

Intermediate to Upper-Intermediate English Level Test

1. The door was locked, so _____ could get in.
A) nobody B) somebody C) anybody D) everybody
2. They wanted the job done well so they did it _____.
A) oneself B) them C) one D) themselves
3. Which is the correct sentence?
A) I often stay at the weekend in bed late. B) I often stay in bed late at the weekend.
C) I stay often late in bed at the weekend. D) I stay often in bed late at the weekend.
4. _____ I know you very well, I'll tell you a secret.
A) As for B) Seeing that C) Because of D) Like
5. You look _____ a ghost.
A) as if you have seen B) like seeing C) like you see D) as though to see
6. A. I don't think I want to go to the party tomorrow. B. That's alright, but let me know if you _____.
A) move your opinion B) change your mind C) alter your mind D) change your idea
7. _____ to see the new baby yet?
A) Did you get the possibility B) Do you get the opportunity C) Have you had a chance D) Have you got the occasion
8. When the English meet for the first time they...
A) shake hands B) offer hands C) give hands D) hold hands
9. I missed my train. Can you...
A) make me a lift home? B) give me a lift home? C) pick me to home? D) ride me home?
10. My car has _____. I will take it to the garage.
A) broken down B) fallen down C) gone out of order D) gone off
11. Look at that black sky. It looks _____ rain.
A) like B) as C) for D) to
12. They bolted the door to stop the horse _____ escaping.
A) on B) -- C) by D) for
13. I've forgotten _____ everything I learnt at school.
A) -- B) for C) of D) that
14. I'm longing _____ the start of summer.
A) to B) -- C) on D) for
15. swim, swam, swum || ring, rang, rung || drink, drank, drunk || Which one of the next four verbs has the same pattern?
A) begin B) heat C) wish D) bring
16. Three of these verbs stay the same in the past. Which one changes? For example: To put, put.
A) spread B) split C) shoot D) set
17. Three of these verbs stay the same in the past. Which one changes? For example: To put, put.
A) upset B) broadcast C) cost D) feed
18. _____ already left by the time the party started.
A) She is B) She'd C) She was D) She's
19. Will we _____ have a holiday next year?
A) can B) able to C) be capable to D) be able to
20. PRIVATE KEEP OUT! means: You _____ come in here.
A) haven't got to B) mustn't C) needn't D) don't have to
21. The police made _____ them everything about the robbery.
A) him telling B) that he told C) him to tell D) him tell
22. Why _____ go with you?
A) can't I B) I am not able to C) I can't D) am I not capable to
23. Let's ask the professor how _____.
A) does it work B) it's work C) it does work D) it works
24. I last saw my sons _____.
A) it was about six months ago B) that was about six months C) before about six months D) about six months ago
25. I'm going to rob a bank.
A) You're better not! B) Rather not! C) You'd better not! D) You'd rather not!
26. Stop laughing!
A) I can't help it! B) I can't do anything against it! C) I can't resist it! D) I can't hold myself!
27. When is it going to stop raining?
A) I wish I know! B) I wish it stopped! C) I wish I knew D) I wish to stop it!
28. I think it's going to snow.
A) I need take my coat, then. B) That I take my coat, then. C) I'd better take my coat, then. D) It's good if I take my coat, then.
29. What are you doing?
A) It's none of your business. B) It doesn't touch you. C) Look for your own affairs. D) You don't enter at all.
30. My cousin Amy is a motor mechanic. She works in a busy garage in the middle of the town, about five minutes' walk from home. She likes everything about the job, except for the fact that she can never seem to get completely clean at the end of the day. All the other mechanics, except for the supervisor, are men. She gets on with everyone very well, although she occasionally has trouble with the customers who think that, being a woman, she cannot be a good mechanic. As it happens, she is considered by most of her workmates to be the best mechanic in the garage. Her husband Harry is the accountant and works at the company head office, which is just outside the town.

What Amy dislikes about working in the garage is that...

A) it's quite dirty work B) all the other mechanics are men
C) the garage is a long way from the town centre D) she doesn't get on with the supervisor

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Which of the following statements about Amy is true?

- A) She and her husband work in the same place
B) She works for the same firm as her husband
C) She has further to travel to work than her husband
D) She and Harry have the same jobs

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Most of her co-workers think that Amy...

- A) shouldn't be a mechanic. B) is very popular. C) is a very good mechanic. D) isn't as good a mechanic as they are.

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Which of the statements about Harry is true?

- A) He is popular with the customers. B) He doesn't work in the garage.
C) He lives close to his work. D) He works in the town centre.

34. My cousin Amy is a motor mechanic. She works in a busy garage in the middle of the town, about five minutes' walk from home. She likes everything about the job, except for the fact that she can never seem to get completely clean at the end of the day. All the other mechanics, except for the supervisor, are men. She gets on with everyone very well, although she occasionally has trouble with the customers who think that, being a woman, she cannot be a good mechanic. As it happens, she is considered by most of her workmates to be the best mechanic in the garage. Her husband Harry is the accountant and works at the company head office, which is just outside the town.

Which of these think that Amy cannot be a good mechanic?

- A) A few customers. B) Most of her workmates. C) Some of her male colleagues. D) Her supervisor.

35. In three of these words the **bold** part of the word is pronounced the same. In one word it is pronounced differently. Identify the three words where the **bold** part sounds the same.

- A) guilty B) bury C) busy D) build

36. In three of these words the **bold** part of the word is pronounced the same. In one word it is pronounced differently. Identify the three words where the **bold** part sounds the same.

- A) sew B) blue C) suit D) flew

37. In three of these words the **bold** part of the word is pronounced the same. In one word it is pronounced differently. Identify the three words where the **bold** part sounds the same.

- A) many B) pleasant C) guess D) leading

38. In three of these words the **bold** part of the word is pronounced the same. In one word it is pronounced differently. Identify the three words where the **bold** part sounds the same.

- A) heard B) heart C) word D) thirst

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- A) bought B) board C) normal D) choose

Reading Test

The incorporation of broken-down *scrap* tires into asphalt to produce a blend suitable for the construction of road surfaces is becoming widespread. The resulting material, asphalt-rubber, has several advantages over *customary* road-building materials. It can be applied in a reduced thickness, and this means that less material has to be mined and transported to the road site. Furthermore, roads constructed with this material require less maintenance than more conventional roads. *Another benefit is the abatement of traffic noise*, a serious issue in urban areas. Perhaps most important, the reduction and possible eventual *elimination* of waste tires with all their attendant environmental problems may one day become a reality.

40. The word "scrap" is closest in meaning to

- A) waste B) outdated C) rough D) broken

41. The word "customary" is closest in meaning to

- A) special B) unusual C) regular D) suitable

42. In stating "Another benefit is the abatement of traffic noise," the author means that the traffic noise has

- A) subsided B) become beneficial C) become a serious issue D) benefited from the construction
43. The word "elimination" is closest in meaning to
 A) revision B) fulfillment C) reduction D) eradication

In the twentieth century, architects in large cities designed structures in a way that reduced noise and yet made living as comfortable as possible. [A] [■] They used such techniques as making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that absorb noise. Thick carpets and heavy curtains were used to cover floors and windows. Air conditioners and furnaces were designed to filter air through soundproofing materials. [B] [■] However, after much time and effort had been spent in making buildings less noisy, it was discovered that people also reacted adversely to the lack of sound. [C] [■] Now architects are designing structures that reduce undesirable noise but retain the kind of noise that people seem to need. [D] [■]

44. The word "They" in the passage refers to
 A) cities B) structures C) architects D) techniques
45. According to the passage, making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that absorb noise results in
 A) filtered air B) a lack of sound C) an adverse reaction to noise D) a reduction in undesirable noise
46. The following sentence can be added to the passage: A silent home can cause feelings of anxiety and isolation. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the sentence could be added. Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the letter of the square [■] that shows where the sentence should be added.
- A B C D

History books record that the first moving picture with sound was The Jazz Singer in 1927. But sound films, or "talkies," did not suddenly appear after years of silent screenings. From the earliest public performances in 1896, films were accompanied by music and sound effects. These were produced by a single pianist, a small band, or a full-scale orchestra; larger movie theaters could buy sound-effects machines.

Research into sound that was reproduced at exactly the same time as the pictures - called "synchronized sound" - began soon after the very first movies were shown. With synchronized sound, characters on the movie screen could sing and speak. As early as 1896, the newly invented gramophone, which played a large disc carrying music and dialogue, was used as a sound system. The biggest disadvantage was that the sound and pictures could become unsynchronized if, for example, the gramophone needle jumped or if the speed of the projector changed. This system was only effective for a single song or dialogue sequence.

A later development was the "sound-on-film" system. Here, sounds were recorded as a series of marks on celluloid read by optical sensors. These signals would be placed on the film alongside the images, guaranteeing synchronization. Short feature films were produced in this way as early as 1922. This system eventually brought us "talking pictures."

47. Why does the author mention "a single pianist, a small band, or a full-scale orchestra"?
 A) To show how badly paid musicians were
 B) To explain how sound that accompanied early films was made
 C) To emphasize the role sound effects played in The Jazz Singer
 D) To refute history books that claim the first movie with sound was made in 1927
48. Why could gramophones be considered ineffective?
 A) They were subject to variations in speed. B) They were too large for most movie theaters.
 C) They couldn't always match the speed of the projector. D) They were newly invented.
49. It can be understood that the synchronization system
 A) could be placed alongside the images B) developed at the same time as sound for movies
 C) was an important development for talking pictures D) was a guarantee that short feature films could be produced
50. It can be inferred that short feature films produced as early as 1922
 A) preceded talking pictures B) put musicians out of work
 C) were recorded by optical sensors D) were only effective for dialogue sequences

Listening

51. Listen to the recording and answer the question.

Why did the man go back to college?

- A) He needed new skills. B) He needed an evening activity. C) He needed a better job.

52. Listen to the recording and answer the question

What is the man?

- A) a writer B) a company employee C) an inventor

53. Listen to the recording and answer the question

How does the artist feel about his work?

- A) He would like to exhibit it in an art gallery. B) He is happy to see his work destroyed.
 C) He wants to make his creations last longer.