

English Test Version 1.

Total time allowed: 45 minutes.

Part 1. Select correct answer for questions below.

Choose the best way to complete these quotations.

1. When you don't _____ an education, you've got to use your brains.

- A. take B. make C. have D. got E. give

2. When in Rome, _____ as Rome does.

- A. make B. take C. did D. do E. took

3. What a grand thing it is to be clever and _____ common sense.

- A. give B. have C. take D. do E. make

4. We don't make mistakes, we only _____ happy accidents.

- A. get B. go C. have D. take E. give

5. We all _____ ability. The difference is how we use it.

- A. take B. make C. have D. grant E. do

6. There's never enough time to do it right, but there's always enough time to _____ it over.

- A. do B. give C. have D. make E. take

7. The trick is to _____ sure you don't die waiting for prosperity to come.

- A. do B. give C. have D. make E. take

8. People who never _____ any time on their hands are those who do the least.

A. make B. haveC. give D. get E. do

9. Never miss a chance to _____ sex or appear on television.

A. do B. give C. have D. make E. take

10. If you _____ money your god, it will plague you like the devil.

A. take B. make C. have D. give E. get

11. If you stand up to be counted, someone will _____ your seat.

A. do B. make C. got D. take E. give

12. If I spit, they will _____ my spit and frame it as great art.

A. take B. make C. have D. give E. do

13. I've never been an intellectual but I _____ this look.

A. take B. make C. have D. give E. get

14. I _____ a fine sense of the ridiculous, but no sense of humour.

A. go B. haveC. make D. take E. work

15. I am about to _____ my last voyage, a great leap in the dark.

A. do B. give C. made D. take E. took

16. How many fools does it _____ to make up a public?

A. have B. take C. make D. go E. do

17. Advertising is the most fun you can _____ with your clothes on.

- A. do B. give C. have D. make E. take

18. A woman past forty should _____ up her mind to be young; not her

- A. take B. make C. have D. give E. do

19. A person will be just about as happy as they _____ up their minds to be.

- A. do B. give C. have D. make E. take

20. A liberal man is too broad-minded to _____ his own side in a quarrel.

- A. get B. give C. have D. make E. take

21. 1. She caught them while they _____.

- A. did talked B. is talking C. talked D. was talked E. were talking

22. I _____ my grandmother next week.

- A. should be visit B. visit C. visiting D. will visit E. would visit

23. You should always _____ healthy food.

- A. eat B. eaten C. eating D. shall eat E. was eating

24. The bus _____ before I reached the bus-stop.

- A. arrive B. arrived C. had arrived D. have arrive E. will arrive

25. Look! The boy _____ the hill.

- A. climbing B. climbs C. is climbing D. was climbing E. were climbed

Part 2. Select correct answer for questions below.

1. We would accomplish many more things if we _____ of them as impossible.
A. would not think B. will not think C. had not thought D. do not think E. did not think
2. No one would have doubted his ability to reign _____ an emperor.
A. had he never been B. he had never been C. he was not D. was not he E. he will not be
3. Never work before breakfast. If you have to work before breakfast, _____ your breakfast first.
A. get B. got C. had got D. will get E. would get
4. My warning: If you don't drive your business you _____ driven out of business.
A. would be B. will be C. was D. were E. would have been
5. Many people might have attained wisdom _____ they already had it.
A. did they not assume B. had they not assumed C. they did not assume D. they had not assumed E. will they not assume
6. If youth _____; if age could.
A. knew B. knows C. would know D. will know E. have known
7. If you _____, your customer never will.
A. did not care B. do not care C. does not care D. will not care E. would not care
8. If you _____ your money, then you're not a rich man.
A. would count B. will count C. counts D. could count E. can count
9. If you _____ how much it costs, you can't afford it.
A. had to ask B. has to ask C. have to ask D. will ask E. would ask

10. If you think your boss _____ stupid, remember: you wouldn't have a job if he was any smarter.

A. had been B. is C. was D. will be E. would be

11. If you marry for money, you _____ it.

A. did surely earn B. had surely earned C. have surely earned D. will surely earn
E. would have surely earned

12. If you don't program yourself, life _____ you!

A. had programmed B. programmed C. will program D. would have programmed
E. would program

13. If you build a better mousetrap, you _____ better mice.

A. catches B. caught C. had caught D. will catch E. would catch

14. If we _____ a different language, we would perceive a somewhat different world.

A. speak B. speaked C. spoke D. spoken E. would have spoken

15. If the blind lead the blind, both _____ into the ditch.

A. would have fallen B. would fall C. will fall D. had fallen E. fell

16. If I had no sense of humour, I would long ago _____ suicide.

A. commit B. committed C. had committed D. have committed E. will commit

17. I won't belong to any organization that _____ me as a member.

A. had B. had had C. have D. will have E. would have

18. I wish people that have trouble communicating _____!

A. would just shut up B. will just shut up C. may just shut up D. just shutted up
E. just shut up

19. I wish I _____ the voice of Homer.

A. had B. had had C. have D. will have E. would have

20. Advice is what we ask for when we already know the answer but wish we _____.

A. would not B. will not C. not D. had not E. did not

Part 3.

Read the text and answer the questions below.

Hearing Problems

Paragraph 1

The old adage extols the virtue of silence by claiming it is golden, yet experience tells us that silence is as hard to come by as the precious metal itself. The benefit of silence to the human ear is scientifically demonstrable. Less superfluous noise; less impairment to the hearing. Yet this precious commodity is no longer valued. Noise is ever present in modern life and is an accumulative experience. The ill effects of noise pollution are of two kinds: *acute* – exposure to an individual instance of a very loud noise, such as a gunshot or explosion; and *chronic* - the experience of too much noise over an extended period of time.

Paragraph 2

City and urban dwellers exist in an increasingly noise-ridden environment, and it is now almost impossible to escape exposure to high noise levels. Even if we exclude the more obvious sources of noise pollution such as jet plane engines, road works, power tools, loud music at dance parties and so on, it is clear that noise is a constant and often unwelcome companion. We have only to walk through a suburban shopping mall or department store, or catch a bus or train to be subjected to noise levels that a few decades ago would have been considered beyond human endurance. The popular practice of "layering" sound, by adding a louder source of noise to that which already exists in order to mask it, merely compounds the problem. Because of the accumulative nature of noise abuse, constant noise is worse than noisy periods interspersed with silence.

Paragraph 3

Our noise level acceptance threshold is rising in step with the number of persons developing hearing problems. Data available from a recent survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics show that 7.4% of people over 14 years of age have some discernible hearing problem. According to the survey, 24.6% of the 7.4% of persons with affected hearing have problems caused by subjection to a constant barrage of noise, either at work, in the everyday living environment, or as the result of a particular choice of leisure activity. The problem is most severe for males aged between 25 and 64 years of age, 9.1% of whom have a hearing disability, and for which the cause is constant noise in 44.4% of cases.

Paragraph 4

Of current concern to acoustical engineers and psychologists at the National Acoustics Laboratories in Sydney, Australia, is the potential for damage to the eardrum caused by the transmission of loud sound through earphones placed directly into the ear canal. An almost universal fad among young people, the pocket-sized radio-cassette player (commonly known by the brand name "Walkman") may be exposing its owner to greater than the maximum safe dosage of noise recommended for industrial workers – 90 decibels* over a period of 8 hours. This dosage, called Dose 1, can be achieved much sooner by exposing the ear to only slightly more than 90 decibels. Increases to the decibel level logarithmically shorten the exposure time required to reach a given dose. For instance, to achieve Dose 1 in 4 hours, it is necessary to raise the decibel exposure level by a mere 3 decibels.

Paragraph 5

One danger posed to young ears is that the peak sound level from these radio-cassette players is often far too great; at high volume it is all too easy to receive Dose 1 in a short period of time. Any further noise heard above 90 decibels that day and the recipient is causing measurable damage to his or her ears. Another danger is the likelihood of a change in the pain threshold of noise resulting in users compensating by increasing the volume

to levels way above what is considered safe. Finally, insertable earphones block the ear canal, thereby further increasing the noise level absorbed.

Paragraph 6

But perhaps the most alarming potential for danger caused by insertable earphones is the ease with which the listener can exceed the safe time length of exposure to noise. The small earphones can be comfortably worn for extended periods of time. What is more, there is the danger of falling asleep with the earphones inserted, leading to an accumulation of excess noise while unconscious.

Paragraph 7

Noise abuse soon leads to varying degrees of hearing loss. What may begin as an acute temporary condition, in time becomes a chronic and irreversible disability. A common complaint is "tinnitus", or a "ringing in the ears" which fails to subside after the ears are subjected to a short but extreme dose of noise. It is an exhausting condition that can seriously threaten the composure of the sufferer who can be driven to near madness. It is believed the composer Beethoven was particularly aggravated by this malady. At present, there is little that can be done in the majority of cases, although the victim might be able to obtain some temporary relief by using a masking device which blocks out the offending frequencies of sound with other, less annoying frequencies.

Paragraph 8

Inevitably, though, years of excessive noise accumulation take their toll and partial or complete deafness results. If silence is the cure for ailing ears (or, at least, the best way to prevent further deterioration of one's hearing), it is sobering to realise that it is also the unfortunate and permanent curse of a lifetime of noise abuse caused by ignoring the warnings.

- *decibel*: standard unit of sound measurement

Questions 1 – 7

Match the headings below with paragraphs 1 – 8 in the reading passage entitled "Hearing Problems".

There are more headings than required. The last paragraph heading has been completed for you as an example.

A Research into earphones inserted in the ear canal.

B Listening through earphones for too long.

C The maximum noise level of the "Walkman".

D The benefit of silence.

E An environment of constant noise.

F Three problems caused by inserted earphones.

G The maximum safe noise dosage.

Example: H The curse of silence.

8

I A cure for "tinnitus".

J Alarming statistical evidence.

K A chronic hearing loss impairment.

L The danger of falling asleep.

Questions 8 – 16

Refer to the reading passage entitled "Hearing Problems" and answer the questions below with answer *T* (for True) or *F* (for False) in the column on the right.

The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example: Silence is not beneficial to the human ear.

F

Q8. Silence is no longer a precious commodity.

Q9. There are basically two kinds of noise pollution.

- Q10. The noise from a jet plane engine is not an obvious form of noise pollution.
- Q11. "Layering" sound reduces the overall amount of sound by masking it.
- Q12. More males than females suffer the consequences of constant noise.
- Q13. To achieve Dose 1 in 4 hours, the ear needs to be exposed to 93 decibels for that period of time.
- Q14. The passage outlines four main dangers from using insertable earphones.
- Q15. Beethoven's ability to compose music was threatened by his "tinnitus".
- Q16. Deafness is caused by not hearing the warnings about noise abuse.

Questions 17 – 20

Answer the questions below by using words and phrases taken from the reading passage entitled "Hearing Problems".

Note that there is a *MAXIMUM OF THREE WORDS* for each answer.

- Q17. In Paragraph 1, what are the words of the old adage?

- Q18. In Paragraph 1, less damage to the hearing is the result of...

- Q19. How many sources are given for hearing problems caused by constant noise?

- Q20. What might a sufferer of "tinnitus" get by blocking out certain sound frequencies?

Answers

Part 1.

1	C
2	D
3	E
4	A
5	C
6	E
7	D
8	B
9	C
10	E
11	D
12	A
13	C
14	B
15	D
16	B
17	C
18	B
19	D
20	E
21	E
22	D
23	A
24	C
25	C

Part 2.

1	E
2	A
3	A
4	B
5	B
6	A
7	A
8	E
9	C
10	B
11	D
12	C
13	D
14	C
15	C
16	D
17	E
18	A
19	A
20	E

Part 3.

READING PASSAGE – ANSWERS

Hearing Problems

Questions 1 – 7

Paragraph

A Research into earphones inserted in the ear canal.

4

B Listening through earphones for too long.

6

C The maximum noise level of the "Walkman".

-

D	The benefit of silence.	1
E	An environment of constant noise.	2
F	Three problems caused by inserted earphones.	5
G	The maximum safe noise dosage.	-
Example: H	The curse of silence.	8
I	A cure for "tinnitus".	-
J	Alarming statistical evidence.	3
K	A chronic hearing loss impairment.	7
L	The danger of falling asleep.	-

Questions 8 – 16

Example:	Silence is not beneficial to the human ear.	F
Q8.	Silence is no longer a precious commodity.	F
Q9.	There are basically two kinds of noise pollution.	T
Q10.	The noise from a jet plane engine is not an obvious form of noise pollution.	F
Q11.	"Layering" sound reduces the overall amount of sound by masking it.	F
Q12.	More males than females suffer the consequences of constant noise.	T
Q13.	To achieve Dose 1 in 4 hours, the ear needs to be exposed to 93 decibels for that period of time.	T
Q14.	The passage outlines four main dangers from using insertable earphones.	T
Q15.	Beethoven's ability to compose music was threatened by his "tinnitus".	F

Q16. Deafness is caused by not hearing the warnings about noise abuse.

F

Questions 17 – 20

Q17. In Paragraph 1, what are the words of the old adage?

silence is golden

Q18. In Paragraph 1, less damage to the hearing is the result of...

less superfluous noise

Q19. How many sources are given for hearing problems caused by constant noise?

3

Q20. What might a sufferer of "tinnitus" get by blocking out certain sound frequencies?

(some) temporary relief

Comments

Questions 1 – 7

The secret to making sure you choose the correct answer in a matching heading task is to give yourself a choice of possible answers before you make your final choice.

(Example) Paragraph 8 – H – cross it off, to narrow the list of choices.

Q1. Paragraph 1 – possible answers: there is only one possible answer – D.

Q2. Paragraph 2 – possible answers: there is only one possible answer – E.

Q3. Paragraph 3 – possible answers: E or J

The answer cannot be E because although statistics regarding the incidence of "constant noise" are given, other statistics do not relate to constant noise.

Q4. Paragraph 4 – possible answers: A or C

The answer cannot be C because the maximum noise level of the "Walkman" is not mentioned. It is the maximum safe dosage of noise which is the issue, research into which is being carried out – specifically into the noise levels of earphones in the ear canal.

Q5. Paragraph 5 – possible answers: A, B or F

The answer cannot be A because the information in the paragraph is not said to be the result of research. The answer cannot be B because the length of time that earphones are inserted is the topic of paragraph 6. The concept of "insertable earphones", however, is common to three paragraphs in the passage (4, 5 & 6).

Q6. Paragraph 6 – possible answers: B or L

The answer cannot be L because the danger of falling asleep is only a particular example of the problem of listening too long through insertable earphones.

Q7. Paragraph 7 – possible answers: I or K

The answer cannot be I because, according to the reading passage, there is no cure for

"tinnitus" – only "temporary relief" can be obtained. The main point of the paragraph is to discuss a condition which is chronic, that is, lasting and severe.

Questions 8 – 16

- Q8. No, silence is no longer valued. It is still a precious commodity. (*Paragraph 1*)
- Q9. Yes, according to the reading passage, there are two kinds of noise pollution: acute and chronic. (*Paragraph 1*)
- Q10. No, jet engine noise is an obvious form of noise pollution; but for the purposes of the argument being made, this source can be excluded. (*Paragraph 2*)
- Q11. No, "layering" sound "compounds the problem", that is, it adds to the amount of noise – it does not reduce it. (*Paragraph 2*)
- Q12. Yes, the problem (of constant noise) is "more severe for males" than for females. (*Paragraph 3*)
- Q13. Yes, "to achieve Dose 1 in 4 hours, it is necessary to raise the decibel exposure level by a mere 3 decibels" ($90 + 3 = 93$) (*Paragraph 4*)
- Q14. Yes, three dangers (in *Paragraph 5*) and a further danger outlined in *Paragraph 6*.
- Q15. No, Beethoven's ability to compose music is not mentioned at all. It only says that he suffered from "tinnitus". (*Paragraph 7*)
- Q16. No, deafness is caused by ignoring the warnings – this is not the same as not hearing them. (*Paragraph 8*)

Questions 17 – 20

- Q17. The old adage (common saying) "extols the virtue of silence" – it says silence is golden.
- Q18. "Less superfluous noise; less impairment (damage) to the hearing". The semi-colon here has the meaning of "means".
- Q19. The answer is given in Paragraph 3 (not in Paragraph 2, which mentions some sources of noise pollution, but not all of which are sources of constant noise.) The three sources of constant noise are "work", "the everyday living environment", or "a particular choice of leisure activity".
- Q20. A sufferer gets the "masking device" to block out certain sound frequencies, but gets "some temporary relief" by blocking out frequencies.