | during winter. (consume) <b>consu</b>   | mption                   |
| 38 now tend to sa   | ay no to                                | modified produces.       |
| (consume – gene) consumers – genetically  | so the deg is                           | so don't worm            |
| 39. Despite its appearan (threat – harm) <b>threatening – harmless</b>  | ce, the dog is                          | , so don't wony.         |
| 40. As a bodybuilder, Jack is well-built and  | (muscle) <b>mu</b>                      | ccular                   |
| Fill in each gap with ONE word.  Have you ever heard of scorpion fish? I was completely can't emphasize (41) ho       | w painful it was! The                   | fish has a spike         |
| (42) which gives you an inject  |   | _                        |
| you begin to feel extremely uncomfortable, and the pai  |   |                          |
| on the beach – she was a surgeon at the local hospital  |   |                          |
| to bathe my foot in warm, salty water and then (  |   | -                        |
| solution. After my holiday, my foot still seemed to   |   | _                        |
| (44) prescription for antibiot  | • | - ·                      |
| so I came out in a red rash all over m  | •                                       | week before I had        |
| (45) made a complete recovery   | /.                                      |                          |
|   |   |                          |
| VII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: Rewrite   | the following sentences s               | o that the meaning       |
| remains unchanged.  | (000000)                                |                          |
| 46. I don't like it when people order me around. (  | ORDERED)                                |                          |
| → I object  |   |                          |
|   |   |                          |
| T abiant to being and and ansund  |   |                          |
| I object to being ordered around.   | attago on their own (THEMSELVI          | EC)                      |
| <ul><li>47. People said that the two boys had built the co</li><li>→ The two boys</li></ul>                           | icage on their own. (THEMSELVI          | L3)                      |
| → THE TWO DOYS  |   |                          |
| The two boys were said to have built the cot  | tage by themselves                      | <del></del>              |
| ind two boys were said to have built the cou  | tage by themselves.                     |                          |

| It's ag | since they (last) enjoyed themselves so much.        |
|---------|--|
| 49. St  | eating too much or you'll gain weight. (ON)          |
| →Unles  |  |
|         | <br>ou stop eating too much, you will put on weight. |
|         | von't say anything about this.                       |
| →Nothi  | fort say arrything about this.                       |