

English Test Version 2.

Total time allowed: 45 minutes.

Part 1. Select correct answer for questions below.

Choose the best way to complete these quotations.

1. An interpreter _____ from one language to another.

A. speaks B. talks C. tells D. translates E. writes

2. An actress _____ in films.

A. buys B. eats C. films D. plays E. sells

3. A teacher _____ students.

A. beats B. catches C. hates D. needs E. teaches

4. A singer _____ in a choir.

A. dances B. eats C. plays D. sings E. writes

5. A shop assistant _____ in a shop.

A. translates B. sells C. dances D. buys E. talks

6. A secretary _____ letters on her typewriter.

A. make B. reads C. takes D. types E. write

7. A president _____ people.

A. buys B. gets C. leads D. needs E. wants

8. A postman _____ letters.

A. buys B. delivers C. gets D. sells E. write

9. A policeman _____ criminals.

A. catches B. looks after C. needs D. want E. watches after

10. A pilot _____ a plane.

A. travels B. rides C. needs D. goes E. flies

11. A nurse _____ after people in a hospital.

A. looks B. needs C. sees D. talks E. watches

12. A mechanic _____ cars.

A. stores B. sells C. repairs D. makes E. hates

13. A journalist _____ articles for newspapers.

A. makes B. reads C. sees D. talks E. writes

14. A hairdresser _____ hair.

A. cuts B. grows C. has D. pulls E. sends

15. A football player _____ football.

A. buys B. needs C. plays D. sells E. watches

16. A father _____ up his children.

A. takes B. makes C. looks D. gets E. brings

17. A dentist _____ bad teeth.

A. take out B. get out C. likes D. wants E. takes out

18. A cook _____ in a restaurant.

A. buys B. cooks C. plays D. sells E. writes

19. A ballerina _____ in a ballet.

A. sings B. talks C. watches D. needs people E. dances

20. A baker _____ bread.

A. bakes B. buys C. cakes D. cooks E. heats

21. 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. If women _____, all the money in the world would have no meaning.
A. would not exist B. will not exist C. had not existed D. do not exist
E. did not exist
2. If it weren't for marriage, men and women _____ with total strangers.
A. would have to fight B. will have to fight C. have to fight D. had to fight
E. had had to fight
3. If you ever _____ truth into politics you would have no politics.
A. had injected B. inject C. injected D. would have injected E. would inject
4. If someone _____ me I would be pope one day, I would have studied harder.
A. would have told B. will tell C. told D. tells E. had told
5. If Columbus _____ back, no one would have blamed him. No one would have remembered him either.
A. had turned B. turned C. will turn D. would have turned E. would turn
6. If I had eight hours to chop down a tree, I _____ six sharpening my axe.
A. had spent B. spend C. will spend D. would have spent E. would spend
7. I don't want yes men around me. I want everyone to tell the truth, even if it _____ them their jobs.
A. would cost B. will cost C. had cost D. costs E. cost

8. If I _____ confused it is because I am thinking.

A. would look B. will look C. looked D. look E. had looked

9. What is my life if I _____ no longer useful to others?

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

10. He speaks to Me as if I _____ a public meeting.

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

11. If I _____ back in five minutes... just wait longer!

A. would not be B. would have not been C. will not be D. was not E. am not

12. I've got all the money I _____, if I die by four o'clock.

A. would never need B. would have needed C. would ever need D. will needed
E. will ever need

13. If I _____ to work in a factory the first thing I'd do is join a union.

A. go B. had gone C. have gone D. went E. will go

14. 'If I was your wife Sir, I'd poison you!' 'Madam, if you were my wife, I _____ you!'

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

15. I would like to spend my whole life travelling, if I _____ another life to spend at home.

A. would have borrowed B. will borrow C. could borrow D. can borrow
E. borrow

16. If it weren't for pickpockets, I _____ no sex life at all.

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

17. Can you imagine what I _____ if I could do all I can?

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

18. If I _____ to punish a province, I would have it governed by philosophers.

A. would wish B. wished C. wish D. will wish E. had wished

19. If it were not for the government, we _____ nothing to laugh at in France.

A. don't have B. have C. will have D. would have E. would have had

20. Heaven _____ no heaven to me if I do not meet my wife there.

A. would be B. will be C. isn't D. cannot be E. aren't

Part 3.

Read the text and answer the questions below.

Lessons from the Titanic

A From the comfort of our modern lives we tend to look back at the turn of the twentieth century as a dangerous time for sea travellers. With limited communication facilities, and shipping technology still in its infancy in the early nineteenth hundreds, we consider ocean travel to have been a risky business. But to the people of the time it was one of the safest forms of transport. At the time of the Titanic's maiden voyage in 1912, there had only been four lives lost in the previous forty years on passenger ships on the North Atlantic crossing. And the Titanic was confidently proclaimed to be unsinkable. She represented the pinnacle of technological advance at the time. Her builders, crew and passengers had no doubt that she was the finest ship ever built. But still she did sink on April 14, 1912, taking 1,517 of her passengers and crew with her.

B The RMS Titanic left Southampton for New York on April 10, 1912. On board were some of the richest and most famous people of the time who had paid large sums of money to sail on the first voyage of the most luxurious ship in the world. Imagine her placed on her end: she was larger at 269 metres than many of the tallest buildings of the day. And with nine decks, she was as high as an eleven storey building. The Titanic carried 329 first class, 285 second class and 710 third class passengers with 899 crew members, under the care of the very experienced Captain Edward J. Smith. She also carried enough food to feed a small town, including 40,000 fresh eggs, 36,000 apples, 111,000 lbs of fresh meat and 2,200 lbs of coffee for the five day journey.

C RMS Titanic was believed to be unsinkable because the hull was divided into sixteen watertight compartments. Even if two of these compartments flooded, the ship could still float. The ship's owners could not imagine that, in the case of an accident, the Titanic would not be able to float until she was rescued. It was largely as a result of this confidence in the ship and in the safety of ocean travel that the disaster could claim such a great loss of life.

D In the ten hours prior to the Titanic's fatal collision with an iceberg at 11.40pm, six warnings of icebergs in her path were received by the Titanic's wireless operators. Only one of these messages was formally posted on the bridge; the others were in various locations across the ship. If the combined information in these messages of iceberg positions had been plotted, the ice field which lay across the Titanic's path would have been apparent. Instead, the lack of formal procedures for dealing with information from a relatively new piece of technology, the wireless, meant that the danger was not known until too late. This was not the fault of the Titanic crew. Procedures for dealing with warnings received through the wireless had not been formalised across the shipping industry at the time. The fact that the wireless operators were not even Titanic crew, but rather contracted workers from a wireless company, made their role in the ship's operation quite unclear.

E Captain Smith's seemingly casual attitude in increasing the speed on this day to a dangerous 22 knots or 41 kilometres per hour, can then be partly explained by his ignorance of what lay ahead. But this only partly accounts for his actions, since the spring weather in Greenland was known to cause huge chunks of ice to break off from the glaciers. Captain Smith knew that these icebergs would float southward and had already acknowledged this danger by taking a more southerly route than at other times of the year. So why was the Titanic travelling at high speed when he knew, if not of the specific risk, at least of the general risk of icebergs in her path? As with the lack of coordination of the wireless messages, it was simply standard operating procedure at the time. Captain Smith was following the practices accepted on the North Atlantic, practices which had coincided with forty years of safe travel. He believed, wrongly as we now know, that the ship could turn or stop in time if an iceberg was sighted by the lookouts.

F There were around two and a half hours between the time the Titanic rammed into the iceberg and its final submersion. In this time 705 people were loaded into the twenty lifeboats. There were 473 empty seats available on lifeboats while over 1,500 people drowned. These figures raise two important issues. Firstly, why there were not enough lifeboats to seat every passenger and crew member on board. And secondly, why the lifeboats were not full.

G The Titanic had sixteen lifeboats and four collapsible boats which could carry just over half the number of people on board her maiden voyage and only a third of the Titanic's total capacity. Regulations for the number of lifeboats required were based on outdated British Board of Trade regulations written in 1894 for ships a quarter of the Titanic's size, and had never been revised. Under these requirements, the Titanic was only obliged to carry enough lifeboats to seat 962 people. At design meetings in 1910, the shipyard's managing director, Alexander Carlisle, had proposed that forty eight lifeboats be installed on the Titanic, but the idea had been quickly rejected as too expensive. Discussion then turned to the ship's décor, and as Carlisle later described the incident ... 'we spent two hours discussing carpet for the first class cabins and fifteen minutes discussing lifeboats'.

H The belief that the Titanic was unsinkable was so strong that passengers and crew alike clung to the belief even as she was actually sinking. This attitude was not helped by Captain Smith, who had not acquainted his senior officers with the full situation. For the first hour after the collision, the majority of people aboard the Titanic, including senior crew, were not aware that she would sink, that there were insufficient lifeboats or that the nearest ship responding to the Titanic's distress calls would arrive two hours after she was on the bottom of the ocean. As a result, the officers in charge of loading the boats received a very half-hearted response to their early calls for women and children to board the lifeboats. People felt that they would be safer, and certainly warmer, aboard the Titanic than perched in a little boat in the North Atlantic Ocean. Not realising the magnitude of the impending disaster themselves, the officers allowed several boats to be lowered only half full.

I Procedures again were at fault, as an additional reason for the officers' reluctance to lower the lifeboats at full capacity was that they feared the lifeboats would buckle under the weight of 65 people. They had not been informed that the lifeboats had been fully tested prior to departure. Such procedures as assigning passengers and crew to lifeboats and lifeboat loading drills were simply not part of the standard operation of ships nor were they included in crew training at this time.

J As the Titanic sank, another ship, believed to have been the Californian, was seen motionless less than twenty miles away. The ship failed to respond to the Titanic's eight distress rockets. Although the officers of the Californian tried to signal the Titanic with their flashing Morse lamp, they did not wake up their radio operator to listen for a distress call. At this time, communication at sea through wireless was new and the benefits not well appreciated, so the wireless on ships was often not operated around the clock. In the case of the Californian, the wireless operator slept unaware while 1,500 Titanic passengers and crew drowned only a few miles away.

K After the Titanic sank, investigations were held in both Washington and London. In the end, both inquiries decided that no one could be blamed for the sinking. However, they did address the fundamental safety issues which had contributed to the enormous loss of life. As a result, international agreements were drawn up to improve safety procedures at sea. The new regulations covered 24 hour wireless operation, crew training, proper lifeboat drills, lifeboat capacity for all on board and the creation of an international ice patrol.

Task

Complete the summary below. Choose your answers from the box at the bottom of the page and write them in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

NB There are more words than spaces so you will not use them all. You may use any of the words more than once.

List of Words

passengers happy float advanced lifeboats confident dangers ocean worried
inadequate enormous excitement fast handbook water afloat record fast
procedures orders drown size sink safety

The Finest Ship Ever Built

The North Atlantic Ocean crossing on the Titanic was expected to set a new standard for ...(1)... travel in terms of comfort and ...(2)... The shipping industry had an excellent safety ...(3)... on the North Atlantic Crossing over the previous forty years and the Titanic was the finest and safest liner ever built. The Titanic combined the greatest technology of the day with sheer ...(4)..., luxury and new safety features. The Titanic's owners were ...(5)... that even if the Titanic were letting in ...(6)... she would ...(7) ... indefinitely until help arrived. In hindsight we know that the Titanic was not unsinkable and that technology alone could not save lives when facilities were ...(8)... and humans did not follow safe ...(9)... whether because of arrogance or ignorance.

Reading task type two: matching headings to paragraphs

In this type of question, you will be given a list of headings. The instructions will also indicate around 4 to 6 paragraphs from the reading text. The task is to find the most suitable heading for each of the paragraphs. There will be more headings than paragraphs, and you shouldn't use any heading more than once unless the instructions tell you that you can. To complete this task well, you will need to be able to identify each paragraph's main focus. The correct heading will sum up the main idea of the paragraph.

Task

Choose the heading which best sums up the primary cause of the problem described in paragraphs D, E, G, H and I of the text. Write the appropriate numbers (i – x) in the boxes on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i Ignorance of the impending disaster
- ii Captain's orders ignored
- iii Captain's over-confidence
- iv Rough sea conditions
- v Faulty design
- vi Iceberg locations not plotted
- vii Low priority placed on safety
- viii Number of lifeboats adequate
- ix Inadequate training
- x Ice warnings ignored

Task

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage?

Yes If the statement agrees with the writer

No If the statement contradicts the writer

Not Given If it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

1. The enormous loss of life on the Titanic was primarily caused by inadequate equipment, training and procedures.

2. Nobody had thought of installing enough lifeboats to accommodate all the passengers and crew in the event of an emergency.
3. Captain Smith didn't inform his officers of the true situation because he didn't want to cause a panic.
4. The lifeboats would have buckled if they had been fully loaded.
5. After the Titanic sank the lifeboats which were not full should have returned to rescue as many people from the water as they could.
6. The Captain of the Californian could have brought his ship to the rescue if he had realised that the Titanic was sinking.
7. The sinking of the Titanic prompted an overhaul of standard operating procedures which made ocean travel much safer.

Answer key

Part 1.

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

Part 2.

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

Part 3.

Answer key 1. ocean 2. safety 3. record 4. size 5.
confident 6. water 7. float 8. inadequate 9.
procedures

Answer key

Paragraph D vi
Paragraph E iii
Paragraph G vii
Paragraph H i
Paragraph I ix

Answer key

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not Given
4. No
5. Not Given