# 100 TOEFL Preparation Tests

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# A Collision: Finish this Story

Q1					
	(a) going on	(b) taking off	(c) going by	(d) taking in	
Q2	Q2 The trouble is somebody is				
	<ul><li>(a) standing to me</li><li>(c) standing in front of me</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) standing from me</li><li>(d) standing about me</li></ul>		
Q3	The best thing I suppose is	to ask him			
	(a) to disappear	(b) to vanish	(c) to move	(d) to depart	
Q4	That's better I've got a clea	rer			
	(a) sight now	(b) view now	(c) picture now	(d) vision now	
Q5	It looks from what I can see	e as if there's been some kin	d of		
	(a) collision	(b) event	(c) situation	(d) position	
Q6 Yes, now he's gone I can see that there are two cars in the car park that have					
	<ul><li>(a) gone through each one</li><li>(c) gone into one another</li></ul>		(b) gone by one another (d) gone into each one		
Q7 There are a lot of people there in the car park and they're					
	<ul><li>(a) sailing their arms about</li><li>(c) turning their arms about</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) waving their arms about</li><li>(d) driving their arms about</li></ul>		
Q8	I'm walking right up to the	crowd now to see			
	(a) what's happen	(b) what's happens	(c) what's happened	(d) what's occuring	
Q9 Now I can see quite clearly that the big red car has					
	<ul><li>(a) stricken the little blue or</li><li>(c) stroked the little blue or</li></ul>		(b) struck the little blue one (d) stuck the little blue		
Q10	Q10 Oh dear I've just discovered that the little blue one				
	(a) belongs to me	(b) is belonging to me	(c) belonged to me	(d) has belonged to me	

# A Crying Shame

Q1 It's no good worrying about that now because the damage is done and				crying over spilled	
	(a) sauce	(b) water	(c) beer	(d) milk	
Q2	Q2 It really is a crying that after all that money has been spent, the project is now being abandoned.				
	(a) shock	(b) shame	(c) disgust	(d) pity	
Q3	As a child she would burst	into tears at every problem a	and so she soon got known	as a regular at school.	
	(a) crychild	(b) cryinfant	(c) crybaby	(d) crygirl	
Q4	It really was a large and sp	acious garden but it cried ou	it something colourful to	o be planted.	
	(a) for	(b) to	(c) by	(d) on	
Q5	We had great hopes of bein moment.	ng able to invite the distingui	shed writer to our meeting b	out he cried at the last	
	(a) on	(b) through	(c) with	(d) off	
Q6	For crying out how ma	any times do I have to tell yo	u how to work that machine	?	
	(a) strong	(b) loud	(c) full	(d) hard	
Q7	7 I'm all in favour of ambition but I think when he says he'll be a millionaire by the time he's 25, he's simply crying for the				
	(a) stars	(b) sun	(c) earth	(d) moon	
Q8	The trouble is that he's crie	d so often that now he'	s in real trouble, nobody bel	ieves him.	
	(a) wolf	(b) tiger	(c) cat	(d) dog	
Q9	George is now 70 and he reckons that working conditions for the average office clerk today are a cry from when he first started work.				
	(a) distant	(b) long	(c) far	(d) further	
Q10	There was a noisy crowd of about a dozen people in cry chasing after the child who'd stolen an apple from the fruit market.				
	(a) strong	(b) full	(c) loud	(d) big	

# A Holiday Report

Q1	Yesterday I to an archeological	site because I want to be an archeolo	ogist.
	(a) go	(b) went	(c) visited
Q2	The problems I have the langua	age are to do with spelling.	
	(a) on	(b) to	(c) with
Q3	If I want to pass my exams, I st	udy very hard.	
	(a) can	(b) must	(c) will
Q4	The thing of all difficulties in a la	anguage is vocabulary.	
	(a) worst	(b) bad	(c) worse
Q5	I have been English for 5 years		
	(a) study	(b) trying	(c) learning
Q6	When we walked into the school, we	saw that the students were working v	very
	(a) hardly	(b) hard	(c) easy
Q7	Most people don't want to study Latin	n because it is a language.	
	(a) death	(b) old	(c) dead
Q8	I've forgotten the name of my teache	er but I think it is something like	
	(a) brown	(b) Smith	(c) jones
Q9	What is the name of the you pu	t tea into?	
	(a) think	(b) thing	(c) thinking
Q10	I a lot of presents for my birthda	ay.	
	(a) got	(b) became	(c) become

# A Night Out

Q1	The other night we went ou	ut to the cinema or the a	as they would say in the USA	<b>4</b> .	
	(a) goings	(b) doings	(c) moves	(d) movies	
Q2	Nothing unusual you might say but we haven't visited a cinema for				
	(a) periods	(b) ages	(c) times	(d) lengths	
Q3	The subject of the film	concerned the American Ci	ivil War in the 1860's.		
	(a) matter	(b) topic	(c) theme	(d) interest	
Q4	At least that was to be	e the background although th	ne main interest was in some	ething else.	
	(a) inferred	(b) implied	(c) suggested	(d) supposed	
Q5	It will come as no to y	ou I'm sure if I tell you that th	nis interest was in a love affa	air.	
	(a) damage	(b) surprise	(c) concern	(d) interest	
Q6 The young couple in the story only meet about three times but still manage to deeply in love					
	(a) go	(b) drop	(c) fall	(d) feel	
Q7	When you see the first kiss	on the and you are sitt	ting in row four, it can be ver	y dramatic.	
	(a) slide	(b) picture	(c) board	(d) screen	
Q8	Everything is so much bigg	er than you expect and you	are constantly your hea	ad from side to side.	
	(a) tipping	(b) testing	(c) turning	(d) trying	
Q9	And the sound is much gre in the box at every ex	own out of my seat like a			
	(a) John	(b) Jack	(c) Jim	(d) James	
Q10	The following evening we v	vere back again watching tel	levision but after the cinema	it's never the again.	
	(a) same	(b) identical	(c) similar	(d) like	

# A Public Figure

Q1 Imagine an public figure attacked by press and public, who is facing an inquiry into alle obtained money by deception.				into allegations of having	
	(a) empowered	(b) endangered	(c) embattled	(d) engrossed	
Q2 Any arguments he put up in his defence were regarded as a by people who were determined convicted.					
	(a) cloud	(b) smokescreen	(c) confusion	(d) fog	
Q3	People tended not to believe a bit	e a word he said and mainta	ained that his protestations o	of innocence were wearing	
	(a) scarce	(b) bare	(c) scant	(d) thin	
Q4	There was very strong supp	port for the police who were	determined to this kind	of crime.	
	(a) restrain	(b) manage	(c) curb	(d) kill	
Q5	The press had been b	y an unknown source to mal	ke as much publicity about h	im as they could.	
	(a) prompted	(b) picked	(c) promoted	(d) proposed	
Q6	His agent spent a lot of time view.	e the press on his back	ground in the hope that they	would present a balanced	
	(a) training	(b) briefing	(c) showing	(d) clearing	
Q7 Views as to his guilt or innocence even before the trial started from utter conviction that he was gwild support for his innocence.				ction that he was guilty to	
	(a) started	(b) began	(c) ranged	(d) swept	
Q8	Gradually however as the o	days went by even his greate	est supporters were beginnir	ng to him.	
	(a) destroy	(b) desert	(c) despair	(d) destruct	
Q9	Then two days before the t	rial was due to start, new evi	idence came to proving	he was totally innocent.	
	(a) light	(b) see	(c) show	(d) indicate	
Q10	O By then of course it was too late because the damage had already been done to his career, which everything else he did for the rest of his life.				
	(a) overtook	(b) overcame	(c) overran	(d) overshadowed	

#### At the Doctors

Q1	As soon as the doctor look	ed at her, he was able to	the cause of her frequent	headaches.
	(a) decide	(b) diagnose	(c) define	(d) describe
Q2	Treatment of this particular	disorder was beyond the do	ctor's capability and he	the patient to a specialist.
	(a) referenced	(b) returned	(c) referred	(d) reduced
Q3	He left the surgery feeling a condition was not	a lot better than when he arri	ved because the doctor had	reassured him that his
	(a) clear	(b) serious	(c) determined	(d) possible
Q4	The doctor took out of her l	oag an unusual but pro	mised her young patient that	it would not hurt her.
	(a) utensil	(b) method	(c) control	(d) instrument
Q5	I must confess I feel much	better today, as I have found	that the medication prescri	bed has been most
	(a) effecting	(b) effects	(c) effective	(d) affective
Q6	Under the policy of the new you will be fined.	health regulations if you de	cide to cancel your and	I don't notify the surgery,
	(a) meeting	(b) appointment	(c) rendezvous	(d) date
Q7	Before she was allowed to	leave the hospital, a physiot	herapist had to the exte	ent of her mobility.
	(a) assume	(b) accept	(c) assess	(d) assert
Q8	The treatment has proved v	very successful but to check	progress he has to arrange	to visit the doctor's
	(a) usually	(b) always	(c) principally	(d) annually
Q9	It is much easier to an	illness than it is to cure it.		
	(a) prepare	(b) prevent	(c) postpone	(d) prefer
Q10	Before they could start any	kind of treatment, they had	to write to the previous hosp	ital in order to obtain her
	(a) writings	(b) prescriptions	(c) records	(d) recordings

# Do, make, get, take

Q1	You must decide and up your mind.				
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	
Q2	What time do you up i	n the morning?			
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	
Q3	At the moment we are tryin	g to for the town centre	).		
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	
Q4	After they had shouted at e	each other, they decided to	it up.		
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	
Q5	They are very good friends	and on well with each	other.		
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	
Q6	The firm has expanded and they want to on extra staff.				
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	
Q7	She's good at writing storie	s for children and is always	keen to up new plots.		
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	
Q8	As we don't have much mo	ney at the moment, we've de	ecided to without certai	n luxuries.	
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	
Q9	We mustn't be late this mor	rning because today is when	the new boss is going to	over.	
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	
Q10	Most of the telephone lines through to anybody today.	were destroyed in the storm	n last night and so it's almos	t impossible to	
	(a) do	(b) get	(c) make	(d) take	

# English Advanced Vocabulary Test (1)

Q1	Thanks to the crash barrier in the middle of the motorway cars are from hitting those on the other side the event of an accident.				
	(a) distracted	(b) diverted	(c) directed	(d) prevented	
Q2	It doesn't matter what posit	ion you hold in society every	one is to the same law	S.	
	(a) object	(b) subject	(c) controlled	(d) restricted	
Q3	As I was a stranger in that of people were laughing at me	country I was not with s e.	some of their customs and di	dn't understand why	
	(a) addicted	(b) attracted	(c) acquainted	(d) acquired	
Q4	You can have that car in ar	ny colour you want in fact yo	u have a of 24 different	ones.	
	(a) choice	(b) choosing	(c) number	(d) shade	
Q5	The theatre was to dis received.	play in the entrance some o	f the excellent newspaper re	eviews the play had	
	(a) deluded	(b) developed	(c) demanded	(d) delighted	
Q6	As the hospital had been careless with its hygiene procedures, the patient found she had been with a harmful virus.				
	(a) detected	(b) rejected	(c) infected	(d) suspected	
Q7	As a of the district she	had absolutely no difficulty	in understanding the local di	ialect.	
	(a) inhabitant	(b) relation	(c) native	(d) newcomer	
Q8	There is a new company resmoking at their place of we	gulation to remove the dangork.	er of passive smoking, whic	h all employees from	
	(a) prohibits	(b) promotes	(c) professes	(d) protests	
Q9	He finds breathing very diff	icult in restricted spaces as I	ne from asthma.		
	(a) refers	(b) defers	(c) suffers	(d) differs	
Q10	I am very pleased to be wo	rking with you because I thir	nk the same way and w	ith your policies.	
	(a) accept	(b) conform	(c) confer	(d) agree	

# English Advanced Vocabulary Test (2)

Q1	You can have whichever or	ne you want as I'll let you	from these examples here	).	
	(a) consider	(b) deliberate	(c) choose	(d) enable	
Q2	I think you can clearly see	now what I mean as that inc	ident that I am obviousl	y right.	
	(a) decides	(b) demonstrates	(c) protests	(d) highlights	
Q3	For the first time in his life .	of going straight home,	he called in at a pub on the	way back.	
	(a) instead	(b) inside	(c) including	(d) into	
Q4	You can tell that this piece	of furniture is to Americ	ca because of the strong colo	onial style.	
	(a) born	(b) inherent	(c) special	(d) native	
Q5	for his age and he is a	after all only 12, I think his ac	chievement is remarkable.		
	(a) Permitting	(b) Discerning	(c) Allowing	(d) Regarding	
Q6	If you to take that step in your career, you have only yourself to blame if it all goes wrong.				
	(a) have	(b) believe	(c) experiment	(d) choose	
Q7	I've always thought of her as the kind of person you can trust, you know the sort you can on.				
	(a) depend	(b) deter	(c) defend	(d) defeat	
Q8	It was a totally new experient techniques.	ence for us visiting that factor	ry abroad as we were to	all sorts of new	
	(a) involved	(b) intended	(c) invested	(d) introduced	
Q9	No one had a clue what ha	d actually happened neither	the police the public.		
	(a) or	(b) either	(c) nor	(d) never	
Q10	All cyclists must now wear accident.	some kind of helmet in orde	r to their heads against	injury in the event of an	
	(a) proffer	(b) protect	(c) produce	(d) prevent	

# English Grammar Tenses (1)

Q1	any one object if I turn the heating down?				
	(a) Do	(b) Does	(c) Did	(d) Doing	
Q2	I come to the conclusi	on that nowadays nobody ca	ares about anything.		
	(a) will	(b) had	(c) do	(d) have	
Q3	No matter what happens no	ext I help you.			
	(a) am	(b) have	(c) will	(d) would	
Q4	They for 3 hours when	n the storm suddenly broke.			
	(a) had been running	(b) have been running	(c) are running	(d) will be running	
Q5	I assumed you paying	for the repairs until the end	of last year.		
	(a) have been	(b) was been	(c) are being	(d) had been	
Q6	get tired of answering	the same questions every d	ay?		
	(a) Have you ever	(b) Had you ever	(c) Do you ever	(d) Are you ever	
Q7	She working on that m	nanuscript for 2 years now.			
	(a) will be	(b) has been	(c) had been	(d) is	
Q8	I there once a long time	ne ago and haven't been bac	ck since.		
	(a) went	(b) go	(c) have gone	(d) was going	
Q9	She trying to pass her	driving test but fails every ti	me.		
	(a) kept	(b) is keeping	(c) had kept	(d) keeps	
Q10	I complete silence nov	w while I try this experiment.			
	(a) am wanting	(b) want	(c) did want	(d) have wanted	

# English Grammar Tenses (2)

Q1	Mike: Please go away. I'm a letter. I need some quiet.				
	(a) written	(b) wrote	(c) writing	(d) will write	
Q2	Sarah: I I won't make a sound.				
	(a) promise	(b) am promising	(c) did promise	(d) promised	
Q3	Mike: That's what you alwa	ys			
	(a) said	(b) are saying	(c) had said	(d) say	
Q4	Sarah: I know but this time	I it.			
	(a) have meant	(b) mean	(c) had meant	(d) will mean	
Q5	Mike: I don't honestly think	you telling the truth.			
	(a) were	(b) had been	(c) are	(d) will be	
Q6	Sarah: At least me a chance.				
	(a) give	(b) gave	(c) giving	(d) are giving	
Q7	Mike: If I, I know I shall regret it.				
	(a) have	(b) do	(c) had	(d) were	
Q8	Sarah: No, you				
	(a) didn't	(b) haven't	(c) couldn't	(d) won't	
Q9	Mike: All right. You stay as long as you don't make any noise.				
	(a) will	(b) could	(c) can	(d) will	
Q10	Sarah: Thank you very mu	ch. I shall be as quiet as a m	ouse but just put the T	V on.	
	(a) I'd	(b) I'II	(c) I've	(d) I'm	

#### Future Tenses

Q1	What be doing this time tomorrow?				
	(a) were you	(b) did you	(c) have you	(d) will you	
Q2	go if you like because	I have to do some shopping	J.		
	(a) I'm	(b) I'd	(c) I'II	(d) I've	
Q3	I simply wait until she	comes back.			
	(a) was	(b) am	(c) shall	(d) do	
Q4	He was quite definite about	t it and assured me he	come.		
	(a) will	(b) shall	(c) should	(d) would	
Q5	If they arrive late, they	will have to get their own m	eal.		
	(a) do	(b) had	(c) would	(d) will	
Q6	I really hope I see you	again.			
	(a) did	(b) shall	(c) should	(d) would	
Q7	What happen to the fa	amily if he loses all his mone	y?		
	(a) does	(b) did	(c) will	(d) is	
Q8	be buying the house of	or haven't you decided yet?			
	(a) Did you	(b) Have you	(c) Were you	(d) Will you	
Q9	I'm sure they get marr	ied and live happily ever afte	erwards.		
	(a) did	(b) have	(c) will	(d) would	
Q10	What do you to do wh	en you leave school?			
	(a) wanted	(b) wanting	(c) wants	(d) want	

#### Gerund or Infinitive

Q1	me if I've told you this before.				
	(a) Stopping	(b) Stopped	(c) Stops	(d) Stop	
Q2	All I can say at the moment	t is: Long the company!			
	(a) live	(b) lives	(c) lived	(d) living	
Q3	Sometimes I wish I wh	nat the future holds.			
	(a) know	(b) known	(c) knew	(d) knows	
Q4	And at other times I'm glad	I know what the future	holds.		
	(a) didn't	(b) doesn't	(c) hadn't	(d) don't	
Q5	Let's there tomorrow is	f it's fine.			
	(a) going	(b) gone	(c) go	(d) goes	
Q6	Try the door really har	d if you want to open it.			
	(a) pushing	(b) push	(c) pushes	(d) pushed	
Q7	Try these irregular ver	bs by next week.			
	(a) learned	(b) to learn	(c) learns	(d) learning	
Q8	I really appreciate your	me at this difficult time.			
	(a) helps	(b) help	(c) helped	(d) helping	
Q9	I'll finish now and I look for	ward to you again soon			
	(a) seeing	(b) see	(c) seen	(d) having seen	
Q10	Please come back soon an	d the work you started	two weeks ago.		
	(a) finished	(b) finishing	(c) finish	(d) finishes	

# High School Vocabulary Test (1)

Q1	He always follows that old	: early to bed, early to ris	se makes a man healthy, we	ealthy and wise.	
	(a) phrase	(b) ballad	(c) adage	(d) analogy	
Q2	If you invest that money, yo	ou will find it will grow and	interest.		
	(a) agree	(b) adapt	(c) apart	(d) accrue	
Q3	People often ask her how samount she eats to the poi	she manages to stay slim and not of being	d she always tells them she	is very careful in the	
	(a) abbreviated	(b) abstemious	(c) actuated	(d) abrupt	
Q4	You must react now and no	ot just be as if there is n	othing wrong.		
	(a) complacent	(b) combining	(c) combative	(d) concerning	
Q5	I find these mathematical p	ouzzles too and prefer the	ne more straightforward type	<b>)</b> .	
	(a) abject	(b) abortive	(c) abounding	(d) abstruse	
Q6	There was no changing he alternative.	r mind as she was quite	about her decision and wor	uldn't consider any	
	(a) attractive	(b) attentive	(c) adamant	(d) adjoined	
Q7	It was quite obvious that he	e was drunk because he cou	ldn't finish his sentences and	d his speech was not	
	(a) contented	(b) coherent	(c) convinced	(d) convoluted	
Q8	The strings on the puppet were all intertwined and it took us ages to them.				
	(a) disentangle	(b) distribute	(c) disturb	(d) distend	
Q9	There are really too many political parties in this election as there are so many small groups or				
	(a) fictions	(b) fanatics	(c) fusion	(d) factions	
Q10	He liked to play the ar	nd would invariably dress up	in the most outrageous clotl	nes.	
	(a) eclectic	(b) eccentric	(c) evasive	(d) evolved	

# High School Vocabulary Test (2)

Q1	This story is on an inc	ident that actually happened	l.	
	(a) founded	(b) grounded	(c) based	(d) established
Q2	I'm afraid I shan't be t	o come on Tuesday because	e of a prior engagement.	
	(a) capable	(b) able	(c) can	(d) possible
Q3	You can easily tell that this	document from the 12th	h century because of a disti	nctive script.
	(a) holds	(b) trails	(c) lasts	(d) dates
Q4	I'm sorry to tell you but she	is simply that this will b	be the result but she has no	actual proof.
	(a) daydreaming	(b) hallucinating	(c) hypothesizing	(d) dithering
Q5	I do apologise for talking to you.	you a minute ago only I	you for one of my colleagu	ies, who looks exactly like
	(a) mistook	(b) accepted	(c) believed	(d) thought
Q6	It's a waste of time asking the idea from the start.	them for their opinion as the	y're bound to object because	e they've been against
	(a) subjective	(b) derogative	(c) conscious	(d) prejudiced
Q7	I asked you to bring back a first one.	a different one but you've bro	ught a similar one back that	's exactly the as the
	(a) equivalent	(b) apparent	(c) same	(d) identical
Q8	The main quality that is red	quired of someone holding th	at kind of job is to have the	to get on with people.
	(a) task	(b) ability	(c) requirement	(d) need
Q9	They couldn't hold their me	eeting in the open air of	the heavy rain.	
	(a) because	(b) but	(c) since	(d) for
Q10	I always let her handle that	kind of situation because sh	ne's very good at with d	ifficult clients.
	(a) taking	(b) bringing	(c) tackling	(d) dealing

# High School Vocabulary Test (3)

Q1	The result of the election didn't give either candidate a clear majority but in the end the leader of the opposition agreed to step down and to the wishes of the electorate.			
	(a) accept	(b) accent	(c) accede	(d) ascend
Q2	The sound of the waterfall	goes on all day and night and	d in the end the noise g	gets on your nerves.
	(a) interrupting	(b) inciting	(c) invading	(d) incessant
Q3	I apologized for what seem accidental and an acti	ed like a deliberate act of rud on on my part.	deness but I explained that i	t had been purely
	(a) inverted	(b) inadvertent	(c) incurred	(d) inhibited
Q4	Although it's a complicated	subject the professor manage	ged to make it all totally clea	r and by her delivery.
	(a) lucid	(b) luminous	(c) lightening	(d) lifting
Q5	When you take a party of to else waiting.	ourists round a famous city th	nere are always those who.	and keep everybody
	(a) litter	(b) lessen	(c) loiter	(d) languish
Q6	Before she knew what had	happened a man suddenly f	ell on her across and s	tealing her handbag.
	(a) lurking	(b) linking	(c) limping	(d) lunging
Q7	There was absolutely no ca	all for him to criticise her so o	cruelly and in almost a r	manner.
	(a) malformed	(b) malicious	(c) maladroit	(d) malcontent
Q8	There was absolutely no qu	uestion about it he was the	idiot such as you'd find i	n one of those old farces.
	(a) provincial	(b) provided	(c) proverbial	(d) protective
Q9	You'll soon get used to his	funny ways as it's one of the	of his personality.	
	(a) quibbles	(b) quills	(c) quaffs	(d) quirks
Q10	He didn't really give speech meters down the road.	nes because he used to scre	am and shout and you could	d hear him a hundred
	(a) reigning	(b) raining	(c) ruling	(d) rattling

#### Leave me alone

Q1	Alan: Excuse me but what are you doing?				
	(a) intervening	(b) interviewing	(c) interrupting	(d) intercepting	
Q2	User: I should have though	t is was pretty			
	(a) obvious	(b) absolute	(c) noticeable	(d) accurate	
Q3	Alan: Well, I only asked —	there's no need to bite my	off!		
	(a) nose	(b) head	(c) arm	(d) leg	
Q4	User: Sorry I didn't mean to	be rude but I'm trying to			
	(a) deliberate	(b) ruminate	(c) concentrate	(d) cogitate	
Q5	Alan: I see and what is the	you are working on?			
	(a) duty	(b) task	(c) work	(d) goal	
Q6	User: I'm working on those	English tests, which I f	ind very interesting.		
	(a) notorious	(b) fabled	(c) famous	(d) infamous	
Q7	Alan: Oh, yes I've heard of	them. Do they you with	your English?		
	(a) aid	(b) support	(c) help	(d) comfort	
Q8	User: Yes, they would do if	you didn't in asking qu	estions.		
	(a) continue	(b) persist	(c) insist	(d) pursue	
Q9	Alan: If that's how you feel,	I'll leave you			
	(a) lonely	(b) lonesome	(c) alone	(d) apart	
Q10	User: What an excellent ide	ea! Leave me in and go	and write another test.		
	(a) piece	(b) peacetime	(c) peaceful	(d) peace	

# Losing It (1)

Q1	He's one of those people w	who can't bear being seen to	be wrong in fact of losing		
	(a) looks	(b) appearance	(c) face	(d) looking	
Q2	We haven't made any prog	ress this year and are in a s	ense going backwards and I	osing	
	(a) terrain	(b) space	(c) land	(d) ground	
Q3	Please don't lose beca	ause I'm sure you'll succeed	in the end.		
	(a) heart	(b) body	(c) strength	(d) feeling	
Q4	The important key to succe you're in real trouble.	ess in this business is strong	management because if you	u lose your, then	
	(a) hold	(b) stay	(c) grab	(d) grip	
Q5	She panicked when she sk	idded on the ice, lost her	and crashed into the tree.		
	(a) control	(b) brain	(c) head	(d) skull	
Q6	Yes, it's a slight problem but quite honestly I wouldn't lose any over it if I were you.				
	(a) rest	(b) sleep	(c) time	(d) slumber	
Q7	I followed as much as I couwas saying.	uld of his arguments but then	i I gave up because I'd comp	oletely lost of what he	
	(a) pace	(b) route	(c) path	(d) track	
Q8	After he'd wasted all his mobit of a lost	oney, got into debt and then	ended up in prison, his fami	ly began to regard him as a	
	(a) case	(b) reason	(c) cause	(d) argument	
Q9	To be frank I find these phi	losophical discussions too d	eep for me and many of the	points are lost me.	
	(a) to	(b) on	(c) for	(d) by	
Q10	Putting all your money in the	nat enterprise is futile it's like	playing a losing		
	(a) part	(b) role	(c) section	(d) game	

# Losing It (2)

Q1	The trouble with him is that	t if you push him too far, he's	s likely to shout at you and lo	ose his
	(a) cold	(b) coldness	(c) cool	(d) ice
Q2	There's no hope for him no	w because he's lost his	and has gone completely c	razy.
	(a) glasses	(b) stones	(c) jewels	(d) marbles
Q3	At the very last minute she	broke down in tears and los	t her	
	(a) skill	(b) nerve	(c) sense	(d) feeling
Q4	First he started shouting ar his	nd then he began to throw th	ings round the room and it v	vas clear he had just lost
	(a) rag	(b) cloth	(c) cover	(d) sheet
Q5	Despite his great age we re speech.	ealized that he'd not lost his	because he was still ab	le to deliver a wonderful
	(a) feel	(b) contact	(c) touch	(d) feeling
Q6	Do you mind repeating that	t last bit again as I seem to h	nave lost the of your arg	gument?
	(a) length	(b) string	(c) cord	(d) thread
Q7	When it came to dividing th	ne profits we lost becau	se we didn't get our fair shar	e.
	(a) off	(b) out	(c) in	(d) through
Q8	As she was walking across	the tight rope at the circus s	she lost her and fell to t	he ground.
	(a) control	(b) direction	(c) balance	(d) sense
Q9	After a while I got fed up w	ith the film and began to lose	e in the story.	
	(a) thought	(b) following	(c) thinking	(d) interest
Q10	There's no harm in trying y	our luck there because after	all you have to lose.	
	(a) less	(b) nothing	(c) a little	(d) least

#### Past Tenses

Q1	I told them I just going out for a short walk.				
	(a) would	(b) am	(c) was	(d) will	
Q2	He asked me what I w	vith the paint brush.			
	(a) did do	(b) had done	(c) will do	(d) have done	
Q3	She told me carefully	on the icy roads.			
	(a) to be driven	(b) to have driven	(c) to drive	(d) to be driven	
Q4	I wonder what happer	ned while I was away.			
	(a) will have	(b) has	(c) was	(d) had	
Q5	She wonders why I never .	abroad by plane.			
	<ul><li>(a) travel</li><li>(c) has travelled</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) have been travelling</li><li>(d) will have travelled</li></ul>		
Q6	Quite honestly all I was doing was simply polite conversation.				
	(a) made	(b) making	(c) having made	(d) makes	
Q7	He was wondering what prompted him to take no notice at all.				
	(a) has	(b) have	(c) had	(d) having	
Q8	I was asking myself what in all honesty she do next.				
	(a) will	(b) would	(c) shall	(d) had	
Q9	He actually denied anything of the sort.				
	(a) to do	(b) done	(c) did	(d) doing	
Q10	He came into the room and	d demanded what was h	nappening.		
	(a) to know	(b) knowing	(c) know	(d) having known	

# Popular Idioms

Q1 Lightning never strikes in the same place				
	(a) before	(b) twice	(c) secondly	(d) thrice
Q2	If you watch a kettle, it never	er		
	(a) cooks	(b) stew	(c) boils	(d) heats
Q3	Look before you			
	(a) leap	(b) strike	(c) rush	(d) go
Q4	Don't count your chickens to	pefore they are		
	(a) born	(b) fed	(c) hatched	(d) stolen
Q5	It's all right to tell a lie.			
	(a) red	(b) white	(c) blue	(d) black
Q6	There's no fool like an	fool.		
	(a) aged	(b) ancient	(c) elderly	(d) old
Q7	Let dogs lie.			
	(a) sleeping	(b) snoozing	(c) dreaming	(d) barking
Q8	Strike while the iron is			
	(a) heating	(b) heated	(c) hot	(d) soft
Q9	Politeness costs			
	(a) a lot	(b) a little	(c) much	(d) nothing
Q10	Never look a gift horse in the	ne		
	(a) mouth	(b) eye	(c) nose	(d) teeth

# Save Our Animals (1)

Q1	From a very early age Cathy had been passionate animals.				
	(a) of	(b) to	(c) about	(d) through	
Q2	She used to hob nob (socia	alise) with people who t	he same way as she did.		
	(a) considered	(b) held	(c) approved	(d) thought	
Q3	• •	ıll fuddy duddy (uninteresting hat all animals were well trea		rcilious) and their main	
	(a) ensure	(b) assure	(c) convince	(d) convict	
Q4	She soon got to know one cruelty to animals.	of the local big wigs (importa	ant people) in a local organis	ation at stopping	
	(a) shot	(b) aimed	(c) hit	(d) struck	
Q5	He had been in his hey day agriculture.	(at his most successful time	e) an important in a gov	vernment department for	
	(a) character	(b) puppet	(c) personage	(d) figure	
Q6	In fact because he had refu been forced to take re	sed to kow tow to (accept w tirement.	ithout question) some of the	official regulations, he had	
	(a) busy	(b) easy	(c) early	(d) quick	
Q7	•	concerned, he was the bee's sistant in the Society for the	, ,	and when she left school,	
	(a) so	(b) more	(c) than	(d) as	
Q8	Her parents however were	not at all pleased where	e she had decided to work.		
	(a) about	(b) for	(c) concerning	(d) around	
Q9	They lived in a des res (very attractive house) and her father, John Fortune, who was really a bit of a fat cat (wealthy businessman) thought that all this animal was a lot of hocus pocus (nonsense).				
	(a) matter	(b) business	(c) concerns	(d) topic	
Q10	Cathy and her father had so of argy bargy (arguments).	everal pow wows (conversat	ions) about her decision but	it usually up with a lot	
	(a) concluded	(b) terminated	(c) ended	(d) lasted	

# Save Our Animals (2)

Q1	What her mother and father to most was the endless tittle tattle (gossip) in the village about a young woman working for this hot shot (well known entrepreneur),				
	(a) subjected	(b) dejected	(c) rejected	(d) objected	
Q2	who was also by some	e as a bit of a wheeler deale	r (someone who does busine	ess in an underhand way).	
	(a) looked	(b) pictured	(c) regarded	(d) believed	
Q3	Cathy didn't believe any of that living at home was very	this and was delighted to be y humdrum (boring).	working for Geoffrey Winton	n if for no other than	
	(a) reason	(b) cause	(c) fact	(d) decision	
Q4	The rest of the organisation was enthusiastic and he was	n thought that she and Winto as very	n were a dream team (ideal	partners) because she	
	(a) expertise	(b) empirical	(c) expert	(d) experienced	
Q5	_	other was enjoying himself a e leaving their own country to	•		
	(a) astray	(b) abroad	(c) alone	(d) afar	
Q6		te a hubbub (loud noise and skelter (running at great spe	• /	when Cathy came rushing	
	(a) housework	(b) housebound	(c) household	(d) housetops	
Q7	and announced what she the invited to attend a in the	nought was a cheerful earful ne capital.	(a good piece of news) and	that was she had been	
	(a) demarcation	(b) denuciation	(c) depression	(d) demonstration	
Q8	As far as her father was co and now getting involved in	ncerned this was double a demonstration.	e trouble (two problems) —	first working for Fortune	
	(a) simply	(b) quite	(c) entirely	(d) quietly	
Q9	As far as he was concerned mumbo jumbo (nonsense).	d this would be a of time	e because the speakers at tl	ne rally would just talk	
	(a) waist	(b) wasting	(c) waste	(d) worst	
Q10	But Cathy had made up he and went off to the rally.	r and the next morning	wham bam (very quickly) sh	e caught the early train	
	(a) brain	(b) mind	(c) thought	(d) decision	

# Save Our Animals (3)

Q1	On the train journey she be collection) of ideas in her o	=	father had said with his	. to the rag bag (muddled
	(a) direction	(b) referral	(c) reference	(d) referred
Q2	And if she was really vas to whether she was doing	_	ng to have a teenie weenie (	very small) feeling of doubt
	(a) honoured	(b) honourable	(c) honest	(d) honourably
Q3	She just wished that her fat	ther could and be even	steven (fair) about her side	of the argument.
	(a) try	(b) trying	(c) tried	(d) tries
Q4	But as soon as she reache	d the meeting point for the ra	ally, there was no time for da	ay
	(a) thinking	(b) musing	(c) sleeping	(d) dreaming
Q5	•	t harum scarum (disorganise ons) but soon everything	ed) and people were running down,	higgledy piggledy (in
	(a) set	(b) seated	(c) settled	(d) setting
Q6	and people who had been speeches.	running about pell mell (in co	onfusion) were now standing	and listening to the
	(a) quiet	(b) still	(c) upright	(d) quite
Q7	She felt and was pleas	sed she had come to the der	monstration.	
	(a) returned	(b) restored	(c) refreshed	(d) reassured
Q8	And then one incident at th organisation.	e end of the rally convinced	her that she had the rig	th decision to work for the
	(a) done	(b) got	(c) taken	(d) brought
Q9	A police officer on horseba	ck was the crowds and	she found herself being gen	tly moved by the horse.
	(a) controlling	(b) maintaining	(c) conducting	(d) driving
Q10			whether she had done the right Id have sworn it said okie do	
	(a) allowed	(b) loudly	(c) loud	(d) aloud

#### Scandal

Q1	Mathew Smith was a highly	y respected member of parlia	ament with no on his ch	aracter.	
	(a) sign	(b) indication	(c) stain	(d) point	
Q2	At least that's what he thou	ight until the press started tr	ying to up something at	oout his past.	
	(a) push	(b) dig	(c) spade	(d) fork	
Q3	Apparently when he was s	till at school, he didn't have a	a ticket for his train journey o	ne day and he was	
	(a) found	(b) founded	(c) funded	(d) fined	
Q4	This piece of information we the national press.	ras discovered by one keen I	ocal reporter and was ι	up out of all proportion by	
	(a) blown	(b) blew	(c) blowing	(d) blows	
Q5	Headlines appeared mainta	aining that Mathew was a dis	shonest thief.		
	(a) laying	(b) liar	(c) lain	(d) lying	
Q6	Other papers asked the qu	estion: How can we trust ou	r politicians if they on so	ociety?	
	(a) chat	(b) chafe	(c) cheat	(d) chance	
Q7	There was even talk that incidents like this one could the Government.				
	(a) tipple	(b) topple	(c) tackle	(d) tickle	
Q8	The Prime Minister called I Party.	Mathew in to talk to him and	said he couldn't tolerate any	of scandal in his	
	(a) whiff	(b) scent	(c) smell	(d) stink	
Q9	At last Mathew decided to	speak for himself and te	ell the truth.		
	(a) on	(b) to	(c) up	(d) off	
Q10	The reporter had got it	. wrong because he found h	is ticket and he wasn't 'fined	', he was simply 'fine'.	
	(a) fully	(b) fairly	(c) complete	(d) completely	

Speaking: Political Party

Q1	Fellow citizens I am honoured to be to speak to you tonight about my party.				
	(a) demanded	(b) forced	(c) enquired	(d) invited	
Q2	As you probably know the	Tranquillity Party stands for ا	peace and in the count	ryside.	
	(a) quite	(b) quiet	(c) quietly	(d) quieten	
Q3	In our publicity, unlike our p	political, we do not mak	e a lot of noise about our po	licies.	
	(a) attackers	(b) destroyers	(c) opponents	(d) hitters	
Q4	We want people to live in h	armony with each other and	to settle amicably.		
	(a) distastes	(b) disasters	(c) disturbs	(d) disputes	
Q5	You may be interested to k	now that we are holding a	in the centre of our town	this weekend.	
	(a) rally	(b) really	(c) royally	(d) routine	
Q6	Naturally all the are requested to be as peaceful as possible and above all not to shout.				
	(a) partygoers	(b) participants	(c) partakers	(d) partisans	
Q7	At the moment we are trying very hard to increase our membership which stands at 500.				
	(a) presence	(b) presents	(c) presently	(d) presenting	
Q8	this is a very small figure in comparison with the other major political parties.				
	(a) Confessing	(b) Admittedly	(c) Admits	(d) Confession	
Q9	But then you all have turne	d tonight and that prove	es there is growing interest in	n our ideals.	
	(a) in	(b) over	(c) up	(d) into	
Q10	In of the terrible weath all four of you for coming.	ner you have come along tor	night, ladies and gentlemen,	and I should like to thank	
	(a) spite	(b) despite	(c) view	(d) spiteful	

#### Speed

Q1	There was absolutely no hesitation on her part and quick as a she paid the bill.				
	(a) spark	(b) light	(c) flash	(d) switch	
Q2	As a child he had no proble	ems learning foreign languag	es mainly because he was v	ery quick on the	
	(a) downturn	(b) upstart	(c) downfall	(d) uptake	
Q3	He just couldn't play fast ar was.	nd with his employees a	any longer simply because th	ney never knew where he	
	(a) slow	(b) loose	(c) weak	(d) tight	
Q4	He a fast one at the enthe exhibition.	ntrance because he handed	over 4 tickets although there	e were 5 of them entering	
	(a) pulled	(b) pushed	(c) took	(d) gave	
Q5	Since he left the army, he r	misses the excitement and d	anger and still wants to live	ife in the fast	
	(a) track	(b) path	(c) street	(d) lane	
Q6	You'll have to be quick off t	he if you want to buy or	ne of those houses because	they're selling very fast.	
	(a) point	(b) stage	(c) mark	(d) spot	
Q7	He's one of the rich qu	uick fraternity who believe in	making money as quickly as	s possible.	
	(a) get	(b) take	(c) put	(d) pull	
Q8	He sees financial gain ever	ywhere and never misses ar	n opportunity to make a fast		
	(a) pound	(b) buck	(c) pence	(d) shilling	
Q9	Now that the company has	made its first million, there's	no stopping it and it's full	ahead.	
	(a) power	(b) vapour	(c) strength	(d) steam	
Q10	I appreciate your hard work more less speed.	s but sometimes you're so fa	st that you miss the details a	and I think it's a case of	
	(a) hurry	(b) hasty	(c) haste	(d) hurried	

# Stages

Q1	All the a stage said Shakespeare, meaning life is like a play in the theatre.				
	(a) earth's	(b) world's	(c) land's	(d) country's	
Q2	This project has only just be	een started and is in its	stages at the moment.		
	(a) first	(b) beginning	(c) starting	(d) early	
Q3	You don't have to pay for it	all at once as you can buy it	t in stages.		
	(a) facile	(b) easy	(c) simple	(d) clear	
Q4	We've now the stage v	where it's time to make our r	ninds up.		
	(a) acquired	(b) found	(c) reached	(d) got	
Q5	I've seen her act in many fi	lms but never live stage	Э.		
	(a) at	(b) in	(c) through	(d) on	
Q6	It's quite normal when you	make your first speech in pu	blic to suffer from stage	••	
	(a) fear	(b) nerves	(c) fright	(d) anxiety	
Q7	As he didn't want anyone e	lse to hear what he was say	ing he spoke to her in a stag	je	
	(a) whisper	(b) hush	(c) voice	(d) tone	
Q8	He's always been fascinate	ed by the theatre and has spe	ent many years doing odd jo	bs as a stage	
	(a) worker	(b) hand	(c) man	(d) holder	
Q9	From childhood she has been stage and was delighted when she got her first major part in the play at the national theatre.				
	(a) hit	(b) shocked	(c) slapped	(d) struck	
Q10	The whole event seemed v election.	ery unnatural and had clearl	y been stage appeal to	the voters before the	
	(a) handled	(b) managed	(c) controlled	(d) developed	

#### State Secrets

Q1	We often hear that such an of national security.	d such a piece of information	n cannot be released into th	e public in the interest
	(a) dominion	(b) domination	(c) domain	(d) domestic
Q2	Journalists however love to official secrects act.	get hold of a story somehow	w but they run the risk of fac	ing a if they break the
	(a) back whip	(b) backlash	(c) backstore	(d) back strike
Q3	When there is a inquir	ry taking place, the rush to go	et more details is intense.	
	(a) high profile	(b) high brow	(c) high intensity	(d) high drama
Q4	The more the authorities try happening.	y to conceal what is happeni	ng, the more it fuels ab	out what might be
	(a) speculative	(b) spectacle	(c) speciality	(d) speculation
Q5	Sometimes a journalist will agencies if he dares reveal	get hold of sensitive informati.	ation knowing that he will get	by government
	(a) wild	(b) torn	(c) savaged	(d) ravaged
Q6	The person in charge of the	e enquiry will occasionally	what can be disclosed in	newspapers.
	(a) signal	(b) signify	(c) sign	(d) seal
Q7	Once this disclosure is	. it's the job of the journalist	to follow it through to a satis	factory conclusion.
	(a) heightened	(b) highlighted	(c) high pitched	(d) hightailed
Q8	Mind you it has to be a con argument.	vincing article because the r	eading public can soon see	through the of a weak
	(a) clarity	(b) clearness	(c) transparency	(d) transparent
Q9	The question must always the safety of the community	be in the mind of the writer wat large.	vhether what is being written	is likely to a threat to
	(a) place	(b) put	(c) start	(d) pose
Q10	The last possible thing that	anyone wants to happen to	their country is to turn it into	a for troublemakers.
	(a) port	(b) harbour	(c) haven	(d) location

# Student Teacher Dialogue (1)

Q1	Teacher: So you want to learn English?				
	(a) speak	(b) speaking	(c) to speak	(d) speaks	
Q2	Student: Yes, I want to be	able to speak			
	(a) good	(b) well	(c) goodly	(d) proper	
Q3	Teacher: I don't see that as	s a			
	(a) situation	(b) puzzle	(c) answer	(d) problem	
Q4	Yes, that's for you to	say.			
	(a) facile	(b) straight	(c) easy	(d) interesting	
Q5	Teacher: What you sa	ay that?			
	(a) makes	(b) does	(c) tries	(d) goes	
Q6	Student: Just because you	are a speaker.			
	(a) natural	(b) native	(c) national	(d) nature	
Q7	Teacher: I understand what you				
	(a) intend	(b) signify	(c) show	(d) mean	
Q8	Student: So what am I	. to do?			
	(a) being	(b) asking	(c) going	(d) beginning	
Q9	Teacher: Well, if you, I could give you lessons next week.				
	(a) love	(b) like	(c) would	(d) desire	
Q10	Student: That very go	od to me. I'll see you next we	eek.		
	(a) strikes	(b) hits	(c) falls	(d) sounds	

### Student Teacher Dialogue (2)

Q1	Teacher: So what do you know prepositions?				
	(a) from	(b) at	(c) about	(d) in	
Q2	Student: Well I know that the	ney usually come a nou	n.		
	(a) on	(b) before	(c) after	(d) under	
Q3	Teacher: Very good. Which	n do you find the difficul	t?		
	(a) worst	(b) best	(c) less	(d) most	
Q4	Student: If I had to choose	one, I would in.			
	(a) turn	(b) pick	(c) touch	(d) pluck	
Q5	Teacher: The thing to	is that in usually means insi-	de a place or a position.		
	(a) remember	(b) repeat	(c) remind	(d) return	
Q6	Student: I see. But what's the difference in and into?				
	(a) from	(b) among	(c) between	(d) for	
Q7	Teacher: Ah you see where room.	eas in means you are there i	nside into means you e	enter as: You go into the	
	(a) how	(b) when	(c) ever	(d) however	
Q8	Student: Another problem i and T double O.	s I don't understand the	ere are two words sounding	the same — T and one O	
	(a) because	(b) whenever	(c) why	(d) that's why	
Q9	Teacher: Good question. T and one O is the preposition and T and double O often means extra as in: This exercise is too difficult. And don't forget the third word also sounding the same — the two.				
	(a) finger	(b) figurine	(c) thumb	(d) number	
Q10	Student: Oh, no two is	thank you very much!			
	(a) enough	(b) equal	(c) even	(d) indeed	

### Student Teacher Dialogue (3)

Q1	Teacher: Can you explain to me when you the Past Simple and when the Present Perfect?				
	(a) employ	(b) utilise	(c) exercise	(d) use	
Q2	Student: I think the past sir when it was.	nple is for a time in the	past and the present perfect	t is when you don't know	
	(a) definite	(b) clear	(c) obvious	(d) absolute	
Q3	Teacher: Excellent. Now if	I wanted to describe my time	e in Paris in 1999 with the ve	erb 'stay', what I say?	
	(a) am	(b) would	(c) ought	(d) have	
Q4	Student: I think it is I stayed	d in Paris in 1999. Is that all	?		
	(a) correct	(b) accurate	(c) fine	(d) right	
Q5	Teacher: Absolutely perfec	t. Now what the Preser	t Perfect Continuous?		
	(a) through	(b) into	(c) about	(d) concerning	
Q6	Student: That's one I never	understand hard I try.			
	(a) whenever	(b) however	(c) wherever	(d) whatever	
Q7	Teacher: Well if you started 1999.	d living in Paris in 1999 and y	you are still there, you say; I	have been living there	
	(a) since	(b) for	(c) till	(d) until	
Q8	Student: Yes, I see I think I	understand but you have	many tenses in English!		
	(a) to	(b) in	(c) also	(d) too	
Q9	Teacher: Right one more. Tell me which form you use if you are going to leave Paris and you tell someone about the length of time from your arrival till now.				
	(a) simply	(b) just	(c) justly	(d) alone	
Q10	Student: Oh, that's easy. I	say: I have lived here for 6 y	ears. I can see from the	. on your face I am right.	
	(a) depression	(b) impression	(c) expression	(d) derision	

# Testing, Testing

Q1	This castle has been here	since the 16th century and h	asn't really changed — it ha	s stood the test of
	(a) duration	(b) time	(c) history	(d) length
Q2	The law that has just been	passed may be useful but w	e don't know until we've	it to the test.
	(a) placed	(b) struck	(c) started	(d) put
Q3	I think you're wise to find o	ut first before you agree and	believe it's a good idea to te	est the first.
	(a) waters	(b) springs	(c) rivers	(d) lakes
Q4	No-one knows whether he'	Il succeed in his attempt to g	get compensation as it's a bit	of a test
	(a) theme	(b) process	(c) case	(d) example
Q5	Obviously before you buy a	a car, you'll be allowed to tes	t it first.	
	(a) travel	(b) drive	(c) try	(d) conduct
Q6	These are indeed time election.	es for the government as peo	ople are deciding whether to	vote for them in the next
	(a) tested	(b) tester	(c) testing	(d) testable
Q7	He was one of the most ex	perienced of the company's	test who decided wheth	ner a plane was safe to fly.
	(a) drivers	(b) travellers	(c) operations	(d) pilots
Q8	In the story of Dr Jekyll and	d Mr Hyde we see the hero n	nix something up in a test	and then drink it.
	(a) tube	(b) pipe	(c) glass	(d) cup
Q9	The aircraft engine had to I	pe placed in a test to m	ake sure that it worked prop	erly.
	(a) pit	(b) hole	(c) bed	(d) centre
Q10	In order to make sure that	your television is tuned prop	erly there is a coloured test .	on the screen.
	(a) paper	(b) sheet	(c) place	(d) card

#### Time Expressions

Q1	There's no need to worry,	we shall get to the station lor	ng before the train leaves as	we have of time.	
	(a) sacks	(b) packets	(c) parcels	(d) bags	
Q2	The concert doesn't start a	t least an hour and so we ha	ave time to		
	(a) kill	(b) murder	(c) remove	(d) destroy	
Q3	The station isn't far away a time to	and the train leaves in about	ten minutes so there is no n	eed to worry — we have	
	(a) save	(b) store	(c) spare	(d) place	
Q4	The problem is he has no	work to do and with time on h	his he is likely to get int	o trouble.	
	(a) hands	(b) fingers	(c) feet	(d) legs	
Q5	I told him time and not to do it but he takes no notice.				
	(a) often	(b) already	(c) again	(d) frequently	
Q6	I always like to get to an appointment in time.				
	(a) good	(b) best	(c) fine	(d) clear	
Q7	It's time she learnt to look after herself.				
	(a) of	(b) in	(c) about	(d) through	
Q8	We're not living here for good but just for the time				
	(a) seeing	(b) trying	(c) going	(d) being	
Q9	Time, it's difficult to believe that we've been here all day.				
	(a) flows	(b) flies	(c) flees	(d) files	
Q10	Time will whether we	have made the right decision	n.		
	(a) say	(b) know	(c) tell	(d) find	

# What Comes Next? (1)

Q1	What I'll do now is				
	(a) up to me	(b) through me	(c) across me	(d) on to me	
Q2	I'm very tired so I think I'll				
	(a) go out	(b) turn off	(c) turn in	(d) turn over	
Q3	It must be at least a year s	since			
	(a) you are here	(b) you will be here	(c) you were here	(d) you had been here	
Q4	I just don't follow a single	word — I'm afraid it's all			
	(a) Spanish to me	(b) German to me	(c) Welsh to me	(d) Greek to me	
Q5	I'm desperate. All I need re	eally is someone to			
	(a) take me a hand	(b) put me a hand	(c) give me a hand	(d) show me a hand	
Q6	I'm sorry that's not fair. It's	no good			
	(a) blaming me	(b) betraying me	(c) believing me	(d) beholding me	
Q7	As far as I'm concerned they can all go				
	(a) jump in the oven	(b) jump in the bin	(c) jump in the field	(d) jump in the lake	
Q8	If you must talk, do it quiet	ly <b></b> .			
	(a) I trust you	(b) I beg you	(c) I follow you	(d) I demand you	
Q9	Did you hear that noise? I'm sure there must be				
	<ul><li>(a) a bugler in the house</li><li>(c) a burglar in the house</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) a bungler</li><li>(d) a bowler in the house</li></ul>		
Q10	All I ask is that you				
	(a) give me just one last cl (c) give me just one last tir		(b) give me just one last of (d) give me just one last se		

# What Comes Next? (2)

Q1	I can't make head nor tail o	of this —		
	(a) it's utter destruction		(b) it's utter paperwork	
	(c) it's utter rubbish		(d) it's utter cheese	
Q2	I don't know about you but	I'm so hungry		
	<ul><li>(a) I could eat a mountain</li><li>(c) I could eat a cow</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) I could eat the table</li><li>(d) I could eat a horse</li></ul>	
Q3	You don't have to shout			
	(a) I'm not that daft	(b) I'm not that deaf	(c) I'm not that dead	(d) I'm not that dumb
Q4	I have tried, honestly but			
	(a) I just can't get across to		(b) I just can't get up to her	
	(c) I just can't get in betwee	en her	(d) I just can't get through t	o her
Q5	If I had the chances you ha	ave,		
	(a) I'd simply grab them		(b) I'd simply control them	
	(c) I'd simply hold them		(d) I'd simply manage them	
Q6	If you can't get this right, th	en		
	(a) there's no sense for you	ı	(b) there's no thought for you	ou
	(c) there's no hope for you		(d) there's no idea for you	
Q7	If the situation's that bad I s	suggest		
	(a) you sell in	(b) you sell up	(c) you sell on	(d) you sell off
Q8	They realised that the police	e had them cornered and	••••	
	(a) they gave themselves u	•	(b) they gave themselves u	
	(c) they gave them selves t	to	(d) they gave themselves of	over
Q9	There's no rush for an answ	wer so just		
	(a) spend your time	(b) give your time	(c) waste your time	(d) take your time
Q10	We can safely say that the	business is now concluded	so	
	(a) that's him	(b) that's us	(c) that's it	(d) that's them

# What Comes Next? (3)

Q1	I wouldn't hesitate to acce	pt that offer. If it were me	····	
	<ul><li>(a) I'd bite his head off</li><li>(c) I'd bite his nose off</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) I'd bite his hand off</li><li>(d) I'd bite his finger off</li></ul>	
Q2	There are several ways of	looking at this and		
	<ul><li>(a) you'll have to opt</li><li>(c) you'll have to choose</li></ul>		(b) you'll have to take (d) you'll have to accept	
Q3	Nobody's going to call me	names and		
	(a) get on with it	(b) get up with it	(c) get away from it	(d) get away with it
Q4	You can't agree with both	of them		
	<ul><li>(a) make your opinion up</li><li>(c) make your brain up</li></ul>		(b) make your mind up (d) make your thoughts up	1
Q5	Don't worry about not getti	ng enough support		
	(a) I'm with you all the way (c) I'm with you all the path		<ul><li>(b) I'm with you the whole</li><li>(d) I'm with you the whole</li></ul>	
Q6	If you could be serious for	just one moment		
	(a) I'd accept it	(b) I'd believe it	(c) I'd appreciate it	(d) I'd understand it
Q7	Nobody ever got in his wa	y		
	<ul><li>(a) he'd just stride all over</li><li>(c) he'd just hop all over the</li></ul>		(b) he'd just stroll all over to (d) he'd just walk all over to	
Q8	You're not telling me you o	didn't laugh once		
	(a) I bet you will	(b) I bet you did	(c) I bet you have	(d) I bet you do
Q9	Don't worry what other peo	ople think		
	<ul><li>(a) just take no note of the</li><li>(c) just take no hint of ther</li></ul>		(b) just take no sign of the (d) just take no notice of the	
Q10	We're having a barbecue i	next week,?		
	(a) will you come	(b) did you come	(c) do you come	(d) were you coming

# What Comes Next? (4)

Q1	It's getting very late			
	(a) I'll have to speed you		(b) I'll have to accelerate y	rou
	(c) I'll have to hurry		(d) I'll have to push you	
Q2	If we leave it any longer,			
	(a) we'll catch the bus		(b) we'll miss the train	
	(c) we'll lose the train		(d) we'll loose the bus	
Q3	There is a deadline, I'm af	raid,		
	<ul><li>(a) so you mustn't dither</li><li>(c) so you mustn't dabble</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) so you mustn't doodle</li><li>(d) so you mustn't diddle</li></ul>	
Q4	We should have been ther	re 2 hours ago	· , ,	
·	(a) so we're well back	3.7	(b) so we're well off	
	(c) so we're well backward	I	(d) so we're well behind	
Q5	If we leave this minute,			
	(a) I'm sure we'll make it		(b) I'm sure we'll take it	
	(c) I'm sure we'll get it		(d) I'm sure we'll turn it	
Q6	They arrived in the middle	of the night		
	(a) because their flight was		(b) because their flight was	·
	(c) because their flight was	s delayed	(d) because their flight was	s defused
Q7	As the old saying goes:	·····		
	(a) He who hesitates is for		(b) He who hesitates is lost	
	(c) He who hesitates is late		(d) He who hesitates is lor	ng
Q8	They should have arrived	by now. I wonder		
	(a) what has kept them	(b) what has held them	(c) what has got them	(d) what has done them
Q9	I'm being as quick as I car	n. Just don't		
	(a) hug me	(b) tug me	(c) lug me	(d) bug me
Q10	I'm giving you your last wa	arning. If you're not ready in t	five minutes,	
	(a) you're on your self	(b) you're on your own	(c) you're on your side	(d) you're on your turn

### What Comes Next? (5)

Q1	Do you mind repeating that? I didn't quite			
	(a) grab it the first time		(b) snatch it the first time	
	(c) seize it the first time		(d) grasp it the first time	
Q2	Did you follow all that? Ans	wer:		
	<ul><li>(a) No, my mind's a comple</li><li>(c) No, my mind's a comple</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) No, my mind's a comple</li><li>(d) No, my mind's a comple</li></ul>	
Q3	Did you get that? Answer: \	Well, not really?		
	(a) Could you float that past (c) Could you fly that past r		(b) Could you run that past (d) Could you walk that past	
Q4	I don't know about you but I can't make sense of this at all. Answer:			
	(a) Me too, I'm just out of m (c) Me too, I'm just out of m	•	(b) Me too, I'm just out of m (d) Me too, I'm just out of m	•
Q5	You look a little confused. I	Oo you know?		
	(a) what I'm on about (c) what I'm under about		(b) what I'm off about (d) what I'm in about	
Q6	I hope it's all clear now, isn	t it? Answer: No,		
	<ul><li>(a) you've left me there</li><li>(c) you've hit me there</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) you've dropped me there</li><li>(d) you've lost me there</li></ul>	
Q7	If you want us to follow you	r argument I suggest you		
	(a) use less conspicuous w		(b) use less complicated word (d) use less concerned word	
Q8	Promise me that at least yo	ou'll try this exercise, won't yo	ou? Answer:	
	(a) I'll have an effort	(b) I'll have a trial	(c) I'll have a go	(d) I'll have a trial
Q9	What do you make of this to	est? Answer: It's quite		
	(a) beyond me	(b) below me	(c) behind me	(d) beside me
Q10	If you can't actually say the	words then why don't you tr	у	
	(a) sing them	(b) singing them	(c) to have sung them	(d) having sung them

#### What Comes Next? (6)

Q1	Q1 I know I'm a very bad letter writer but			
	<ul><li>(a) I was thinking for you the other day</li><li>(c) I was thinking of you the other day</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) I was thinking on you the other day</li><li>(d) I was thinking to you the other day</li></ul>	
Q2	And that's what			
	(a) has deduced me to write the (c) has made me to write the		(b) has prompted me to write (d) has concluded me to write (d) has concluded me to write (d) has concluded me to write (d) has prompted me to write (d) has promp	
Q3	Do you remember the last t	time?		
	(a) we actually met	(b) we really met	(c) we factually met	(d) we finally met
Q4	I remember it as if it			
	(a) is yesterday	(b) would be yesterday	(c) could be yesterday	(d) was yesterday
Q5	I believe we met for lunch in	n an expensive restaurant a	nd you	
	<ul><li>(a) opted the priciest item on the menu</li><li>(c) chose the priciest item on the menu</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) tested the priciest item on the menu</li><li>(d) entered the priciest item on the menu</li></ul>	
Q6	And you must know why th	is fact		
	<ul><li>(a) has fixed in my mind</li><li>(c) has fastened in my mind</li></ul>	d	<ul><li>(b) has adhered in my mind</li><li>(d) has stuck in my mind</li></ul>	
Q7	I only had a			
	<ul><li>(a) a very modest plate</li><li>(c) a very modest dish</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) a very modest number</li><li>(d) a very modest bowl</li></ul>	
Q8	This was just as well in view	w of what		
	(a) happened	(b) appeared	(c) transferred	(d) interposed
Q9	You haven't forgotten,	?		
	(a) certainly	(b) surely	(c) clearly	(d) naturally
Q10	I had to pay for you. So isn	't it?		
	(a) on time you paid me ba (c) about time you paid me		(b) in time you paid me bac (d) over time you paid me b	

#### Will or Shall?

Q1	Do you know the difference?				
	<ul><li>(a) between will and shall</li><li>(c) from will and shall</li></ul>		(b) of will and shall (d) by will and shall		
Q2	I can see from the expression on your face that you haven't				
	(a) got a thought	(b) got a view	(c) got a clue	(d) got a suggestion	
Q3	I think the best way is to tel	Il you a story that			
	<ul><li>(a) clears the difference</li><li>(c) expounds the difference</li></ul>	9	<ul><li>(b) explains the difference</li><li>(d) exposes the difference</li></ul>		
Q4	The main difference is that	'I will'			
	(a) means 'I want to' (c) shows 'I want to'		<ul><li>(b) signifies 'I want to'</li><li>(d) says 'I want to'</li></ul>		
Q5	If you say 'I shall' then you	are talking			
	(a) on the future	(b) about the future	(c) to the future	(d) for the future	
Q6	I want you to imagine that a	a man is walking			
	(a) in the country	(b) on the countryside	(c) by the countryside	(d) over the country	
Q7	After a few minutes he				
	(a) attains a river	(b) acquires a river	(c) nears a river	(d) reaches a river	
Q8	There is a man in the river	fully clothed who is			
	(a) in problems	(b) in hardships	(c) in difficulties	(d) in hazards	
Q9	The man in the river keeps				
	(a) calling off 'I will drown, I will drown' (b) calling out 'I will drown, I will drown' (c) calling to 'I will drown, I will drown' (d) calling from 'I will drown, I will drown'				
Q10	The man on the river bank,	who is good at grammar, th	inks the man really wants to	drown, walks on and	
	(a) allows him drown	(b) permits him drown	(c) lets him drown	(d) lets him to drown	

Yes, Yes, Yes

Q1	I am sure you made the rig	ht choice and I support	your decision.			
	(a) fairly	(b) quite	(c) considerably	(d) wholly		
Q2	You can on me, have no fear about that!					
	(a) support	(b) rely	(c) hold	(d) hang		
Q3	No matter what happens, y	ou must remember that I'm .	you all the way.			
	(a) in	(b) from	(c) with	(d) by		
Q4	I know that they have all abbeginning.	pandoned you one by one bu	ut I hope you won't forget I've	e by you from the		
	(a) adhered	(b) fastened	(c) joined	(d) stuck		
Q5	I am convinced you are	right to take that action an	d should ignore any opposit	ion.		
	(a) absolutely	(b) very	(c) simply	(d) all		
Q6	When it comes to the vote,	you can on me to supp	oort you.			
	(a) stand	(b) count	(c) number	(d) figure		
Q7	Even if things get difficult, I	will not or hesitate to s	tand up for you.			
	(a) quiver	(b) tremble	(c) waver	(d) waiver		
Q8	He was delighted that she	hadn't him down when	he proposed to her.			
	(a) put	(b) turned	(c) placed	(d) switched		
Q9	The bank manager smiled and announced that his application for a loan had been					
	(a) approved	(b) improved	(c) disproved	(d) reproved		
Q10	The pair of you have my	and I hope you have a ha	appy marriage together.			
	(a) wishing	(b) praying	(c) blessing	(d) hoping		

# Adverbially Speaking

Q1	They had to drive up the hill because the car was very old.				
	(a) easily	(b) intently	(c) slowly	(d) fairly	
Q2	Please listen because	this is important.			
	(a) quietly	(b) quickly	(c) nicely	(d) carefully	
Q3	Sorry we're late but we got	here as as we could.			
	(a) recently	(b) quickly	(c) well	(d) nearly	
Q4	He mumbled throughout hi	s speech so I could und	derstand a single word.		
	(a) really	(b) fully	(c) hardly	(d) hard	
Q5	I trust his judgement — he	makes a mistake.			
	(a) never	(b) always	(c) quite	(d) simply	
Q6	You've ruined my new carpet with your filthy shoes.				
	(a) rarely	(b) sometimes	(c) usually	(d) completely	
Q7	You haven't written that letter, have you?				
	(a) clearly	(b) truly	(c) actually	(d) blankly	
Q8	I have told her not to do that and yet she always does.				
	(a) admittedly	(b) repeatedly	(c) wholeheartedly	(d) frankly	
Q9	It was a very long day but we arrived in time for tea.				
	(a) eventfully	(b) unusually	(c) dully	(d) eventually	
Q10	He didn't want me to enter	and disputed my reaso	n for being there.		
	(a) hotly	(b) terribly	(c) horribly	(d) awfully	

# Flying on a Plane

Q1	The worst thing about flying is when you take				
	(a) up	(b) in	(c) off	(d) over	
Q2	Landing is also a rather	experience, too.			
	(a) frightening	(b) frightened	(c) frights	(d) frightful	
Q3	Come to think of it the bit b	etween leaving the ground a	and coming down again can	also on the nerves.	
	(a) strike	(b) play	(c) hit	(d) fall	
Q4	Of course during the flight t	the airline staff try to keep yo	our mind		
	(a) concentrated	(b) dedicated	(c) concerned	(d) occupied	
Q5	They ask you if you want to	buy things you don't in all	want.		
	(a) truth	(b) honesty	(c) honestly	(d) truly	
Q6		s so you feel as if you're	e sitting at home watching te	elevision, starts chatting to	
	you.				
	(a) retired	(b) relaxed	(c) relapsed	(d) replete	
Q7	He tries to give you the that you're out in your car watching the countryside roll by.				
	(a) opinion	(b) thought	(c) impression	(d) interpretation	
Q8	Then you start to eat your r	meal and discover that the kr	nives and forks are made of	plastic and snap under	
	(a) pushing	(b) pulling	(c) pressing	(d) pressure	
Q9	As you've probably, I'r	n not really keen on flying.			
	(a) collected	(b) gathered	(c) assembled	(d) accumulated	
Q10	Mind you, once you've land	led and you're saying goodb	ye to the smiling hostess, it's	s great to know you've	
	(a) survived	(b) surmounted	(c) surveyed	(d) surmised	

#### Letter Writing

Q1	I think it would be a good in	dea to in your letter that	you have worked in that typ	e of business previously.	
	(a) describe	(b) mention	(c) show	(d) demonstrate	
Q2	You need to improve the	of this letter because one	e or two things are in the wro	ong place.	
	(a) description	(b) indication	(c) layout	(d) picture	
Q3	Before you put the letter in	the envelope, make sure yo	u it in the right way.		
	(a) fold	(b) double	(c) treble	(d) hold	
Q4	If you want this letter to rea	ach the bank tomorrow, you l	have no choice but to send i	t by mail.	
	(a) speed	(b) express	(c) excess	(d) fast	
Q5	When you are going to writ first.	e an important letter like tha	t, it is absolutely essential th	at you all the facts	
	(a) connect	(b) join	(c) deliver	(d) assemble	
Q6	When you read something you've written on the computer screen, it often looks all right although you should always read it first.				
	(a) check	(b) prove	(c) proof	(d) proven	
Q7	I advise you to check with a letter or a phone call if you intend to pay them a visit in order to save a wasted journey.				
	(a) previously	(b) prior	(c) ante	(d) beforehand	
Q8	Since that package contain	ns valuable items, you must s	send it by post.		
	(a) required	(b) resigned	(c) registered	(d) repeated	
Q9	Quite honestly I cannot true deliver it for me.	st this particular letter to be s	sent by post and so I am using	ng the services of a to	
	(a) courier	(b) runner	(c) traveller	(d) carrier	
Q10	I'm sure that computer prog	gram you use creates a very	good letter design but it's fa	r too for me.	
	(a) comprehensive	(b) complicated	(c) concentrated	(d) composite	

#### Spin Doctors

Q1	Most of the money was donated to charity.				
	(a) raised	(b) gathered	(c) risen	(d) found	
Q2	They are showing a of	f a 1930's musical at the The	eatre Royal.		
	(a) resurrection	(b) revival	(c) retake	(d) repeat	
Q3	When they had both retired	I, they in a small village	by the sea.		
	(a) stop	(b) trial	(c) stopped	(d) settled	
Q4	The students at this univers	sity are in blocks of flats	s on the campus.		
	(a) housed	(b) domiciled	(c) resident	(d) placed	
Q5	I have no wish to have any	with a firm like that.			
	(a) openings	(b) handling	(c) dealings	(d) contacts	
Q6	Voters find it difficult to beli	eve politicians because the l	latter use so many doct	ors.	
	(a) twist	(b) spin	(c) turn	(d) spinning	
Q7	We are told there will be litt	tle economic this year.			
	(a) progress	(b) forwards	(c) movements	(d) progression	
Q8	Unfortunately she has been	n given an task.			
	(a) insurmountable	(b) undeveloped	(c) inoperable	(d) unsolved	
Q9	It is essential to have air	in your car when you driv	e in a hot climate.		
	(a) control	(b) blowing	(c) conditioning	(d) cooling	
Q10	Manufacturers are bringing	a new range of compu	ters this year.		
	(a) up	(b) out	(c) through	(d) across	

# Way of saying goodbye

Q1	I'm afraid it's we left.				
	(a) occasion	(b) time	(c) opportunity	(d) hour	
Q2	If you don't, I think we	'll be cutting along.			
	(a) care	(b) think	(c) believe	(d) mind	
Q3	I'll be seeing you then in du	Je			
	(a) path	(b) direction	(c) course	(d) route	
Q4	Well, as they say all good t	chings come to an			
	(a) end	(b) conclusion	(c) finale	(d) finality	
Q5	Thank you so much for	us you must come to us ne	ext time.		
	(a) taking	(b) getting	(c) making	(d) having	
Q6	Good bye then and m	e to all your family.			
	(a) remind	(b) remember	(c) recall	(d) repeat	
Q7	If we don't leave now I'm afraid we'll the last train.				
	(a) forget	(b) fail	(c) miss	(d) turn	
Q8	It's been great meeting up again and we mustn't it so long next time.				
	(a) leave	(b) take	(c) wait	(d) lose	
Q9	Looks we ought to be going really as it's got so late.				
	(a) as	(b) like	(c) when	(d) for	
Q10	Well, there's for it but	simply to wish you well and	say goodbye.		
	(a) something	(b) everything	(c) anything	(d) nothing	

# Ways of agreeing

Q1	I'm certainly you on that.				
	(a) on	(b) with	(c) by	(d) to	
Q2	I'm of a mind on that,	too.			
	(a) same	(b) identical	(c) parallel	(d) like	
Q3	Yes, we definitely see eye	eye on that one.			
	(a) for	(b) over	(c) to	(d) of	
Q4	In that respect we are of	mind on that.			
	(a) one	(b) single	(c) target	(d) absolute	
Q5	I can't with that.				
	(a) question	(b) talk	(c) speak	(d) argue	
Q6	Let's on that.				
	(a) control	(b) shake	(c) handle	(d) wave	
Q7	There's only one word I can	n use now to show my agree	ement and that's —		
	(a) follow	(b) execute	(c) deal	(d) hold	
Q8	I'll that in writing to she	ow my acceptance.			
	(a) confirm	(b) establish	(c) ground	(d) found	
Q9	There's absolutely no doub	t that you're right.			
	(a) howsoever	(b) whatsoever	(c) whosoever	(d) whichever	
Q10	The seem eminently s	suitable to me.			
	(a) tendencies	(b) actualities	(c) events	(d) terms	

# Ways of approving

Q1	I'm quite happy to support	you in your for a loan.			
	(a) subscription	(b) indication	(c) application	(d) abdication	
Q2	I must admit I think your ide	ea is well considering.			
	(a) valuable	(b) worthy	(c) value	(d) worth	
Q3	I shall certainly recommend	d your for improving saf	ety in the work place.		
	(a) proposal	(b) preference	(c) preferment	(d) proponent	
Q4	You can on me for su	pport when the next election	comes up.		
	(a) number	(b) count	(c) account	(d) detail	
Q5	I would like to endorse	e your scheme for saving wa	ter.		
	(a) full heartedly	(b) open heartedly	(c) wholeheartedly	(d) complete heartedly	
Q6	The local council has appro	oved the plans for their	house.		
	(a) developing	(b) lengthening	(c) widening	(d) extending	
Q7	You can on me to support you when the matter is discussed at the next meeting.				
	(a) rely	(b) trust	(c) believe	(d) follow	
Q8	His choice of a new wife	with his parents' approva	l.		
	(a) struck	(b) met	(c) hit	(d) fell	
Q9	They all promised they wou	ıld stand him when he ր	out forward the idea of a stri	ke.	
	(a) on	(b) to	(c) by	(d) through	
Q10	The meeting unanimously	supported the chairman whe	n he suggested that they	the meeting.	
	(a) shut	(b) finalise	(c) stop	(d) close	

#### Inventories

Q1	Inventory accounting starts with the inventory on				
	(a) deck	(b) hand	(c) record	(d) stock	
Q2	2 Inventories cannot be until sold, and meanwhile they are considered an asset.				
	(a) depleted	(b) eliminated	(c) expensed	(d) recorded	
Q3	There are four generally ac	cepted approaches to inven-	tory valuation based on	. cost.	
	(a) basic	(b) historical	(c) physical	(d) presumed	
Q4	The identification meth for.	nod records actual cost flow:	each individual item and its	cost must be accounted	
	(a) positive	(b) product	(c) specific	(d) total	
Q5	The average method divides the total cost of inventory items by their total number at the end of any accounting period.				
	(a) adjustable	(b) overall	(c) standard	(d) weighted	
Q6	The moving average method uses an average cost for inventory items that is calculated and at the time of each sale.				
	(a) added	(b) applied	(c) decided	(d) depicted	
Q7		ory evaluation is based on th ory before they sell the newe	•	mpanies normally sell the	
	(a) FEFO	(b) FIFO	(c) LIFO	(d) FILO	
Q8	The method is based of items sold.	on the presumption that the	most recent stock items pure	chased will be the initial	
	(a) FEFO	(b) FIFO	(c) LIFO	(d) FILO	
Q9	The method presumes	s that the company will conti	nue to keep their oldest item	s in inventory.	
	(a) FEFO	(b) FIFO	(c) LIFO	(d) FILO	
Q10	The method attempts	to ensure that perishable pro	oducts are sold while they ar	e still in good condition.	
	(a) FEFO	(b) FIFO	(c) LIFO	(d) FILO	

# Job Advertising

Q1	Industry, or niche, empersonnel.	nployment websites are proli	ferating as places for compa	anies to locate qualified
	(a) controlled	(b) only	(c) particular	(d) specific
Q2	Niche sites present a large	of qualified job-seekers	S.	
	(a) pane	(b) pod	(c) pool	(d) porch
Q3	The internet, in comparison	n to other advertising media,	gives its users a broader	
	(a) reach	(b) reaction	(c) reality	(d) reason
Q4	The internet produces resu	ilts faster and more cheaply	than other advertising r	nedia.
	(a) aging	(b) old-fashioned	(c) redundant	(d) traditional
Q5	Companies these days look	k at internet job advertising a	as an part of their staffir	ng efforts.
	(a) innate	(b) insignificant	(c) integral	(d) intelligent
Q6	Advertising positions on en	nployment websites can gen	erate a lot of from pote	ntial candidates.
	(a) electricity	(b) practice	(c) static	(d) traffic
Q7	But general sites often produce an insufficient number of qualified applicants, making the process relatively time for the results seen.			
	(a) consuming	(b) devoting	(c) devouring	(d) wasting
Q8	Niche site marketing target	s executives and profession	als of the industry	
	(a) desired	(b) employed	(c) presented	(d) served
Q9	Advertisements both on nic campaign.	che sites and using more cor	nventional methods are a pa	rt of a well staffing
	(a) centered	(b) loaded	(c) rounded	(d) stated
Q10	Niche sites often include jo	b postings, comparative sala	ary scales, curriculum vitae o	databases, and
	(a) all	(b) other	(c) forth	(d) more

#### Job Interviews

Q1	The first interview for the candidate is the interview, which is used to ascertain whether s/he matches the position's minimum qualifications.				
	(a) initializing	(b) reviewing	(c) screening	(d) standing	
Q2	The interviewer(s) will have	e the applicant's resume in	and attempt to confirm the	ne information it contains.	
	(a) control	(b) hand	(c) office	(d) person	
Q3		vorrisome for most candidate whether they have the perso	• , ,	•	
	(a) fit	(b) join	(c) match	(d) work	
Q4	A candidate who does not whole section.	interact positively with super	visors and co-workers may .	the operations of a	
	(a) corrupt	(b) disrupt	(c) erupt	(d) interrupt	
Q5	A group interview is one in	which the interviewer(s) atte	empt to distinguish the f	rom the followers.	
	(a) bosses	(b) chiefs	(c) heads	(d) leaders	
Q6	When a panel interview is .	, the candidate is intervi	ewed by several people at the	ne same time.	
	(a) established	(b) held	(c) positioned	(d) thrown	
Q7	The candidate should make	e eye with each membe	er of the panel as s/he answ	ers the panelist's question.	
	(a) arrows	(b) avoidance	(c) contact	(d) sight	
Q8	One technique the applicant should be aware of is the stress interview, which is occasionally used to on those who are unable to deal with adverse situations.				
	those who are unable to de		stress interview, which is oc	casionally used to out	
	those who are unable to de (a) cast		(c) weed	casionally used to out  (d) wrench	
Q9	(a) cast	eal with adverse situations.  (b) toss  nto this kind of interview by a	(c) weed	(d) wrench	
Q9	(a) cast Stress may be introduced i	eal with adverse situations.  (b) toss  nto this kind of interview by a	(c) weed	(d) wrench	
	(a) cast  Stress may be introduced i candidate's responses with (a) queries	eal with adverse situations.  (b) toss  nto this kind of interview by a	(c) weed asking strange questions or (c) silence	(d) wrench by reacting to the (d) snores	

#### **Job Promotion**

Q1	Employees with ambition a	re often eager to into m	anagement.	
	(a) climb	(b) level up	(c) move	(d) raise
Q2	is the ability to make o	lecisions that will affect the o	company's future in a non-er	notional way.
	(a) Magnitude	(b) Majority	(c) Maturity	(d) Modesty
Q3	Such employees will have to decisions on these rel	formed friendships in the cor ationships.	npany, and co-workers will b	be expecting them to make
	(a) affected	(b) based	(c) centered	(d) controlled
Q4	An employee's ability to confor it.	me up with ideas is a be	enefit to a company, and the	employee will be noticed
	(a) sound	(b) stable	(c) strict	(d) subtle
Q5	•	e needs to get done each da plan thought out ahead o	·	t the end of the previous
	(a) drawn	(b) form	(c) game	(d) morning
Q6	Promotions go to the emplorecommendation, those he	oyees who are the most help lpful employees will	to their bosses; when the b	oss is asked for a
	(a) come to mind	(b) know their place	(c) step right up	(d) wait it out
Q7	Management hopefuls show position.	uld watch what their boss do	es and gain some into	the responsibilities of the
	(a) foresight	(b) hindsight	(c) insight	(d) oversight
Q8	The proverb "familiarity	contempt" is quite applicat	ole to working in a position o	f authority.
	(a) breeds	(b) exceeds	(c) needs	(d) precedes
Q9	A manager cannot make cl	ose friends at the office; s/he	e should make instead.	
	(a) acquaintances	(b) allies	(c) employees	(d) enemies
Q10	Good managers know how	to remain friendly but		
	(a) impersonal	(b) standoffish	(c) stern	(d) stolid

### Managerial Decisions

Q1		Economics at SUNY, explain ourses of action or options in	•	_
	(a) alternate	(b) alternative	(c) opposing	(d) opposite
Q2	is the process by which	ch a desired outcome is achie	eved through the most efficie	ent course of action.
	(a) Operations	(b) Opportunism	(c) Optimism	(d) Optimization
Q3	In consumption, a consume her with the greatest level of	er with a amount of inco	ome purchases the mix of go	ods that provides him or
	(a) given	(b) limited	(c) predetermined	(d) standard
Q4	Often managerial decisions	s have to be made subject to	some	
	(a) considerations	(b) constraints	(c) constrictions	(d) contradictions
Q5	For instance, a manager th off workers.	at is trying to cut his labor co	osts may be under a union	limiting his ability to lay
	(a) contract	(b) house	(c) strike	(d) negotiation
Q6	A farmer who wants to take advantage of good market conditions and increase the size of his is limite by the amount of land that he has available.			
	(a) crop	(b) cultivar	(c) field	(d) produce
Q7	•	ot made in a: economic		
	(a) committee	(b) hermitage	(c) rush	(d) vacuum
Q8		problems may appear, often at is why managerial econom		be fitted into
	(a) applied microeconomics (c) theoretical microeconom		<ul><li>(b) objective microeconomic</li><li>(d) virtual microeconomics</li></ul>	cs
Q9	The manager's internal environments	rironment is made up of thos	e factors over which he has	at least some of
	(a) angle	(b) degree	(c) measurement	(d) power
Q10		managers, as managers are economic measures such as	_	the state of the economy
	(a) related	(b) relegated	(c) relevant	(d) requisite

### Marketing Strategies

Q1	The first step most manage	ers to grow their busines	ss is to increase the number	of customers.
	(a) climb	(b) do	(c) take	(d) plant
Q2	Losses are usually suffered	d if inexperienced sales staff	are given the task of a	marketing scheme.
	(a) engineering	(b) exaggerating	(c) implementing	(d) tooling
Q3	Fundamental marketing str	ategy is to create prospectiv	e customers who are ready,	and able to buy.
	(a) flocking	(b) steady	(c) wealthy	(d) willing
Q4	The primary goal of a such	a strategy is to present sale	s staff with prospects to	. into paying customers.
	(a) connect	(b) connive	(c) convert	(d) convey
Q5	One thing that managers ca	an do to increase their busin	ess is to reward existing cus	stomers for new ones.
	(a) referring	(b) renewing	(c) replying	(d) returning
Q6	Established customers are they are all too often taken	seldom asked whether they for	are interested in more or ne	ew products or services;
	(a) gifts	(b) granite	(c) given	(d) granted
Q7	It can be the of a businessolicited to buy more.	ness to expect regular custo	mers to purchase standard	quantities without being
	(a) undersizing	(b) undoing	(c) unravelling	(d) untying
Q8	Sharing news, information	and offers with customers in	creases their of repurcl	nase.
	(a) affiliation	(b) frequency	(c) notification	(d) number
Q9	Customers should be offered	ed more value through comp	elementary products and ser	vices at the of sale.
	(a) area	(b) bill	(c) counter	(d) point
Q10	business is gained by	the company that gives the	customer what s/he wants.	
	(a) Reform	(b) Regard	(c) Repeat	(d) Replacement

#### Micromanagement

Q1		f Boosting Your Career, war ontrols and manipulates you	·	rill report to a
	(a) obscenely	(b) obsessively	(c) obviously	(d) overtly
Q2	Harry Chambers explains t	hat micromanagers always h	nave their up, trying to o	detect violations.
	(a) antennae	(b) dander	(c) hackles	(d) temper
Q3	If you get frustrated and tell team player.	I the boss to back, you	get accused of having a bac	I attitude and not being a
	(a) away	(b) down	(c) off	(d) up
Q4	It feels as if you are control	led like a robot and eve	ery step of the way.	
	(a) control-guessed	(b) counter-guessed	(c) double-guessed	(d) second-guessed
Q5	Everything needs to get ap	proved beforehand and	. afterwards.	
	(a) control-checked	(b) counter-checked	(c) double-checked	(d) second-checked
Q6	It is important to understan	d what motivates a microma	nager to command and cont	rol, even if it is
	(a) unacknowledged	(b) unknowingly	(c) unknowledgeably	(d) unknown
Q7	Most micromanagers tend be done without their const	to have a controlling tendendant	cy and simply don't believe t	hat outstanding work will
	(a) intercession	(b) intermittance	(c) interpretation	(d) intervention
Q8	skills and effective cor	mmunication are the keys to	successfully managing your	micromanager.
	(a) Coping	(b) Forming	(c) Lasting	(d) Speaking
Q9	One of the best lines of det that you have done.	ence is your diligence in cla	rifying expectations and kee	ping a(n) of everything
	(a) grocery list	(b) open book	(c) paper trail	(d) road map
Q10	Micromanagers need to lead but leaders your opinion	arn how to transform themse on.	lves into leaders; micromana	agers just twist your arm,
	(a) claim	(b) clinch	(c) seize	(d) sway

#### Natural Gas Resources

Q1	Alan Greenspan (June 200 gas have increased sharply	<ul><li>3) states that in recent mont</li><li>/.</li></ul>	hs, in response to very	supplies, prices of natural
	(a) bound	(b) brief	(c) tense	(d) tight
Q2		currently at very low levels reability of increased gas well		
	(a) an acknowledging	(b) an appearing	(c) an occurring	(d) a seeming
Q3		of imported natural gas, has import liquefied natural gas		
	(a) fat chance	(b) little room	(c) short shrift	(d) small space
Q4		ports to a modest gap b marked rise in natural gas pr		mand and production is
	(a) close	(b) knit	(c) stop	(d) thin
Q5	•	s, after wide related to the narkets for natural gas exist,		
	(a) gyrations	(b) peregrinations	(c) undulations	(d) vacillations
Q6	Today's natural gas market	(b) peregrinations  ts have been a long time in our of relative abundance and long time in the control of the c	coming, and futures prices s	` '
Q6	Today's natural gas market	ts have been a long time in o	coming, and futures prices s	` '
Q6 Q7	Today's natural gas market to return to earlier periods (a) able	ts have been a long time in o	coming, and futures prices so ow prices any time soon. (c) due	uggest that we are not
	Today's natural gas market to return to earlier periods (a) able It was little more than a hal	ts have been a long time in or of relative abundance and lo (b) apt	coming, and futures prices so ow prices any time soon. (c) due	uggest that we are not
	Today's natural gas market to return to earlier periods (a) able It was little more than a hal gas. (a) bemoaned	ts have been a long time in coof relative abundance and look (b) apt f-century ago that drillers se	coming, and futures prices so ow prices any time soon.  (c) due  eking valuable crude oil  (c) derided	uggest that we are not  (d) like  the discovery of natural
Q7	Today's natural gas market to return to earlier periods (a) able It was little more than a hal gas. (a) bemoaned	ts have been a long time in coof relative abundance and look (b) apt f-century ago that drillers see  (b) complained	coming, and futures prices so ow prices any time soon.  (c) due  eking valuable crude oil  (c) derided	uggest that we are not  (d) like  the discovery of natural
Q7	Today's natural gas market to return to earlier periods  (a) able  It was little more than a hal gas.  (a) bemoaned  Given the lack of adequate  (a) capped  Natural gas consumption b	ts have been a long time in coof relative abundance and lot (b) apt f-century ago that drillers se  (b) complained transportation, wells had to	coming, and futures prices so ow prices any time soon.  (c) due eking valuable crude oil  (c) derided be or the gas flared.  (c) sealed urths of that of oil, but its cor	uggest that we are not  (d) like  the discovery of natural  (d) mourned  (d) topped
Q7 Q8	Today's natural gas market to return to earlier periods  (a) able  It was little more than a hal gas.  (a) bemoaned  Given the lack of adequate  (a) capped  Natural gas consumption b	ts have been a long time in coof relative abundance and lot (b) apt f-century ago that drillers se  (b) complained  transportation, wells had to  (b) lidded  y 1970 had risen to three-for	coming, and futures prices so ow prices any time soon.  (c) due eking valuable crude oil  (c) derided be or the gas flared.  (c) sealed urths of that of oil, but its cor	uggest that we are not  (d) like  the discovery of natural  (d) mourned  (d) topped
Q7 Q8	Today's natural gas market to return to earlier periods  (a) able  It was little more than a hal gas.  (a) bemoaned  Given the lack of adequate  (a) capped  Natural gas consumption b following decade because of the excursions  Increased marginal supplies	ts have been a long time in coof relative abundance and lot (b) apt  f-century ago that drillers see  (b) complained  transportation, wells had to  (b) lidded  y 1970 had risen to three-for of competitive from coaf	coming, and futures prices so ow prices any time soon.  (c) due eking valuable crude oil  (c) derided be or the gas flared.  (c) sealed urths of that of oil, but its cor Il and nuclear power.  (c) incursions o notably the levels and	uggest that we are not  (d) like  the discovery of natural  (d) mourned  (d) topped  sumption lagged in the  (d) inertia

### Operations Management

Q1	Some claim that management should exist only to support employees' efforts to be fully productive member of the organization — therefore, any form of control is completely to management and employees, say Carter McNamara of Authenticity Consulting, LLC.				
	(a) conducive	(b) congenial	(c) copacetic	(d) counterproductive	
Q2	The phrase "management coercive andhanded.	control" itself can have a neç	gative connotation, e.g. it car	n sound dominating,	
	(a) double	(b) heavy	(c) rough	(d) under	
Q3	Organizations often use	documents to ensure com	plete and consistent information	ation is gathered.	
	(a) photocopied	(b) prefabricated	(c) standardized	(d) stored	
Q4	Documents include titles ar	nd dates to detect different	of the document.		
	(a) copies	(b) signatories	(c) sources	(d) versions	
Q5	Organizations typically requetc, to what's being do	uire a wide range of reports, one, by when and how.	e.g. financial reports, status	reports, project reports,	
	(a) administer	(b) archive	(c) mandate	(d) monitor	
Q6	•	nistrative controls through unare, human resource informa		·	
	(a) categorized	(b) evolved	(c) instituted	(d) revolutionized	
Q7	Delegation is an approach	to getting things done in	. with other employees.		
	(a) concordance	(b) conjunction	(c) preparation	(d) proposition	
Q8		les assigning responsibility to the resources to do the task			
	(a) off	(b) on	(c) out	(d) over	
Q9	Typically, the person assign	ning the task shares wit	th the employee for ensuring	the task is completed.	
	(a) accountability	(b) advisability	(c) compensation	(d) satisfaction	
Q10	is carefully collecting a	and analyzing information in	order to make managerial d	ecisions.	
	(a) Estimation	(b) Evaluation	(c) Reconnaissance	(d) Restitution	

### Products Liability Law

Q1 Products liability refers to the liability of any or all parties along the of manufacture of any product.				ture of any product for
	(a) chain	(b) creek	(c) links	(d) way
Q2	This includes the manufact owner.	urer of parts, the assen	nbling manufacturer, the who	olesaler, and the retail store
	(a) commercial	(b) complete	(c) component	(d) composite
Q3	-	efects that cause harm to a detc., are the subjects of pro-	·	someone to whom the
	(a) ingrained	(b) inherent	(c) instinctive	(d) internal
Q4	_	ly thought of as tangible pers , naturals (pets), real estate		-
	(a) spread	(b) strengthened	(c) stretched	(d) swelled
Q5	Many states have com	nprehensive products liability	statutes.	
	(a) contracted	(b) enacted	(c) exacted	(d) protracted
Q6	While the product might defect.	its purpose well, it can be	unreasonably dangerous to	use due to a design
	(a) serve	(b) state	(c) suite	(d) supply
Q7		cturing defects occur during same type are in this	•	on of the item; only a few
	(a) blemished	(b) disfigured	(c) flawed	(d) mutilated
Q8	Defects in marketing deal v product.	vith improper instructions an	d failures to warn consumer	s of dangers in the
	(a) latent	(b) later	(c) unlabeled	(d) unlisted
Q9	Translated to products liabi	lity terms, a defendant is	when it is shown that the	product is defective.
	(a) alleged	(b) guilty	(c) illegal	(d) liable
Q10	When a person fails to execure circumstances, that person	rcise the care that a reasonal is open to prosecution.	able, person would exer	rcise under the same
	(a) fastidious	(b) frugal	(c) prudent	(d) prudish

# SKUs and Pricing

Q1	·	t's stock-keeping Units (SKL el, etc, and the product nam	J), the combination of the.	ne specific quality, price,
	(a) deviant	(b) discreet	(c) peculiar	(d) unique
Q2	SKUs are what manufactur advertised.	ers produce, what retailers s	sell, and what consumers bu	y; are what are
	(a) brands	(b) images	(c) items	(d) wares
Q3	A large of SKUs for co	onsumer products has led to	myriad choices for custome	rs.
	(a) prepackaging	(b) preponderance	(c) proliferation	(d) proportion
Q4	This has led to complicated margins.	I supply and demand logistic	es, of brand loyalty and	more pressure on profit
	(a) eradication	(b) erasure	(c) erosion	(d) eruption
Q5	Buyers have become much	more in recent years,	forcing retailers to respond r	more quickly and efficiently.
	(a) decrying	(b) demanding	(c) dismaying	(d) distracting
Q6	Many stores use a psychological \$19.95.	ogical pricing strategy called	odd pricing, prices end	d in odd numbers, such as
	(a) whenever	(b) whereby	(c) while	(d) whither
Q7	Presumably, customers see	e odd prices as being b	elow even prices, and conse	equently a bargain.
	(a) seriously	(b) slimly	(c) substantially	(d) surprisingly
Q8	On the other hand, luxury by \$10.00 or \$50.00.	ooutiques, to project a i	mage for their products, use	even pricing such as
	(a) preponderant	(b) prepossessive	(c) prestigious	(d) prodigious
Q9	Multiple unit pricing is a stra	ategy in which the customer	perceives buying as in	volving more savings.
	(a) frequent	(b) quantity	(c) repetitive	(d) wholesale
Q10	Multiple unit pricing is usua consumption.	Ily effective in increasing	sales of a product, but it n	nay not increase the rate of
	(a) customer	(b) immediate	(c) overall	(d) retail

### Starting a Business

Q1	When deciding on which fo necessary to handle re	rm of business will best servegulations and formalities.	e your purposes, you should	d take into account the time
	(a) commitment	(b) conditions	(c) constraints	(d) coordination
Q2	-	e of the first concerns for any family or your bank, you will		you have the personal
	(a) talk to	(b) tap into	(c) touch upon	(d) trade with
Q3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	pe of business you are startitract them should also be	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
	(a) considered	(b) factored	(c) included	(d) involved
Q4	The potential for liability fro	m customer relationships or	interaction heavily on y	our liability risk.
	(a) impacts	(b) incurs	(c) intrudes	(d) involves
Q5	For example, someone with a business that sells goods via the Internet or through mail order is less likely to lawsuits than someone who owns physical store locations, where customer foot traffic (and potential injuries) could result.			
	(a) garner	(b) garnish	(c) incite	(d) inculcate
Q6	It will also be assumed that assets, making them greate	a professional business sucer targets in a society.	ch as a law firm or accountin	g practice will have greater
	(a) illicit	(b) legalistic	(c) legislative	(d) litigious
Q7	•	had previous business succ o want to protect those asse	_	ets from a previous
	(a) closely	(b) narrowly	(c) severely	(d) strictly
Q8	Apathy can come back to	a successful entreprene	ur; plan ahead.	
	(a) haunt	(b) hound	(c) hunt	(d) hype
Q9		an attorney and an accounta you see it going in five or to		the business that you are
	(a) hole up	(b) hunker down	(c) set up	(d) sit down
Q10	all the bases, including your decision.	g liabilities, taxes, employee	benefits and the need for in	vestors, before making
	(a) Cover	(b) Lay	(c) Run	(d) Spike

#### The Law of Contracts

Q1	Q1 In the nineteenth century, also known as the classical age of English contract law and the of laissez economic theory, common law rejected the moral theory of Lord Mansfield, which held that promises are moral obligation.				
	(a) eloquence	(b) epitome	(c) heyday	(d) highlight	
Q2	Contracts are promises that	t the law will			
	(a) enact	(b) enforce	(c) enhance	(d) espouse	
Q3	The law provides remedies	if a promise is and rece	ognizes the performance of	a promise as a duty.	
	(a) bent	(b) bestowed	(c) betrayed	(d) breached	
Q4	Contracts when a duty parties.	does or may come into exis	stence, because of a promis	e made by one of the	
	(a) activate	(b) appear	(c) apply	(d) arise	
Q5	The Law of Contracts deals	s with self duties, that is	s, agreements voluntarily cor	ncluded between parties.	
	(a) delineated	(b) designated	(c) implanted	(d) imposed	
Q6	To be legally as a con	tract, a promise must be exc	changed for adequate consid	deration.	
	(a) based	(b) biased	(c) binding	(d) bound	
Q7	Adequate consideration is a promise/contract.	a benefit which a party recei	ves which reasonably and fa	airly them to make the	
	(a) conduces	(b) educes	(c) induces	(d) seduces	
Q8	Promises that are purely are not considered enforceable because the personal satisfaction the grantor of the promise may receive from the act is normally not considered adequate consideration.				
	(a) gifts	(b) givens	(c) gratuities	(d) gratuitous	
Q9	•	ot considered contracts may surances of the other party.	y, in limited circumstances, b	e enforced if one party has	
	(a) deference	(b) detraction	(c) detriment	(d) distress	
Q10		ually broadly classified eithe h contracts, property ar		ations or as part of the	
	(a) circumscribes	(b) delineates	(c) encompasses	(d) subtends	

#### Tort Law

Q1	Torts are civil wrongs recognized by law as for a lawsuit.				
	(a) appropriate	(b) evidence	(c) foundation	(d) grounds	
Q2	These wrongs result in har	m constituting the basis for a	claim by the party.		
	(a) impaired	(b) impeded	(c) inflicted	(d) injured	
Q3		rimes punishable with imprisend deter others from commit	•	tort law is to provide	
	(a) relief	(b) reprisal	(c) revenge	(d) review	
Q4	The plaintiff may sue for	to prevent the continuatio	n of the tortious conduct or	for monetary damages.	
	(a) an injunction	(b) a judgement	(c) a justice	(d) a rejoinder	
Q5	There are numerous specific of emotional distress.	ic torts, including trespass, a	assault, battery, products lial	oility, and intentional	
	(a) imposition	(b) infliction	(c) insertion	(d) insistence	
Q6	Torts fall into three general categories: intentional torts (e.g., intentionally hitting a person); torts (e.g. causing an accident by failing to obey traffic rules); and strict liability torts (e.g. liability for making and selling defective products).				
	(a) neglectful	(b) negligent	(c) negligible	(d) negotiable	
Q7	Damages, in a legal sense, right.	is the sum of money the lav	v imposes for a of some	e duty or violation of some	
	(a) breach	(b) broach	(c) shift	(d) shirk	
Q8	damages, as the name	e suggests, are intended to i	redress the loss or injury.		
	(a) Compensatory	(b) Complementary	(c) Retaliatory	(d) Retributional	
Q9	damages are awarded	to punish a wrongdoer.			
	(a) Penalty	(b) Prohibitive	(c) Provoked	(d) Punitive	
Q10		erms placed in front of the w	-		
	(a) minimal	(b) muted	(c) nominal	(d) token	

# Transfer Pricing

Q1	·	tional organisation in one co her country, the price charge	· · ·	· •
	(a) gives	(b) relocates	(c) sells	(d) ships
Q2	_	dmann, this may be a purely s carried out, or to added va		s that it may be unrelated to
	(a) ambiguated	(b) ambiguous	(c) arbitrated	(d) arbitrary
Q3	In other words, it is possible pricing.	e for a multinational compan	y to minimise its for cor	poration tax by transfer
	(a) culpability	(b) eligibility	(c) liability	(d) opportunity
Q4	This is done without any ch	ange to procedures, operati	ons or added value; it is don	e by merely changing book
	(a) accounts	(b) documents	(c) entries	(d) values
Q5	This tax is legal until g	overnments legislate to prev	vent this practice.	
	(a) adjustment	(b) avoidance	(c) emancipation	(d) evasion
Q6	If a multinational has increa changed, must make up thi	sed its profits by this methors elsewhere.	d, then the government, who	ose expenses have not
	(a) debt	(b) defect	(c) shortfall	(d) windfall
Q7	• •	e government can spend the ther words, the multinational at from its taxpayers.		
	(a) detail	(b) effect	(c) fact	(d) result
Q8	This is a matter far fro prices in open competition	m earning reasonable profits with other corporations.	s on needed quality goods a	nd services at reasonable
	(a) away	(b) cry	(c) enough	(d) removed
Q9	It seems that at times some	top US companies pay no f	federal income tax at all or o	btain an overall
	(a) benefit	(b) debit	(c) rebate	(d) return
Q10	Multinationals need to be macting for or against the nat	nade accountable to elected ional	representatives of the people	e, for their policies and for
	(a) betterment	(b) government	(c) interest	(d) legislation

# Airport Terminology

Q1	Most people don't like	seats on airplanes. They us	sually prefer window seats.	
	(a) terminal	(b) aisle	(c) isle	(d) corridor
Q2	Cindy was so frustrated with	th the because her suito	cases were lost.	
	(a) baggage claim area	(b) seating	(c) lavatory	(d) cockpit
Q3	Flight attendants must see	everyone's before they	are allowed to get onto the	plane.
	(a) life jacket	(b) metal detector	(c) boarding pass	(d) oxygen mask
Q4	With most airlines, passen	gers are allowed to bring one	e piece of luggage with	them.
	(a) carry-on	(b) carry	(c) boarding	(d) designer
Q5	Pilots and co-pilots usually	sit and control the area	a of an airplane.	
	(a) window	(b) nose	(c) cockpit	(d) back
Q6	Right before take-off, the where all emergency exits	instructed the passenger are located.	rs on what to do in case of a	n emergency as well as
	(a) flight attendant	(b) waitress	(c) passenger	(d) baggage handler
Q7	Ben had to run for five min	utes, after his plane landed,	because his connecting fligh	nt's was so far away.
	(a) runway	(b) cockpit	(c) tray table	(d) gate
Q8	Bette quickly looked around	d for the on the plane b	ecause her little girl wasn't fo	eeling well.
	(a) lavatory	(b) cockpit	(c) window	(d) terminal
Q9	Sandra had to go through the hairpins in her hair.	he airport's in the secu	rity area three times because	e she had so many metal
	(a) boarding pass	(b) baggage claim area	(c) metal detector	(d) lavatory
Q10	Jack put his carry-on bagg	age under his seat because	the was full.	
	(a) shelf (c) seat		<ul><li>(b) cupboard</li><li>(d) overhead compartment</li></ul>	

# Bank Terminology (1)

Q1	Mandy wants to buy b	ecause she doesn't want to	carry cash when she goes to	o Europe.
	(a) a line of credit	(b) traveler's checks	(c) a roll of quarters	(d) a pen
Q2	Christina wants to her	check because she needs t	he money right away.	
	(a) rent	(b) buy	(c) cash	(d) exchange
Q3	Robert a check this pa	ast week. Now, he must pay	two NSF charges because of	of it.
	(a) hopped	(b) skipped	(c) bounced	(d) threw
Q4	charges are high and	cause a lot of problems for p	people who bounce checks.	
	(a) NSF (non-sufficient fund (c) CAN (check not accepta	·	(b) NEF (not-enough funds (d) CP (check problem)	)
Q5	Raymond wants to his upcoming payment.	account balance because h	ne is afraid that there isn't en	ough money to cover an
	(a) check	(b) withdraw	(c) exchange	(d) open
Q6	Every two weeks, Sandy's Fridays.	salary is directly into he	er bank account. It usually go	oes in before midnight on
	(a) filled	(b) deposited	(c) exchanged	(d) opened
Q7	Laurie has a lot of foreign of	currency that she wants to	into local currency.	
	(a) open	(b) exchange	(c) fill	(d) review
Q8	Rose went into the bank to	day to a new checking	account.	
	(a) exchange	(b) withdraw	(c) open	(d) fill
Q9	·	out withdrawal slips in o and can withdraw the funds		their accounts. Nowadays,
	(a) opened	(b) exchanged	(c) reviewed	(d) filled
Q10	Whenever customers open	a new checking account, th	e bank allows them to p	personalized checks.
	(a) rent	(b) take out	(c) borrow	(d) order

# Bank Terminology (2)

Q1	Ben and Jen need money to redecorate their home. So, they asked a loan officer if they qualify for a instead of a second-mortgage on their house.				
	(a) deposit slip	(b) line of credit	(c) debit card	(d) bill	
Q2	Nowadays, bank customers they can pay them	s have more options. For exa	ample, they can pay their bil	ls over the telephone or	
	<ul><li>(a) online</li><li>(c) with a safety deposit bo</li></ul>	x	<ul><li>(b) over the phone</li><li>(d) with a bank teller</li></ul>		
Q3	Some people rent a in	order to keep important pap	pers and items safe.		
	(a) deposit slip	(b) safety deposit box	(c) debit card	(d) bank statement	
Q4	Almost all customers have also use their cards to pure	a card so they don't ha	ve to go into the bank to with	ndraw money. They can	
	(a) export	(b) debit	(c) withdrawal	(d) loan	
Q5	Laurie has two accounts. Sthe phone.	he can funds from her	checking account into her sa	avings account right over	
	(a) loan	(b) order	(c) transfer	(d) rent	
Q6	Every month, Kevin his bank statement in order to balance his checkbook.				
	Evory month, novimilari	5 bank statement in order to			
	(a) fills out	(b) exchanges	(c) withdraws	(d) reviews	
Q7	(a) fills out		(c) withdraws	· ,	
	(a) fills out  Mary has an appointment v	(b) exchanges	(c) withdraws	` ,	
	(a) fills out  Mary has an appointment with the purchase.  (a) teller	(b) exchanges vith a loan because she	(c) withdraws wants to buy a new car and (c) taker	d needs \$3000 to complete  (d) officer	
Q7	(a) fills out  Mary has an appointment with the purchase.  (a) teller	(b) exchanges  vith a loan because she  (b) secretary	(c) withdraws wants to buy a new car and (c) taker	d needs \$3000 to complete  (d) officer	
Q7	(a) fills out  Mary has an appointment with the purchase.  (a) teller  Karen learned how to	(b) exchanges  with a loan because she  (b) secretary  her checkbook at an early a	(c) withdraws wants to buy a new car and (c) taker ge. Her father thought it was (c) exchange	d needs \$3000 to complete  (d) officer s important. (d) withdraw	
Q7 Q8	(a) fills out  Mary has an appointment with the purchase.  (a) teller  Karen learned how to	(b) exchanges  vith a loan because she  (b) secretary  her checkbook at an early a  (b) pay-off	(c) withdraws wants to buy a new car and (c) taker ge. Her father thought it was (c) exchange	d needs \$3000 to complete  (d) officer s important. (d) withdraw	
Q7 Q8	(a) fills out  Mary has an appointment of the purchase.  (a) teller  Karen learned how to	(b) exchanges  vith a loan because she  (b) secretary  her checkbook at an early a  (b) pay-off  approved for a because	(c) withdraws  wants to buy a new car and (c) taker  ge. Her father thought it was (c) exchange they want to buy a house to (c) mortgage	d needs \$3000 to complete  (d) officer s important. (d) withdraw his year. (d) savings account	

#### Common Phrases and Respones (1)

Q1	That looks heavy. Can I give you a hand with that?			
	(a) Normally, I don't like that kind of thing.	(b) Sure, that would be great.		
0.0	(c) My hands are wet.	(d) I don't like to hold hands.		
Q2	Are you going to call in sick tomorrow?			
	<ul><li>(a) I get a coffee break at ten in the morning.</li><li>(c) I think so. I don't feel well.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) My wife isn't feeling well.</li><li>(d) It's my turn to go first.</li></ul>		
Q3	Do you think we should put the meeting off until tomorr	ow?		
	<ul><li>(a) It was nice meeting you.</li><li>(c) I know, he normally calls by now.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) She doesn't like me very much.</li><li>(d) Yes, tomorrow's fine with me.</li></ul>		
Q4	Kristine's working a lot. Are you tied up this week?			
	<ul><li>(a) I look forward to it.</li><li>(c) Yes, I'm really busy.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I believe you.</li><li>(d) I'm really tired.</li></ul>		
Q5	This training session is difficult. I had a really hard time reading that training manual			
	<ul><li>(a) Her speech was really well done.</li><li>(c) I'm going to write it down again for you.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I am going to the meeting soon.</li><li>(d) Me too. It was very intensive.</li></ul>		
Q6	What's on your agenda for the holidays?			
	<ul><li>(a) Possibly. I'll eat out tonight.</li><li>(c) We'll discuss that during the meeting tomorrow.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I need a coffee break.</li><li>(d) I think we're going to visit my parents in Vermont for Christmas.</li></ul>		
Q7	Carrie pointed out that you're having some problems adjusting to your new job			
	<ul><li>(a) Sure, if possible.</li><li>(c) I liked my old job a lot.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I like Carrie.</li><li>(d) I hope so.</li></ul>		
Q8	Are you fed up with your job?			
	<ul><li>(a) Actually, I ate really well yesterday.</li><li>(c) I liked the speaker today.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Somewhat, but I can't quit right now.</li><li>(d) I fed the dog this morning.</li></ul>		
Q9	What are your plans for the weekend?			
	<ul><li>(a) We're going skiing in Montana.</li><li>(c) Cold weather is hard to deal with sometimes.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I like ice fishing.</li><li>(d) I don't have a schedule printed out yet.</li></ul>		
Q10	When did you settle on a name for the baby?			
	<ul><li>(a) We haven't talked about the upcoming deal yet.</li><li>(c) We should go out tonight.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Last week. We decided on Liam for a boy.</li><li>(d) That sounds great.</li></ul>		

#### Common Phrases and Respones (2)

Q1	Do you want to hang out tonight?	
	(a) I need a vacation.	(b) I think we should hang it up to dry.
	(c) Sure, let's watch movies together.	(d) My hands are full right now.
Q2	I have to check. Can you hold a moment?	
	<ul><li>(a) Yes, I'll hold.</li><li>(c) I have to hold onto my puppy or she'll run away.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Don't let go of me.</li><li>(d) Surely, I'll take that.</li></ul>
Q3	Can you expand on that?	
	<ul><li>(a) Yes, I need more room.</li><li>(c) I hope so.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Yes, I feel we should focus on globalization more.</li><li>(d) I'd appreciate that.</li></ul>
Q4	Are Cindy and Max breaking up?	
	<ul><li>(a) They had a break-in last week.</li><li>(c) Yes, they're getting married.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Yes, they're so cute together.</li><li>(d) Yes, unfortunately, they can't fix their problems.</li></ul>
Q5	When did you come across that project	
	<ul><li>(a) It was very difficult to read that training manual.</li><li>(c) I drove across a beautiful bridge yesterday.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Last week when I was reading the bulletin board.</li><li>(d) I went to the barbeque yesterday.</li></ul>
Q6	Who will give the bride away at her wedding?	
	<ul><li>(a) I'm going to give them new, designer towels.</li><li>(c) Her father, of course.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Her fiance, of course.</li><li>(d) She's going to wear white.</li></ul>
Q7	Don't worry about it. You can count on me	
	<ul><li>(a) Math is my favorite subject.</li><li>(c) I don't want to do inventory this week.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I'd appreciate that, thanks.</li><li>(d) I hate using cash registers.</li></ul>
Q8	Did he go against his father's wishes?	
	<ul><li>(a) Yes, he decided to buy the house anyway.</li><li>(c) Sure, go ahead.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Yes, his parents are very happy.</li><li>(d) I'd like that a lot.</li></ul>
Q9	How did you manage to come by this great job?	
	<ul><li>(a) You should come by after work.</li><li>(c) I'm ready for a change.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) It's possible that I left it at work.</li><li>(d) I answered an advertisement in the paper.</li></ul>
Q10	Did you have some friends over last night?	
	<ul><li>(a) Yes, I'd like that.</li><li>(c) Yes, Ron and Sue stopped by.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Maybe, if possible.</li><li>(d) Yes, Ron and Sue are coming over at 6 pm.</li></ul>

#### Common Phrases and Respones (3)

Q1	I picked up the basket and it came apart in my hands			
	<ul><li>(a) I love that craft store.</li><li>(c) You should give it to Haley for Christmas.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) If you have your receipt, you can return it.</li><li>(d) You should buy it. It's in great shape.</li></ul>		
Q2	Randy's mother is amazing. She's 93 years old and still	fends for herself		
	<ul><li>(a) I know. She's very healthy.</li><li>(c) I know. She lives with her son and he takes care of her every need.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I know. They're going to put her in a nursing home.</li><li>(d) I know. She's confined to her bed.</li></ul>		
Q3	When did Microsoft come out with a new version of that	software?		
	<ul><li>(a) Yes, I like it a lot.</li><li>(c) They developed the new product.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Last week. Isn't it great?</li><li>(d) Microsoft creates software products.</li></ul>		
Q4	If my knee starts acting up, I'll have to miss the maratho	on tomorrow		
	<ul><li>(a) I know. She'll have to stop acting up or she'll get in trouble.</li><li>(c) I know. I'm going to see my doctor today.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Yes, I feel really good and strong right now.</li><li>(d) You should see your doctor today to make sure you're OK for the race.</li></ul>		
Q5	Do you think the thunder storm will blow over soon?			
	<ul><li>(a) I know. The weather is great.</li><li>(c) Sure, we can.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I hope so.</li><li>(d) Yes, the explosion was very scary.</li></ul>		
Q6	What are you doing to build up your endurance for the u	upcoming marathon?		
	<ul><li>(a) I'm building a new house this year.</li><li>(c) I'm jogging and doing other physical exercises every day.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) They just finished building the cabin.</li><li>(d) I don't need endurance to run marathons.</li></ul>		
Q7	How does one o'clock sound?			
	<ul><li>(a) Yes, thank you.</li><li>(c) Great. I'll see you at three o'clock.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) Surely you don't mean that?</li><li>(d) Sounds good. I'll meet you there.</li></ul>		
Q8	I haven't seen you for a long time. Let's get together and	d catch up		
	<ul><li>(a) I caught a cold last week too.</li><li>(c) I'd love to! I want to know everything.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I really like your new boss.</li><li>(d) It's nice to meet you.</li></ul>		
Q9	Let's sit down and hash out an agreement tomorrow			
	<ul><li>(a) Sure, let's meet at 10 am.</li><li>(c) I don't need a chair, thanks.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) No, I don't like hash browns.</li><li>(d) Oh, they're great.</li></ul>		
Q10	I can't stand her!			
	<ul><li>(a) I'd like a chair too, please.</li><li>(c) My legs are weak.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(b) I don't like her either.</li><li>(d) That's great! I knew you'd like her a lot.</li></ul>		

# Confusing Words Test (1)

Q1	How much of an did World War II have on Europe?			
	(a) affect	(b) effect	(c) effects	(d) affects
Q2	The World War was devas	tating many countries.		
	(a) fore	(b) for	(c) four	(d) floor
Q3	Lynn and Mike were ecstat	ic about the of their firs	t child this year.	
	(a) birth	(b) berth	(c) birch	(d) births
Q4	that, they were also ha	appy about the purchase of t	their new home.	
	(a) Beside	(b) Among	(c) Besides	(d) Between
Q5	The weather on the coast i	s really wet and cloudy — it	rains	
	(a) allot	(b) a lot	(c) lot	(d) allotment
Q6	The point is that you'll	have to seek counsel about	the crisis you're facing.	
	(a) principal	(b) principle	(c) principals	(d) principles
Q7	After a year of continual tur	rmoil, Kevin decided to move	e to a place with politica	ıl upheaval.
	(a) fewer	(b) less	(c) lesser	(d) few
Q8	The army was led by a fam	nous General was know	n for his tactical and strateg	ic raids.
	(a) whose	(b) who's	(c) that	(d) who
Q9	There are many and u	unfortunate people in every o	country around the world.	
	(a) pour	(b) pore	(c) poor	(d) poured
Q10	Some charity groups are w	orking to lower the of p	oor people around the world	
	(a) numbers	(b) herds	(c) flocks	(d) number

# Confusing Words Test (2)

Q1	Kevin's dream of creating a	a perfect world is only an	because there is no such t	hing as a perfect world.	
	(a) allusion	(b) illusion	(c) allusions	(d) illusions	
Q2	I think Kevin's heart is in th	e right place because we sh	ould always strive for world .		
	(a) pieces	(b) peak	(c) peace	(d) piece	
Q3	On most evenings just before	ore dusk, the farmer loves to	sit on his porch and look ou	t onto the pasture.	
	(a) quite	(b) quit	(c) quits	(d) quiet	
Q4	The farmer often says that	a peaceful, natural life is the	only for him.		
	(a) way	(b) weigh	(c) whey	(d) ways	
Q5	Sometimes, there is a lot o	f animosity between friends.	This will certainly cause tho	se relationships to fail.	
	(a) personnel	(b) personification	(c) personal	(d) personality	
Q6	Tim's grandparents suffered the Great Depression.				
	(a) through	(b) thru	(c) threw	(d) thorough	
Q7	Afterwards, they had to deal with some major and wars as well.				
	(a) miner	(b) minor	(c) mining	(d) miners	
Q8	lifestyle is really hection	c and unhealthy.			
	(a) Their	(b) They're	(c) There	(d) They	
Q9	First Mandy said she wante	ed pieces of candy and	then she asked for three.		
	(a) to	(b) two	(c) too	(d) tow	
Q10	At the of the crime, po	olice officers interviewed eye	witnesses and gathered evid	lence.	
	(a) seen	(b) seem	(c) scene	(d) scenic	

# Confusing Words Test (3)

Q1	Can you imagine what world would be like if there weren't any cars?				
	(a) our	(b) hour	(c) are	(d) hours	
Q2	The fierce wind all nig	ht long it was intolerable!			
	(a) blown	(b) blues	(c) blew	(d) blue	
Q3	Mathematics is about conc	epts and practice and you m	ust the basics if you are	e going to pass your exam.	
	(a) learned	(b) learn	(c) lean	(d) loan	
Q4	I don't care where we go. It	's up to you. I ate			
	(a) all ready	(b) ready	(c) already	(d) readiness	
Q5	George her on her spe	eech and she politely thanke	d him as she walked passed	the crowd of reporters.	
	(a) complemented	(b) compliment	(c) complement	(d) complimented	
Q6	Every night after supper, Lawrence lies down on the sofa with a good book. Lawrence needs a magnifying glass to read because his is so bad.				
	(a) site	(b) sight	(c) soot	(d) sights	
Q7	Thomas really likes the nur competent.	sing home his children chos	e for him because his persor	nal is nice and	
	(a) aids	(b) aid	(c) aide	(d) add	
Q8	Cindy realized the was	s crisp and clean and she br	eathed in deeply to soak in t	he night's natural charm.	
	(a) heir	(b) are	(c) err	(d) air	
Q9	The little girl when her	mother told her she couldn'	t have the toy she saw in the	e department store.	
	(a) bald	(b) balled	(c) bawled	(d) bowled	
Q10	After retirement, the elderly smaller.	couple decided it was time	to their large home and	I move into something	
	(a) cell	(b) sell	(c) seal	(d) seller	

Ron: I agree. We should know more about that.

(c) Technology and modern business

(a) The environment

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Question: What area does Sarah want to include in next year's conference? .......

#### Conversations and Comprehension Test

Q1 Boy: I want to buy a fish. Woman: Do you want a tropical fish or a cold water one? Boy: I want a really colorful fish. Can you show me some of the tropical fish you have? Question: What is the boy looking for? ....... (a) A red and yellow fish (b) A cold water Goldfish (c) A tropical fish Q2 Ray: I need a vacation. Toni: How about Mexico? I heard it's beautiful at this time of year. Ray: Maybe, but I was hoping for somewhere a little cooler. Question: Where does Ray want to go? ....... (a) Mexico because it's beautiful at this time of year (b) A place that has a cooler climate than Mexico (c) The Bahamas Q3 Mary: Did you have fun at the barbeque last night? Linda: Yes, I thought the games were a great touch. Mary: Me too. I especially liked the three-legged race. Question: What did Linda like about the barbeque? ....... (a) The three-legged race (b) The food (c) The games Q4 Michael: My wife and I bought some great house plants yesterday. Maria: Really. Do you have a lot of sunlight in your house? Michael: No, so we bought some plants that have low-light requirements. Question: What kind of plants did Michael buy? ....... (a) Small, house plants (b) Plants that need a lot of sunlight (c) Plants that don't need a lot of sunlight Q5 Frank: I'm going to take my wife to Table Top Mountain this weekend. Mark: That sounds interesting. Is it far? Frank: Not too far. It will be about a three-hour drive from here. Question: How are Frank and his wife traveling to Table Top Mountain? ....... (b) By car (c) By ship (a) By plane Q6 Anne: Do you know the new girl in the mailroom? Richard: No, but I think she's Cathy's friend. Anne: We should ask Cathy to introduce us at lunch. Question: What department is the new girl in? ...... (a) Cathy's department (b) The reception area (c) The mailroom Q7 Ron: Do you think the business conference went well? Sarah: Yes, but next year I think the planners should include more about global technology.

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(b) Technology around the world

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Q8 Harry: What time does your flight leave?

Deb: Our departure is scheduled for 7:45 in the morning. Could you take me to the airport?

Harry: Sure. We'll have to leave the city at about 5 o'clock then.

Deb: Sounds good.

Question: What time does Sue's flight leave? .......

(a) 7:45 am (b) 5 am (c) 7:45 pm

Q9 Axel: Do you know anything about Thai cuisine?

Caroline: Yes, I love Thai food. Why?

Axel: My in-laws are taking my wife and I out to a Thai restaurant tonight. They really like that kind of food.

Question: Who is going for dinner at the Thai restaurant? .......

(a) Axel and his wife (b) Axel, his wife and her parents

(c) Axel, his wife and his parents

Q10 Jane: How many people were at Brad's wedding?

Bruce: Oh, there must have been at least 150 people there. The reception hall was really big and it was nearly full of

guests. We had a great time.

Jane: That's great.

Question: How many people were at Brad's wedding? .......

(a) Much more than 150 people (b) About 150 people

(c) Less than 150 people

#### Phrasal Verbs (A to B)

Q1	Sherri tries to Marcie all the time.			
	(a) act up	(b) act like	(c) seeming like	
Q2	When he tried to balance his checkb	ook, he found that things just didn't		
	(a) add on	(b) add right	(c) add up	
Q3	Ken really likes Kirstie but he's too n	ervous to		
	(a) ask her out	(b) ask her on	(c) ask out	
Q4	Lenny didn't when his superior	reprimanded him.		
	(a) back up	(b) back down	(c) back over	
Q5	Norman is really aggressive and son	netimes he should know when to		
	(a) back up	(b) back off	(c) back over	
Q6	Sandy wants to learn how to drive be spots easily.	ut she must also learn how to so	she can get in and out of parking	
	(a) back up	(b) back behind	(c) back off	
Q7	No one at the office expected him to	lose his temper and the way he	did.	
	(a) blow away	(b) blow over	(c) blow up	
Q8	After the tragic accident, Lauren's m	other had a nervous		
	(a) breakup	(b) breakdown	(c) breakthrough	
Q9	Kathy felt a little uneasy when she for	ound out her neighbours had a		
	(a) break-in	(b) breakout	(c) break	
Q10	No one in the group could believe th	at Sally and Steve		
	(a) broke over	(b) broke up	(c) broke apart	

# Phrasal Verbs (B to C)

Q1	Marty often important issues at	the meetings.		
	(a) brought down	(b) brought up	(c) brought over	
Q2	Sue felt she should on her math	n skills before she started school.		
	(a) brush on	(b) brush over	(c) brush up	
Q3	He could feel the back of his neck	when they started talking about the	e tragedy.	
	(a) burn on	(b) burn in	(c) burn up	
Q4	Candace has a bad habit of in f	ront of others.		
	(a) butting in	(b) butting	(c) butting into	
Q5	Ken tried to his teachers in order	er to get a good report card.		
	(a) butter up	(b) butter over	(c) butter in	
Q6	The guard had to the dogs when Henry approached the locked gate.			
	(a) call on	(b) call down	(c) call off	
Q7	Everyone could see by the grimace on his face that he didn't the meal in front of him.			
	(a) care on	(b) care for	(c) care of	
Q8	He didn't to new concepts easily	y.		
	(a) catch on	(b) catch up	(c) catch with	
Q9	They the hotel late last night.			
	(a) checked into	(b) checked on	(c) checked	
Q10	Due to his illness, he worked hard to	with his missed schoolwork.		
	(a) catch on	(b) catch up	(c) catch	

# Phrasal Verbs (C)

Q1	The couple of the hotel early this morning.			
	(a) checked out	(b) checked in	(c) checked about	
Q2	Randy always tried to on rainy	days.		
	(a) cheer everyone on	(b) cheer everyone up	(c) cheer everyone	
Q3	Most of the kids at school thought he	e was scared and that he would	of the race.	
	(a) chicken out	(b) chicken	(c) chicken in	
Q4	The supervisor asked everyone to	for the manager's birthday presen	t.	
	(a) chip	(b) chip over	(c) chip in	
Q5	He when the police officers star	rted to question him about the robbery	<i>/</i> .	
	(a) clammed	(b) clammed up	(c) clammed about	
Q6	He wants to as a mean boss so	his employees will work hard for him		
	(a) come in	(b) come across	(c) come about	
Q7	Rick a terrible cold this week.			
	(a) came up with	(b) came about with	(c) came down with	
Q8	Lisa was her friends to help her	move.		
	(a) counting down	(b) counting about	(c) counting on	
Q9	The new police chief is trying to	on the current drug problem in the ci	ty.	
	(a) crack down	(b) crack over	(c) crack	
Q10	Lawrence is trying to on fatty fo	ods.		
	(a) cut down	(b) cut up	(c) cut about	

# Phrasal Verbs (D to F)

Q1	The custody battle for many mo	onths.		
	(a) dragged down	(b) dragged on	(c) dragged in	
Q2	The architect some blueprints for	or you last week.		
	(a) drew on	(b) drew up	(c) drew down	
Q3	I on my friend yesterday to surp	orise her.		
	(a) dropped	(b) dropped over	(c) dropped in	
Q4	Cathy her mother's house for a	visit this past week.		
	(a) dropped	(b) dropped in	(c) dropped by	
Q5	Bruce of school when he was o	nly fifteen years old and then took on	a job.	
	(a) dropped	(b) dropped out	(c) dropped by	
Q6	After a lot of fuss, Rose liking the new dish very much.			
	(a) ended up	(b) ended	(c) ended in	
Q7	The manager was so afraid the multi-million dollar deal would			
	(a) fall up	(b) fall down	(c) fall through	
Q8	The children tried to a way of go	etting to the concert on their own.		
	(a) figure out	(b) figure about	(c) figure up	
Q9	Karen had to for Dave while he	was away on vacation.		
	(a) fill up	(b) fill	(c) fill in	
Q10	The couple many forms before	they could immigrate to England.		
	(a) filled	(b) filled about	(c) filled out	

# Phrasal Verbs (G to H)

Q1	Rick's father and mother didn't with his grandparents and were always having disagreements.			
	(a) get about	(b) get along	(c) get	
Q2	They rented a car so it would be eas	sier to the new city.		
	(a) get on	(b) get around	(c) get	
Q3	Lucy was so busy that she didn't	fixing the stereo.		
	(a) get around	(b) get around to	(c) get with	
Q4	His salary is low so he's just rig	ht now.		
	(a) getting in	(b) getting about	(c) getting by	
Q5	He worked hard to to Berkeley	this past year.		
	(a) get with	(b) get in	(c) get by	
Q6	The criminal tried to the evidence	ce quickly.		
	(a) get rid of	(b) get rid about	(c) get rid on	
Q7	The students when the teacher left the room.			
	(a) goofed up	(b) goofed off	(c) goofed on	
Q8	You'll need to your assignments	s by Friday.		
	(a) hand by	(b) hand	(c) hand in	
Q9	Beth's father is too proud to ask for .			
	(a) hand-ins	(b) hand-overs	(c) hand-outs	
Q10	Laurie decided to after the fourt	th ring.		
	(a) hang up	(b) hang down	(c) hang over	

# Phrasal Verbs (H to L)

Q1	Two men staged a at the bank across the street from us yesterday afternoon.			
	(a) hold-up	(b) hold-in	(c) hold-on	
Q2	We still have to the finer details about our upcoming trip to Scotland.			
	(a) iron in	(b) iron on	(c) iron out	
Q3	Most of the service stations decided	to their gas prices after the gas	war between them.	
	(a) jack in	(b) jack out	(c) jack up	
Q4	Kevin the great opportunity to b	e the floor manager.		
	(a) jumped all over	(b) jumped in	(c) jumped over	
Q5	Even though he was exhausted, he			
	(a) kept going	(b) kept out	(c) kept in	
Q6	Trent was of school for bad beh	navior.		
	(a) kicked in	(b) kicked over	(c) kicked out	
Q7	Just look at that gorgeous girl — She	e's a		
	(a) knock in	(b) knock over	(c) knock out	
Q8	When I hit my head on the cupboard, I almost			
	(a) knocked myself out	(b) knocked myself in	(c) knocked myself	
Q9	The company was experiencing financial problems so they had to fifty employees.			
	(a) lay on	(b) lay off	(c) lay out	
Q10	Karen didn't want to she she we	ent over the wedding list one more tim	ne.	
	(a) leave anyone in	(b) leave anyone out	(c) leave anyone over	

# Phrasal Verbs (L to P)

Q1	I hardly ever gamble but I was	at the casino yesterday.		
	(a) lucky	(b) lucked	(c) lucked out	
Q2	He is different so many children	. him.		
	(a) made fun at	(b) made fun over	(c) make fun of	
Q3	The couple decided to kiss and	after the day long argument.		
	(a) make out	(b) make on	(c) make up	
Q4	Even though she squinted, she could	dn't what he had written.		
	(a) make out	(b) make over	(c) make about	
Q5	He decided to his past mistakes	s by doing some good in his communi	ty.	
	(a) make up about	(b) make up for	(c) make up over	
Q6	The department store has its prices since the last time I was here.			
	(a) marked over	(b) marked up	(c) marked about	
Q7	The items are because the manager wants to make more room for the incoming spring line.			
	(a) marked under	(b) marked down	(c) marked over	
Q8	Everyone laughed at the betwee	en the twin brothers at the party.		
	(a) mix in	(b) mix up	(c) mix over	
Q9	Billy was so tired that he was in	class.		
	(a) nodding in	(b) nodding on	(c) nodding off	
Q10	Her father when she was just a	kid.		
	(a) passed over	(b) passed away	(c) passed down	

# Phrasal Verbs (L)

Q1	Jeff felt as if he had been when he lost his job.			
	(a) let on	(b) let down	(c) let over	
Q2	At long last the storm is starting to look like it's going to			
	(a) let in	(b) let down	(c) let up	
Q3	He started to his life and then d	ecided to take another trip.		
	(a) look back on	(b) look back in	(c) look back down	
Q4	The rich family poor people in the	his area.		
	(a) looks down in	(b) looks down on	(c) looks down back	
Q5	She started to the upcoming trip	0.		
	(a) look forward to	(b) look forward about	(c) look forward over	
Q6	Q6 Norma promised she would Cara's children while she was away on a business trip.			
	(a) look in over	(b) look in on	(c) look down on	
Q7	The sheriff said he would the crime a bit more thoroughly.			
	(a) look down	(b) look on	(c) look into	
Q8	You can't tell them apart — Elena her mother.			
	(a) looks just alike	(b) looks just like	(c) looks just over	
Q9	Before Sheila died from a long cancer battle, she asked her sister to her children.			
	(a) look down	(b) look after	(c) look in	
Q10	Ray hadn't seen his friend in years b	out he decided to anyway.		
	(a) look him up	(b) look him down	(c) look him in	

# Phrasal Verbs (P to R)

Q1	Emily when she suddenly saw	the burglar enter her home.			
	(a) passed out	(b) passed in	(c) passed over		
Q2	Ken the best fruit at the superm	narket.			
	(a) picked in	(b) picked down	(c) picked out		
Q3	Steve was always trying to girls	at the nightclub.			
	(a) pick down	(b) pick up	(c) pick by		
Q4	The kids Trent because he is d	ifferent.			
	(a) pick on	(b) pick over	(c) pick down		
Q5	The whole community to make the playground safe and aesthetic.				
	(a) pitched on	(b) pitched in	(c) pitched over		
Q6	After weeks of planning the escape, Sue finally started to believe they could				
	(a) pull it off	(b) pull it forward	(c) pull it up		
Q7	Jeremy didn't want to the wedding any longer.				
	(a) put over	(b) put by	(c) put off		
Q8	Kathleen felt like she had to wit	h a lot from her family.			
	(a) put up	(b) put over	(c) put		
Q9	That store is really expensive. It's a				
	(a) rip down	(b) rip off	(c) rip over		
Q10	If you the numbers, it will be ea	sier to calculate the estimate.			
	(a) round with	(b) round over	(c) round off		

# Phrasal Verbs (R to T)

Q1	Heidi an old friend while she wa	as shopping last week.		
	(a) ran over	(b) ran down	(c) ran into	
Q2	The corner store often bread ne	ear the end of the week.		
	(a) runs out over	(b) runs out of	(c) runs down on	
Q3	The night before the play, the crew .	the stage.		
	(a) set up	(b) set down	(c) set in	
Q4	The assembly line problem was a m	inor for the company last week.		
	(a) set about	(b) set down	(c) set back	
Q5	The girl with the purple hair wants to	from the group.		
	(a) stand out	(b) stand in	(c) stand over	
Q6	Bob's father taught him to be firm and to for what he believes.			
	(a) stand down	(b) stand up	(c) stand in	
Q7	People are getting tired of Seth because he always late.			
	(a) shows	(b) shows up	(c) shows over	
Q8	The "T" in the acronym Time.			
	(a) stands about	(b) stands over	(c) stands for	
Q9	Kelly her mother. They have ma	any of the same interests.		
	(a) takes after	(b) takes over	(c) takes on	
Q10	Leslie decided to early from the	party.		
	(a) take in	(b) take off	(c) take on	

# Phrasal Verbs (T to W)

Q1	Kevin all of the information and then gave the note to his wife so she could put it into a computer file.				
	(a) took on	(b) took down	(c) took over		
Q2	Ethan asked his girlfriend to the car.	e music so he could clearly hear the m	nusic they were listening to in the		
	(a) turn over	(b) turn up	(c) turn in		
Q3	Krista her ill husband all day lor	ng.			
	(a) waited on	(b) waited in	(c) waited down		
Q4	Neil liked to early on Saturdays				
	(a) wake on	(b) wake up	(c) wake over		
Q5	Rayleen her little brother all the time.				
	(a) watched out for	(b) watched out about	(c) watched out		
Q6	Chris was afraid the inexpensive tires would quickly.				
	(a) wear on	(b) wear over	(c) wear out		
Q7	Lilly likes to early in the morning so that she's fit for work.				
	(a) work on	(b) work over	(c) work out		
Q8	Rob looks because he's working two jobs at the moment.				
	(a) worn on	(b) worn in	(c) worn out		
Q9	We are getting close to the meeting so are there any final questions or concerns?				
	(a) wrapping down	(b) wrapping over	(c) wrapping up		
Q10	Jim didn't have much time to th	e contract.			
	(a) write about	(b) write over	(c) write up		

# Phrasal Verbs (T)

Q1	decided to organic cooking.			
	(a) take up	(b) take over	(c) take about	
Q2	Kristie was at Matt because of the things he said to her last week.			
	(a) ticked on	(b) ticked about	(c) ticked off	
Q3	Marg wanted to the old sofa but	t her husband couldn't part with it.		
	(a) throw out	(b) throw up	(c) throw down	
Q4	Leila was feeling blue so she went sl	hopping to some new outfits.		
	(a) try at	(b) try on	(c) try in	
Q5	Samantha was late for the basketbal	II		
	(a) try out	(b) try in	(c) try up	
Q6	Bryan tapped Pauline on her shoulder so she would and see the parade approaching behind them.			
	(a) turn in	(b) turn over	(c) turn around	
Q7	The teacher asked her students to the assignments by Friday at noon.			
	(a) turn on	(b) turn in	(c) turn with	
Q8	John tried to ask Cara out on a date	but she		
	(a) turned him over	(b) turned him through	(c) turned him down	
Q9	Keira can't bear people who can't make up their minds and is by procrastinators.			
	(a) turned in	(b) turned up	(c) turned off	
Q10	Chris thinks dark hair is a real			
	(a) turn on	(b) turn in	(c) turn up	

#### Phrasal Verbs and Traveling

Q1	After you buy an airplane ticket, you must once you arrive at the airport in order to confirm the get a seat on the aircraft.			
	(a) check over	(b) check in	(c) check out	(d) check off
Q2	Sue is stressed out lately. I	think she needs to for	awhile. I suggested a cruise	in the Bahamas.
	(a) get away	(b) go off	(c) get in	(d) get over
Q3	Sally is wondering what time	ne her husband's plane	The plane was delayed in 0	Colorado due to a blizzard.
	(a) gets up	(b) gets in	(c) get away	(d) get on
Q4	Ellie had to in order to	make the green light. She's	usually a pretty good driver	
	(a) speed up	(b) speed in	(c) speed on	(d) sped up
Q5	Randy was very nervous debeginning, during	uring his first flight lesson. A	fterwards, he told me the be	st part was, at the
	(a) take over	(b) take in	(c) take out	(d) take off
Q6	The stranded crew for	the long journey at 5 am. Tl	hey needed as much natura	light as they could get.
	(a) set off	(b) set by	(c) set in	(d) set over
Q7	On their way to the city, the was on the way.	e newlyweds thought they wo	ould an old hangout for	a quick drink because it
	(a) stop on	(b) stop out	(c) stop by	(d) stop down
Q8	Helen went to Italy this spring. Before she was scheduled to leave the country, she decided to in Tuscan for awhile. She hasn't returned yet because she likes it so much.			
	(a) stop off	(b) stop over	(c) stop down	(d) stop on
Q9	We drove to Canada this p mileage.	ast summer. We had to	four times on the way. We	got pretty good gas
	(a) fill out	(b) ran out	(c) fill up	(d) fill in
Q10	Adriana has to because	se her flight is leaving in ten	minutes.	
	(a) fill up	(b) run up	(c) run out	(d) hurry up

# Prepositions of Time and Date (1)

Q1	I wouldn't want his shift — he has to	wake up 3 am everyday.		
	(a) (none)	(b) on	(c) at	
Q2	Mandy can't wait for snow because	she wants to go skiing the winter	:	
	(a) in	(b) at	(c) (none)	
Q3	I don't know what time they'll be bac	k this evening, if at all. It all depe	ends on the road conditions today.	
	(a) for	(b) in	(c) (none)	
Q4	We hope there won't be much snow	this year but you never know.		
	(a) about	(b) (none)	(c) on	
Q5	last year, the weather was real	ly bad. This year, the forecast is bette	r.	
	(a) In	(b) (none)	(c) About	
Q6	I have to go for a check-up next week. I go for a check-up once a year.			
	(a) about	(b) on	(c) (none)	
Q7	I called in to make an appointment and I can see the doctor 3 pm. Can you come with me?			
	(a) (none)	(b) on	(c) at	
Q8	I'm meeting an old friend for lunch	noon. I haven't seen her for a long	g time.	
	(a) on	(b) in	(c) at	
Q9	I don't have any plans Thanksg	giving Day because my entire family liv	es overseas.	
	(a) for	(b) in	(c) about	
Q10	I'm going to my parents' house in Ma	aine. What are you doing Christn	nas Day?	
	(a) on	(b) in	(c) with	

# Prepositions of Time and Date (2)

Q1	yesterday, I went shopping and	found some great outfits for spring.		
	(a) On	(b) In	(c) (none)	
Q2	The meeting is Monday mornin	g at 9:30 am sharp. Don't be late.		
	(a) in	(b) with	(c) on	
Q3	My birthday is April. Can you co	ome to my birthday party?		
	(a) on	(b) (none)	(c) in	
Q4	I love swimming the summer m we go the lake.	onths. I usually swim at an outdoor po	ool as much as I can and sometimes	
	(a) about	(b) (none)	(c) in	
Q5	I'm going hiking the weekend. [	Do you want to come?		
	(a) in	(b) on	(c) about	
Q6	After our hiking trip, I'm going to be really sore Monday morning.			
	(a) about	(b) in	(c) on	
Q7	three weeks, I'm going on a car	mping trip. We're going to a really sce	nic spot.	
	(a) On	(b) In	(c) (none)	
Q8	the day after tomorrow, I'm goir	ng to Bora Bora. I can't wait!		
	(a) In	(b) On	(c) (none)	
Q9	2002, I got a promotion and I'm	hoping for another one this year.		
	(a) On	(b) (none)	(c) In	
Q10	Someday, the future, we're goin	ng to build the house of our dreams.		
	(a) on	(b) about	(c) in	

# Prepositions of Time and Date (3)

Q1	yesterday, we went to the Royal Alberta Museum they had some really interesting exhibits.			
	(a) On	(b) For	(c) (none)	
Q2	We're going to the Botanical Garden has to offer.	s and tomorrow, we're planning t	to see some more aspects this city	
	(a) in	(b) (none)	(c) on	
Q3	two weeks, the project should b	e complete. I hope our clients approv	e of the new format.	
	(a) On	(b) In	(c) About	
Q4	I finished a very important project technology we used.	two months ago. It was really inten	se because of the cutting edge	
	(a) on	(b) (none)	(c) in	
Q5	My vacation starts July 3. Wend	dy will fill in for me while I'm gone.		
	(a) on	(b) at	(c) in	
Q6	I like to eat breakfast the morning of Directors.	ng but today I had to skip it because I	had an early meeting with the Board	
	(a) on	(b) in	(c) about	
Q7	I love going for walks the spring everything is so fresh and beautiful.			
	(a) about	(b) (none)	(c) in	
Q8	I'm going to finish reading this great	book today — it's really captivati	ng.	
	(a) in	(b) on	(c) (none)	
Q9	2004, I'm getting a raise so we'l	I be able to afford more things like tro	pical vacations.	
	(a) On	(b) (none)	(c) In	
Q10	We're going for dinner at a great Itali	an restaurant tonight. It's not far	from here.	
	(a) (none)	(b) on	(c) about	

# Prepositions of Time and Date (4)

Q1	the seventeenth century, artwork in Europe was quite different from what you see today.			
	(a) (none)	(b) In	(c) On	
Q2	Valentine's Day, I'm taking my glikes it.	girlfriend to a wonderful spot it's really	remote and romantic. I hope she	
	(a) On	(b) In	(c) About	
Q3	one week ago, she was told she	e couldn't have any more time off.		
	(a) For	(b) (none)	(c) In	
Q4	next month, I'm expecting my fa	amily to visit from the Virgin Islands.		
	(a) On	(b) (none)	(c) In	
Q5	Saturday night, we went to a gr	eat movie and then had supper with t	he Johnsons.	
	(a) For	(b) On	(c) In	
Q6	Independence Day, we always	go to the fair and watch the fireworks	at 11 pm.	
	(a) About	(b) On	(c) (none)	
Q7	Wednesday night, I'm going to	take the staff out for dinner.		
	(a) About	(b) In	(c) On	
Q8	tomorrow evening, we're going	to have a surprise birthday party for N	/litch.	
	(a) (none)	(b) About	(c) In	
Q9	midnight, the tradition is to sing	a traditional song to ring in the New \	Year.	
	(a) On	(b) At	(c) In	
Q10	2005, I finished my degree and	now I'm working with a small account	ting firm.	
	(a) On	(b) In	(c) At	

#### Short Idioms

Q1	After their argument, John didn't know if Rick was a friend or				
	(a) blood	(b) rival	(c) fiend	(d) foe	
Q2	Many Christians believe your body and belong to God.				
	(a) soul	(b) reason	(c) brain	(d) heart	
Q3	Joanne left abruptly — with	nout rhyme or			
	(a) verse	(b) reason	(c) cause	(d) record	
Q4	Ben estimated how much v	wear and the new tires	could handle.		
	(a) tear	(b) abuse	(c) effect	(d) impact	
Q5	He is head over about his new girlfriend.				
	(a) heart	(b) body	(c) backwards	(d) heels	
Q6	He bent over to please his boss but the manager was never satisfied.				
	(a) forward	(b) backwards	(c) both ways	(d) sideways	
Q7	Nicole's promotion and added workload kept her as busy as a				
	(a) fox	(b) bird	(c) horse	(d) bee	
Q8	Mandy's children are her flesh and so they always come first on her priority list.				
	(a) blood	(b) water	(c) soul	(d) friend	
Q9	On Jen and Brad's very first date, she could tell he was as cunning as a				
	(a) puppy	(b) bear	(c) fox	(d) wolf	
Q10	Before Tom headed into the forest, he made sure he had packed his bow and				
	(a) shotgun	(b) back pack	(c) canteen	(d) arrows	

#### US Government Questions Test (1)

Q1 Ingrained within the first amendment, freedom of the declares and maintains that pe down in writing and can communicate freely in the United States.			nat people can put ideas	
	(a) speech	(b) press	(c) people	(d) country
Q2	When a new law is recommade afterwards.	nended or proposed, a i	s created. A decision about	whether to pass it or not is
	(a) bill	(b) delegate	(c) right	(d) function
Q3	After a bill is introduced and	d passed by Congress, it is g	given to the who makes	the final decision.
	(a) vice-president	(b) president	(c) senator	(d) judge
Q4		orised of two divisions: the Hority to analyze and pass bills	·	d the Congress has
	(a) Senate	(b) President	(c) Session	(d) Committee
Q5	In the end, however, a Unit	ed States president maintair	ns the authority to either acc	ept or a bill.
	(a) elect	(b) stand	(c) pass	(d) veto
Q6	If something happens that r	enders a US president incap	pable of fulfilling his duties, t	he fills in.
	(a) peace officer	(b) judge	(c) vice-president	(d) senate
Q7	The president has a number	er of responsibilities and one	is to ambassadors to fe	oreign countries.
	(a) elect	(b) appoint	(c) alert	(d) reject
Q8 Anyone who wants to run for the presidential office position must be a natural-born citizen of the and a permanent of America for a minimum of 14 years.				citizen of the United States
	(a) country	(b) resident	(c) diplomat	(d) representative
Q9	Within the US government, is the department of	the division that manages tr	ade and business affairs, bo	oth in America and abroad,
	(a) commerce	(b) agriculture	(c) labor	(d) senate
Q10	Within the US government, the department of the	the sector that manages the	e protection and sustainabilit	y of natural resources is
	(a) agriculture	(b) defense	(c) homeland security	(d) interior

# US Government Questions Test (2)

Q1	An is a change or modification a	applied to a practice or law that alread	dy exists.
	(a) convention	(b) amendment	(c) authority
Q2	When a population votes on a certain than one-half of the voting population	n subject, the larger number of people n, is called the	e who agree, and must equal more
	(a) minority	(b) convention	(c) majority
Q3	was a law that outlawed the protection the United States. By 1933, the law v	oduction, sale, use and/or transport of was abolished.	alcohol for consumption purposes in
	(a) Constitution	(b) National	(c) Prohibition
Q4	A written, legal record or document r system already in place is called a	equesting assistance, change or mod	lifications within a government
	(a) constitution	(b) petition	(c) convention
Q5	Stemming from John Locke's ideas, the U.S.	innate rights, such as life, property ar	nd liberty, are known as rights in
	(a) moral	(b) normal	(c) natural
Q6	Early governments in the US establishments within a unified, democratic governments	shed a This is a written outline thent.	hat verifies the rights of the people
	(a) convention	(b) constitution	(c) pamphlet
Q7	A is an agreement or understand matters identified by both parties.	nding between two regions, states or o	countries that defines trade and other
	(a) delegate	(b) executive	(c) treaty
Q8	In the US, the division of governmen	t that deals with law, courts and justic	e is the system or branch.
	(a) financial	(b) judicial	(c) popular
Q9	Sometimes bills are vetoed. However	er, at other times, a bill or amendment	is approved or
	(a) ratified	(b) united	(c) imported
Q10	A person who is not a member of a p	police or fire-fighting department or en	listed in the military is known as a
	(a) civilian	(b) officer	(c) senator

# US Government Questions Test (3)

Q1	Congress has a number of lawmakin	g responsibilities and is known as the	e branch of the US government.
	(a) conventional	(b) legislative	(c) Supreme Court
Q2	A United States president has the aucountries.	thority to appoint judges to the C	Court and ambassadors to foreign
	(a) trial	(b) Supreme	(c) Congress
Q3	Every four years, certain people run national campaign is called a preside	for office. A person who runs for the pential	presidential office position in a
	(a) candidate	(b) officer	(c) lawyer
Q4	Among other responsibilities, Congretax structure.	ess has the authority to collect ar	nd pass laws regarding the income
	(a) amendments	(b) taxes	(c) opinions
Q5	When a public official is accused and an	d then charged with wrongful or unlaw	ful conduct, the process is known as
	(a) resignation	(b) depression	(c) impeachment
Q6	A person who is born in a certain cou of that particular country.	untry is entitled to specific rights, bene	efits and duties and considered a
	(a) resident	(b) citizen	(c) lawyer
Q7	When a person is charged with a crir charges.	minal act, the judicial system can eithe	er convict or the person of the
	(a) acquit	(b) converse	(c) resign
Q8	Within the US government, the sector department.	or that operates all facets concerning	veterans' services is the
	(a) homeland security	(b) labor	(c) veterans affairs
Q9	Within the US government, the sector that exist in the current system is the	or that supervises and directs minimure department.	m wage and employee standards
	(a) justice	(b) labor	(c) interior
Q10	A division of the governmental system America is the department of	m that presides over health and huma	an services within the boundaries of
	<ul><li>(a) interior</li><li>(c) health and human services</li></ul>	(b) education	

# US Government Questions Test (4)

Q1	The government division that manages oil, natural gas and various other resources for the purpose of utilization and conservation is the department of		
	(a) energy	(b) labor	(c) education
Q2	The government division that deals v	with students, learning, development a	and teachers is the department of
	(a) energy	(b) labor	(c) education
Q3	If someone doesn't pay his/her taxes administrators, the crime is called	or knowingly provides false or fraudu	ulent information to tax agencies or
	(a) tax evasion	(b) tax cuts	(c) disagreement
Q4	When people have the liberty to mar type of governing is called a sys	nage and run businesses with little government.	vernment control or interference, this
	(a) free	(b) free enterprise	(c) regulated industry
Q5	The government sector that manage railroads in the United States is the control of the control o	s the construction and maintenance of the construction and the	of roads, highways, airports and
	(a) interior	(b) transportation	(c) agriculture
Q6	The government sector that supervis	ses all facets of farming and cultivation	n is the department of
	(a) defense	(b) interior	(c) agriculture
Q7	By dividing the government into three branch is separate and distinct. This	e departments or branches, the powe is known as	r of the nation is split up so each
	(a) separation of power	(b) common power	(c) equalization of power
Q8	When federal and state governments system encompassing this type of go	s have some control over the same is: overnment is called powers.	sues, at their distinct levels, the
	(a) correct	(b) shared	(c) uniform
Q9	The government division that manag	es all facets of the armed forces is the	e department of
	(a) education	(b) defense	(c) interior
Q10	Certain areas of society are mandate type of power is called power.	ed only by the states so the federal go	overnment can't control them. This
	(a) normal	(b) reserved	(c) state

#### US Government Questions Test (5)

Q1	Tax that is calculated and dependant on the amount a person's earns in a democracy is called ta		
	(a) sales	(b) income	(c) service
Q2	Federal or state tax that is added to	goods and/or services is called ta	ax.
	(a) sales	(b) income	(c) service
Q3	is the term used when a county situated.	, town or city defines and decides whe	ere homes and businesses are to be
	(a) Seats	(b) Zoning	(c) Court
Q4	A is a region or district that is di governments in that particular area.	vided from other areas in order to esta	ablish and operate local
	(a) zoning	(b) county	(c) commission
Q5	In each county, the head of the law e	enforcement agency or body is called	the
	(a) police	(b) chief	(c) sheriff
Q6	A person who is elected, to represen	at and govern a city or town, by the pe	ople is called the
	(a) county clerk	(b) treasurer	(c) mayor
Q7	When communities or groups hold fu	unctions in order to raise money for a	cause, the activity is called a
	(a) consituent	(b) fund-raiser	(c) platform
Q8	A is a stance or statement conta election.	aining a political party's thoughts, beli	efs and plans put forth prior to an
	(a) constituent	(b) fund-raiser	(c) platform
Q9	Usually, political parties are mo	re resistant to change.	
	(a) liberal	(b) conservative	(c) socialist
Q10	Political parties that are usually more	e open to societal change are referred	to as parties.
	(a) liberal	(b) conservative	(c) socialist

#### US Government Questions Test (6)

Q1	Usually, a political party that holds the lesser amount of seats, or power, within an existing government is called the party.		
	(a) lesser	(b) minimum	(c) opposition
Q2	The Republican Party in the US is us	sually more when compared to the	ne Democratic Party.
	(a) liberal	(b) conservative	(c) opposition
Q3	A person who is selected to run in ar	n election is called a	
	(a) mayor	(b) keynote	(c) nominee
Q4	Democrats in the US are usually mo	re when compared to the Repub	lican Party.
	(a) liberal	(b) conservative	(c) opposition
Q5	In order to vote, American citizens m	oust first be in their voting district	
	(a) nominated	(b) registered	(c) selected
Q6	An American citizen who is living out vote from the existing location.	side of the US during an election yea	r can fill out an ballot in order to
	(a) person	(b) absentee	(c) eligible
Q7	If an issue is disagreed upon and pu called a	t forth in a direct vote approach by the	e government, the undertaking is
	(a) recall	(b) referendum	(c) convention
Q8	An is a person who leaves his/h	ner country to live in another country.	
	(a) attorney	(b) nationality	(c) immigrant
Q9	People who are being victimized or pasfer place are known as	persecuted and, therefore, leave their	country in order to seek refuge in a
	(a) immigrants	(b) refugees	(c) nationalists
Q10	Citizens of other countries who resid	e in the US are called	
	(a) nominees	(b) refugees	(c) aliens

#### US Government Questions Test (7)

Q1	If a person, who is not a citizen of the US, is ordered to leave the country, the order is known as		
	(a) immigration	(b) emigration	(c) deportation
Q2	is the process people go throug another country.	h when they are offered citizenship in	a country but they were born in
	(a) Allegiance	(b) Naturalization	(c) Security
Q3	If an alien is offered American citizer course of action.	nship, he/she must take an oath of	in order to proceed with the next
	(a) country	(b) government	(c) allegiance
Q4	is the love and loyalty citizens p	ossess for their country.	
	(a) Government	(b) Oath	(c) Patriotism
Q5	Groups who want changes within the members.	e existing societal system can lav	v making, government officials and
	(a) lobby	(b) bully	(c) turnout
Q6	A study or survey regarding citizens'	thoughts and opinions about a certain	n subject is called an poll.
	(a) subject	(b) mandated	(c) opinion
Q7	A group of people who have similar i group.	nterests in mind and work together fo	r change or action is called an
	(a) poll	(b) citizen	(c) interest
Q8	The rules, laws and regulations that	guide and govern a particular country	are called public
	(a) group	(b) polls	(c) policy
Q9	Individual freedoms declared in the Uknown as civil	JS Constitution, such as freedom of the	ne press, speech and religion, are
	(a) liberties	(b) protectionists	(c) interests
Q10	Every American citizen, over the age Constitution.	e of 18, has the right to in election	ns via prior amendments in the US
	(a) vote	(b) stand	(c) oversee

#### US Judicial System Questions Test

Q1	A person who is accused of a crime, in a court of law, is known as the		
	(a) plaintiff	(b) defendant	(c) prosecutor
Q2	Three important sectors or branches branches.	of government in the United States a	re the legislative, executive and
	(a) jury	(b) constitution	(c) judicial
Q3	Within the American judicial, the	ere are three levels of courts.	
	(a) nationality	(b) system	(c) prosecutors
Q4	The three levels of court in the US ar	re as follows: district courts, the courts	s of appeals and the Court.
	(a) Upper	(b) Superior	(c) Supreme
Q5	Within the system, courts are th	e only federal courts that sometimes	employ a judge and a jury.
	(a) regional	(b) district	(c) claim
Q6	The Supreme Court is the highest let for modifications in the	vel of justice in the US. Supreme Cou	rt decisions have sometimes called
	(a) President	(b) Constitution	(c) Executive
Q7	A case must be heard in a district co	urt first. After a decision is made in th	at court, the case can move into the
	(a) attorney	(b) court of appeals	(c) lower court
Q8	A lawyer that works for either the staknown as the attorney.	te or federal government and sometin	nes cross-examines a defendant is
	(a) district	(b) defense	(c) jury
Q9	In the highest court level in the count issue is unconstitutional. They are ap	try, there are eight Supreme Court jud opointed by the	lges who decide whether or not an
	(a) Lawyers	(b) President	(c) Citizens
Q10	A lawyer who is hired by a defendan	t to represent his/her case is called a	attorney.
	(a) defense	(b) prosecuting	(c) presidential

# TOEFL Preparation

(Answer Keys)

## A Collision: Finish this Story

A1 I really can't tell what's going on.

answer: (a) going on

A2 The trouble is somebody is standing in front of me.

answer: (c) standing in front of me

A3 The best thing I suppose is to ask him to move.

answer: (c) to move

A4 That's better I've got a clearer view now.

answer: (b) view now

A5 It looks from what I can see as if there's been some kind of collision.

answer: (a) collision

A6 Yes, now he's gone I can see that there are two cars in the car park that have gone into one another.

answer: (c) gone into one another

A7 There are a lot of people there in the car park and they're waving their arms about.

answer: (b) waving their arms about

A8 I'm walking right up to the crowd now to see what's happend.

answer: (c) what's happened

A9 Now I can see quite clearly that the big red car has struck the little blue one.

answer: (b) struck the little blue one

A10 Oh dear I've just discovered that the little blue one belongs to me.

answer: (a) belongs to me

# A Crying Shame

- A1 It's no good worrying about that now because the damage is done and it's no good crying over spilled <u>milk</u>.

  answer: (d) milk
- A2 It really is a crying <u>shame</u> that after all that money has been spent, the project is now being abandoned. answer: (b) shame
- As a child she would burst into tears at every problem and so she soon got known as a regular <u>crybaby</u> at school.

answer: (c) crybaby

- A4 It really was a large and spacious garden but it cried out <u>for</u> something colourful to be planted. answer: (a) for
- We had great hopes of being able to invite the distinguished writer to our meeting but he cried off at the last moment.
   answer: (d) off
- A6 For crying out <u>loud</u> how many times do I have to tell you how to work that machine? answer: (b) loud
- A7 I'm all in favour of ambition but I think when he says he'll be a millionaire by the time he's 25, he's simply crying for the <u>moon</u>.
  answer: (d) moon
- A8 The trouble is that he's cried <u>wolf</u> so often that now he's in real trouble, nobody believes him. answer: (a) wolf
- A9 George is now 70 and he reckons that working conditions for the average office clerk today are a <u>far</u> cry from when he first started work.

  answer: (c) far
- A10 There was a noisy crowd of about a dozen people in <u>full</u> cry chasing after the child who'd stolen an apple from the fruit market.

answer: (b) full

# A Holiday Report

A1 Yesterday I went to an archeological site because I want to be an archeologist.

answer: (b) went

A2 The problems I have with the language are to do with spelling.

answer: (c) with

A3 If I want to pass my exams, I must study very hard.

answer: (b) must

A4 The worst thing of all difficulties in a language is vocabulary.

answer: (a) worst

A5 I have been *learning* English for 5 years.

answer: (c) learning

A6 When we walked into the school, we saw that the students were working very hard.

answer: (b) hard

A7 Most people don't want to study Latin because it is a *dead* language.

answer: (c) dead

A8 I've forgotten the name of my teacher but I think it is something like Smith.

answer: (b) Smith

A9 What is the name of the *thing* you put tea into?

answer: (b) thing

A10 I got a lot of presents for my birthday.

answer: (a) got

### A Night Out

- A1 The other night we went out to the cinema or the <u>movies</u> as they would say in the USA. answer: (d) movies
- A2 Nothing unusual you might say but we haven't visited a cinema for <u>ages</u>. answer: (b) ages
- A3 The subject <u>matter</u> of the film concerned the American Civil War in the 1860's. answer: (a) matter
- A4 At least that was <u>supposed</u> to be the background although the main interest was in something else. answer: (d) supposed
- A5 It will come as no <u>surprise</u> to you I'm sure if I tell you that this interest was in a love affair. answer: (b) surprise
- A6 The young couple in the story only meet about three times but still manage to <u>fall</u> deeply in love. answer: (c) fall
- When you see the first kiss on the <u>screen</u> and you are sitting in row four, it can be very dramatic.

  answer: (d) screen
- A8 Everything is so much bigger than you expect and you are constantly <u>turning</u> your head from side to side. answer: (c) turning
- And the sound is much greater too. During the war scenes I was jumping up and down out of my seat like a <u>Jack</u> in the box at every explosion.
   answer: (b) Jack
- A10 The following evening we were back again watching television but after the cinema it's never the <u>same</u> again. answer: (a) same

## A Public Figure

- A1 Imagine an <u>embattled</u> public figure attacked by press and public, who is facing an inquiry into allegations of having obtained money by deception.
  - answer: (c) embattled
- A2 Any arguments he put up in his defence were regarded as a <u>smokescreen</u> by people who were determined to see him convicted.
  - answer: (b) smokescreen
- A3 People tended not to believe a word he said and maintained that his protestations of innocence were wearing a bit *thin*.
  - answer: (d) thin
- A4 There was very strong support for the police who were determined to *curb* this kind of crime.
  - answer: (c) curb
- A5 The press had been <u>prompted</u> by an unknown source to make as much publicity about him as they could.
  - answer: (a) prompted
- A6 His agent spent a lot of time <u>briefing</u> the press on his background in the hope that they would present a balanced view.
  - answer: (b) briefing
- A7 Views as to his guilt or innocence even before the trial started <u>ranged</u> from utter conviction that he was guilty to wild support for his innocence.
  - answer: (c) ranged
- A8 Gradually however as the days went by even his greatest supporters were beginning to *desert* him.
  - answer: (b) desert
- A9 Then two days before the trial was due to start, new evidence came to <u>light</u> proving he was totally innocent. answer: (a) light
- A10 By then of course it was too late because the damage had already been done to his career, which overshadowed everything else he did for the rest of his life.

answer: (d) overshadowed

#### At the Doctors

A1 As soon as the doctor looked at her, he was able to *diagnose* the cause of her frequent headaches.

answer: (b) diagnose

A2 Treatment of this particular disorder was beyond the doctor's capability and he <u>referred</u> the patient to a specialist.

answer: (c) referred

A3 He left the surgery feeling a lot better than when he arrived because the doctor had reassured him that his condition was not *serious*.

answer: (b) serious

A4 The doctor took out of her bag an unusual <u>instrument</u> but promised her young patient that it would not hurt her.

answer: (d) instrument

A5 I must confess I feel much better today, as I have found that the medication prescribed has been most effective.

answer: (c) effective

A6 Under the policy of the new health regulations if you decide to cancel your <u>appointment</u> and don't notify the surgery, you will be fined.

answer: (b) appointment

A7 Before she was allowed to leave the hospital, a physiotherapist had to <u>assess</u> the extent of her mobility.

answer: (c) assess

A8 The treatment has proved very successful but to check progress he has to arrange to visit the doctor's annually.

answer: (d) annually

A9 It is much easier to *prevent* an illness than it is to cure it.

answer: (b) prevent

A10 Before they could start any kind of treatment, they had to write to the previous hospital in order to obtain her *records*.

answer: (c) records

# Do, make, get, take

A1 You must decide and make up your mind.

answer: (c) make

A2 What time do you get up in the morning?

answer: (b) get

A3 At the moment we are trying to *make* for the town centre.

answer: (c) make

A4 After they had shouted at each other, they decided to make it up.

answer: (c) make

A5 They are very good friends and *get* on well with each other.

answer: (b) get

A6 The firm has expanded and they want to take on extra staff.

answer: (d) take

A7 She's good at writing stories for children and is always keen to *make* up new plots.

answer: (c) make

As we don't have much money at the moment, we've decided to do without certain luxuries.

answer: (a) do

A9 We mustn't be late this morning because today is when the new boss is going to *take* over.

answer: (d) take

A10 Most of the telephone lines were destroyed in the storm last night and so it's almost impossible to <u>get</u> through

to anybody today.

answer: (b) get

## English Advanced Vocabulary Test (1)

- A1 Thanks to the crash barrier in the middle of the motorway cars are <u>prevented</u> from hitting those on the other side in the event of an accident.
  - answer: (d) prevented
- A2 It doesn't matter what position you hold in society everyone is *subject* to the same laws.

answer: (b) subject

As I was a stranger in that country I was not <u>acquainted</u> with some of their customs and didn't understand why people were laughing at me.

answer: (c) acquainted

A4 You can have that car in any colour you want in fact you have a *choice* of 24 different ones.

answer: (a) choice

A5 The theatre was <u>delighted</u> to display in the entrance some of the excellent newspaper reviews the play had received.

answer: (d) delighted

A6 As the hospital had been careless with its hygiene procedures, the patient found she had been <u>infected</u> with a harmful virus.

answer: (c) infected

A7 As a native of the district she had absolutely no difficulty in understanding the local dialect.

answer: (c) native

A8 There is a new company regulation to remove the danger of passive smoking, which <u>prohibits</u> all employees from smoking at their place of work.

answer: (a) prohibits

A9 He finds breathing very difficult in restricted spaces as he *suffers* from asthma.

answer: (c) suffers

A10 I am very pleased to be working with you because I think the same way and agree with your policies.

answer: (d) agree

## English Advanced Vocabulary Test (2)

- A1 You can have whichever one you want as I'll let you <u>choose</u> from these examples here. answer: (c) choose
- A2 I think you can clearly see now what I mean as that incident <u>demonstrates</u> that I am obviously right. answer: (b) demonstrates
- A3 For the first time in his life <u>instead</u> of going straight home, he called in at a pub on the way back. answer: (a) instead
- A4 You can tell that this piece of furniture is <u>native</u> to America because of the strong colonial style. answer: (d) native
- A5 <u>Allowing</u> for his age and he is after all only 12, I think his achievement is remarkable.

  answer: (c) Allowing
- A6 If you <u>choose</u> to take that step in your career, you have only yourself to blame if it all goes wrong. answer: (d) choose
- A7 I've always thought of her as the kind of person you can trust, you know the sort you can <u>depend</u> on. answer: (a) depend
- A8 It was a totally new experience for us visiting that factory abroad as we were <u>introduced</u> to all sorts of new techniques.
- A9 No one had a clue what had actually happened neither the police <u>nor</u> the public.
- A10 All cyclists must now wear some kind of helmet in order to <u>protect</u> their heads against injury in the event of an accident.

answer: (b) protect

answer: (c) nor

answer: (d) introduced

# English Grammar Tenses (1)

A1 Does any one object if I turn the heating down?

answer: (b) Does

A2 I have come to the conclusion that nowadays nobody cares about anything.

answer: (d) have

A3 No matter what happens next I will help you.

answer: (c) will

A4 They had been running for 3 hours when the storm suddenly broke.

answer: (a) had been running

A5 I assumed you had been paying for the repairs until the end of last year.

answer: (d) had been

A6 Do you ever get tired of answering the same questions every day?

answer: (c) Do you ever

A7 She has been working on that manuscript for 2 years now.

answer: (b) has been

A8 I went there once a long time ago and haven't been back since.

answer: (a) went

A9 She *keeps* trying to pass her driving test but fails every time.

answer: (d) keeps

A10 I want complete silence now while I try this experiment.

answer: (b) want

# English Grammar Tenses (2)

A1 Mike: Please go away. I'm writing a letter. I need some quiet.

answer: (c) writing

A2 Sarah: I promise I won't make a sound.

answer: (a) promise

A3 Mike: That's what you always say.

answer: (d) say

A4 Sarah: I know but this time I mean it.

answer: (b) mean

A5 Mike: I don't honestly think you are telling the truth.

answer: (c) are

A6 Sarah: At least give me a chance.

answer: (a) give

A7 Mike: If I do, I know I shall regret it.

answer: (b) do

A8 Sarah: No, you won't.

answer: (d) won't

A9 Mike: All right. You can stay as long as you don't make any noise.

answer: (c) can

A10 Sarah: Thank you very much. I shall be as quiet as a mouse but <u>I'll</u> just put the TV on.

answer: (b) I'll

#### Future Tenses

A1 What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

answer: (d) will you

A2 I'll go if you like because I have to do some shopping.

answer: (c) I'll

A3 I shall simply wait until she comes back.

answer: (c) shall

A4 He was quite definite about it and assured me he would come.

answer: (d) would

A5 If they do arrive late, they will have to get their own meal.

answer: (a) do

A6 I really hope I shall see you again.

answer: (b) shall

A7 What will happen to the family if he loses all his money?

answer: (c) will

A8 Will you be buying the house or haven't you decided yet?

answer: (d) Will you

A9 I'm sure they will get married and live happily ever afterwards.

answer: (c) will

A10 What do you want to do when you leave school?

answer: (d) want

#### Gerund or Infinitive

A1 Stop me if I've told you this before.

answer: (d) Stop

A2 All I can say at the moment is: Long live the company!

answer: (a) live

A3 Sometimes I wish I knew what the future holds.

answer: (c) knew

A4 And at other times I'm glad I don't know what the future holds.

answer: (d) don't

A5 Let's go there tomorrow if it's fine.

answer: (c) go

A6 Try pushing the door really hard if you want to open it.

answer: (a) pushing

A7 Try to learn these irregular verbs by next week.

answer: (b) to learn

A8 I really appreciate your *helping* me at this difficult time.

answer: (d) helping

A9 I'll finish now and I look forward to seeing you again soon.

answer: (a) seeing

A10 Please come back soon and *finish* the work you started two weeks ago.

answer: (c) finish

## High School Vocabulary Test (1)

A1 He always follows that old <u>adage</u>: early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

answer: (c) adage

A2 If you invest that money, you will find it will grow and accrue interest.

answer: (d) accrue

A3 People often ask her how she manages to stay slim and she always tells them she is very careful in the

amount she eats to the point of being abstemious.

answer: (b) abstemious

A4 You must react now and not just be *complacent* as if there is nothing wrong.

answer: (a) complacent

A5 I find these mathematical puzzles too abstruse and prefer the more straightforward type.

answer: (d) abstruse

A6 There was no changing her mind as she was quite adamant about her decision and wouldn't consider any

alternative.

answer: (c) adamant

A7 It was quite obvious that he was drunk because he couldn't finish his sentences and his speech was not

coherent.

answer: (b) coherent

A8 The strings on the puppet were all intertwined and it took us ages to disentangle them.

answer: (a) disentangle

A9 There are really too many political parties in this election as there are so many small groups or factions.

answer: (d) factions

A10 He liked to play the eccentric and would invariably dress up in the most outrageous clothes.

answer: (b) eccentric

## High School Vocabulary Test (2)

A1 This story is based on an incident that actually happened.

answer: (c) based

A2 I'm afraid I shan't be able to come on Tuesday because of a prior engagement.

answer: (b) able

A3 You can easily tell that this document dates from the 12th century because of a distinctive script.

answer: (d) dates

A4 I'm sorry to tell you but she is simply *hypothesizing* that this will be the result but she has no actual proof.

answer: (c) hypothesizing

A5 I do apologise for talking to you a minute ago only I <u>mistook</u> you for one of my colleagues, who looks exactly

like you.

answer: (a) mistook

A6 It's a waste of time asking them for their opinion as they're bound to object because they've been <u>prejudiced</u>

against the idea from the start.

answer: (d) prejudiced

A7 I asked you to bring back a different one but you've brought a similar one back that's exactly the <u>same</u> as the

first one.

answer: (c) same

A8 The main quality that is required of someone holding that kind of job is to have the <u>ability</u> to get on with

people.

answer: (b) ability

A9 They couldn't hold their meeting in the open air *because* of the heavy rain.

answer: (a) because

A10 I always let her handle that kind of situation because she's very good at dealing with difficult clients.

answer: (d) dealing

## High School Vocabulary Test (3)

A1 The result of the election didn't give either candidate a clear majority but in the end the leader of the opposition agreed to step down and <u>accede</u> to the wishes of the electorate.

answer: (c) accede

- A2 The sound of the waterfall goes on all day and night and in the end the <u>incessant</u> noise gets on your nerves. answer: (d) incessant
- A3 I apologized for what seemed like a deliberate act of rudeness but I explained that it had been purely accidental and an *inadvertent* action on my part.

answer: (b) inadvertent

- A4 Although it's a complicated subject the professor managed to make it all totally clear and <u>lucid</u> by her delivery. answer: (a) lucid
- When you take a party of tourists round a famous city there are always those who <u>loiter</u> and keep everybody else waiting.

answer: (c) loiter

- A6 Before she knew what had happened a man suddenly fell on her <u>lunging</u> across and stealing her handbag. answer: (d) lunging
- A7 There was absolutely no call for him to criticise her so cruelly and in almost a <u>malicious</u> manner. answer: (b) malicious
- A8 There was absolutely no question about it he was the <u>proverbial</u> idiot such as you'd find in one of those old farces.

answer: (c) proverbial

A9 You'll soon get used to his funny ways as it's one of the *quirks* of his personality.

answer: (d) quirks

A10 He didn't really give speeches because he used to scream and shout and you could hear him <u>raining</u> a hundred meters down the road.

answer: (b) raining

#### Leave me alone

A1 Alan: Excuse me <u>interrupting</u> but what are you doing?

answer: (c) interrupting

A2 User: I should have thought is was pretty obvious.

answer: (a) obvious

A3 Alan: Well, I only asked — there's no need to bite my head off!

answer: (b) head

A4 User: Sorry I didn't mean to be rude but I'm trying to concentrate.

answer: (c) concentrate

A5 Alan: I see and what is the task you are working on?

answer: (b) task

A6 User: I'm working on those famous English tests, which I find very interesting.

answer: (c) famous

A7 Alan: Oh, yes I've heard of them. Do they help you with your English?

answer: (c) help

A8 User: Yes, they would do if you didn't *persist* in asking questions.

answer: (b) persist

A9 Alan: If that's how you feel, I'll leave you alone.

answer: (c) alone

A10 User: What an excellent idea! Leave me in peace and go and write another test.

answer: (d) peace

# Losing It (1)

A1 He's one of those people who can't bear being seen to be wrong in fact of losing face.

answer: (c) face

A2 We haven't made any progress this year and are in a sense going backwards and losing ground.

answer: (d) ground

A3 Please don't lose heart because I'm sure you'll succeed in the end.

answer: (a) heart

A4 The important key to success in this business is strong management because if you lose your <u>grip</u>, then you're in real trouble.

answer: (d) grip

A5 She panicked when she skidded on the ice, lost her *head* and crashed into the tree.

answer: (c) head

A6 Yes, it's a slight problem but quite honestly I wouldn't lose any sleep over it if I were you.

answer: (b) sleep

A7 I followed as much as I could of his arguments but then I gave up because I'd completely lost <u>track</u> of what he was saying.

answer: (d) track

A8 After he'd wasted all his money, got into debt and then ended up in prison, his family began to regard him as a bit of a lost *cause*.

answer: (c) cause

A9 To be frank I find these philosophical discussions too deep for me and many of the points are lost on me.

answer: (b) on

A10 Putting all your money in that enterprise is futile it's like playing a losing game.

answer: (d) game

# Losing It (2)

A1 The trouble with him is that if you push him too far, he's likely to shout at you and lose his <u>cool</u>.

answer: (c) cool

A2 There's no hope for him now because he's lost his *marbles* and has gone completely crazy.

answer: (d) marbles

A3 At the very last minute she broke down in tears and lost her *nerve*.

answer: (b) nerve

A4 First he started shouting and then he began to throw things round the room and it was clear he had just lost his

rag.

answer: (a) rag

A5 Despite his great age we realized that he'd not lost his <u>touch</u> because he was still able to deliver a wonderful speech.

answer: (c) touch

- A6 Do you mind repeating that last bit again as I seem to have lost the <u>thread</u> of your argument? answer: (d) thread
- When it came to dividing the profits we lost <u>out</u> because we didn't get our fair share. answer: (b) out
- As she was walking across the tight rope at the circus she lost her <u>balance</u> and fell to the ground. answer: (c) balance
- A9 After a while I got fed up with the film and began to lose <u>interest</u> in the story. answer: (d) interest
- A10 There's no harm in trying your luck there because after all you have nothing to lose.

answer: (b) nothing

#### Past Tenses

A1 I told them I <u>was</u> just going out for a short walk.

answer: (c) was

A2 He asked me what I had done with the paint brush.

answer: (b) had done

A3 She told me to drive carefully on the icy roads.

answer: (c) to drive

A4 I wonder what had happened while I was away.

answer: (d) had

A5 She wonders why I never travel abroad by plane.

answer: (a) travel

A6 Quite honestly all I was doing was simply making polite conversation.

answer: (b) making

A7 He was wondering what had prompted him to take no notice at all.

answer: (c) had

A8 I was asking myself what in all honesty she would do next.

answer: (b) would

A9 He actually denied doing anything of the sort.

answer: (d) doing

A10 He came into the room and demanded to know what was happening.

answer: (a) to know

## Popular Idioms

A1 Lightning never strikes in the same place twice.

answer: (b) twice

A2 If you watch a kettle, it never boils.

answer: (c) boils

A3 Look before you leap.

answer: (a) leap

A4 Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

answer: (c) hatched

A5 It's all right to tell a white lie.

answer: (b) white

A6 There's no fool like an old fool.

answer: (d) old

A7 Let sleeping dogs lie.

answer: (a) sleeping

A8 Strike while the iron is hot.

answer: (c) hot

A9 Politeness costs nothing.

answer: (d) nothing

A10 Never look a gift horse in the mouth.

answer: (a) mouth

# Save Our Animals (1)

A1 From a very early age Cathy had been passionate about animals.

answer: (c) about

A2 She used to hob nob (socialise) with people who thought the same way as she did.

answer: (d) thought

A3 These people were not at all fuddy duddy (uninteresting) or indeed hoity toity (supercilious) and their main interest in life was to *ensure* that all animals were well treated.

answer: (a) ensure

A4 She soon got to know one of the local big wigs (important people) in a local organisation <u>aimed</u> at stopping cruelty to animals.

answer: (b) aimed

A5 He had been in his hey day (at his most successful time) an important <u>figure</u> in a government department for agriculture.

answer: (d) figure

A6 In fact because he had refused to kow tow to (accept without question) some of the official regulations, he had been forced to take *early* retirement.

answer: (c) early

A7 But as far <u>as</u> Cathy was concerned, he was the bee's knees (someone to admire) and when she left school, she went to work as his assistant in the Society for the Protection of Animals.

answer: (d) as

A8 Her parents however were not at all pleased about where she had decided to work.

answer: (a) about

A9 They lived in a des res (very attractive house) and her father, John Fortune, who was really a bit of a fat cat (wealthy businessman) thought that all this animal <u>business</u> was a lot of hocus pocus (nonsense).

answer: (b) business

A10 Cathy and her father had several pow wows (conversations) about her decision but it usually <u>ended</u> up with a lot of argy bargy (arguments).

answer: (c) ended

### Save Our Animals (2)

- A1 What her mother and father <u>objected</u> to most was the endless tittle tattle (gossip) in the village about a young woman working for this hot shot (well known entrepreneur),
  - answer: (d) objected
- who was also <u>regarded</u> by some as a bit of a wheeler dealer (someone who does business in an underhand way).
  - answer: (c) regarded
- A3 Cathy didn't believe any of this and was delighted to be working for Geoffrey Winton if for no other <u>reason</u> than that living at home was very humdrum (boring).
  - answer: (a) reason
- A4 The rest of the organisation thought that she and Winton were a dream team (ideal partners) because she was enthusiastic and he was very *experienced*.
  - answer: (d) experienced
- A5 After all she thought her brother was enjoying himself and had gone <u>abroad</u> to work in America as a result of the brain drain (talented people leaving their own country to work for better pay in another).
  - answer: (b) abroad
- A6 One morning there was quite a hubbub (loud noise and activity) in the Fortune <u>household</u> when Cathy came rushing into the sitting room helter skelter (running at great speed).
  - answer: (c) household
- A7 and announced what she thought was a cheerful earful (a good piece of news) and that was she had been invited to attend a *demonstration* in the capital.
  - answer: (d) demonstration
- As far as her father was concerned this was <u>simply</u> double trouble (two problems) first working for Fortune and now getting involved in a demonstration.
  - answer: (a) simply
- As far as he was concerned this would be a <u>waste</u> of time because the speakers at the rally would just talk mumbo jumbo (nonsense).
  - answer: (c) waste
- A10 But Cathy had made up her <u>mind</u> and the next morning wham bam (very quickly) she caught the early train and went off to the rally.
  - answer: (b) mind

## Save Our Animals (3)

- A1 On the train journey she began to think about what her father had said with his <u>reference</u> to the rag bag (muddled collection) of ideas in her organisation.
  - answer: (c) reference
- A2 And if she was really <u>honest</u> with herself she was beginning to have a teenie weenie (very small) feeling of doubt as to whether she was doing the right thing.
  - answer: (c) honest
- A3 She just wished that her father could *try* and be even steven (fair) about her side of the argument.
  - answer: (a) try
- A4 But as soon as she reached the meeting point for the rally, there was no time for day <u>dreaming</u>.
  - answer: (d) dreaming
- At the beginning it was a bit harum scarum (disorganised) and people were running higgledy piggledy (in different and chaotic directions) but soon everything settled down,
  - answer: (c) settled
- A6 and people who had been running about pell mell (in confusion) were now standing <u>still</u> and listening to the speeches.
  - answer: (b) still
- A7 She felt reassured and was pleased she had come to the demonstration.
  - answer: (d) reassured
- A8 And then one incident at the end of the rally convinced her that she had <u>taken</u> the right decision to work for the organisation.
  - answer: (c) taken
- A9 A police officer on horseback was <u>controlling</u> the crowds and she found herself being gently moved by the horse.
  - answer: (a) controlling
- A10 As it drew near she found she was asking herself <u>aloud</u> whether she had done the right thing. She looked at the horse and it was actually nodding its head and she could have sworn it said okie dokie (all right).

answer: (d) aloud

### Scandal

A1 Mathew Smith was a highly respected member of parliament with no stain on his character.

answer: (c) stain

A2 At least that's what he thought until the press started trying to dig up something about his past.

answer: (b) dig

A3 Apparently when he was still at school, he didn't have a ticket for his train journey one day and he was

fined.

answer: (d) fined

A4 This piece of information was discovered by one keen local reporter and was <u>blown</u> up out of all proportion by

the national press.

answer: (a) blown

A5 Headlines appeared maintaining that Mathew was a dishonest *lying* thief.

answer: (d) lying

A6 Other papers asked the question: How can we trust our politicians if they *cheat* on society?

answer: (c) cheat

A7 There was even talk that incidents like this one could *topple* the Government.

answer: (b) topple

A8 The Prime Minister called Mathew in to talk to him and said he couldn't tolerate any whiff of scandal in his

Party.

answer: (a) whiff

A9 At last Mathew decided to speak up for himself and tell the truth.

answer: (c) up

A10 The reporter had got it completely wrong because he found his ticket and he wasn't 'fined', he was simply

'fine'.

answer: (d) completely

# Speaking: Political Party

- A1 Fellow citizens I am honoured to be <u>invited</u> to speak to you tonight about my party. answer: (d) invited
- As you probably know the Tranquillity Party stands for peace and <u>quiet</u> in the countryside. answer: (b) quiet
- A3 In our publicity, unlike our political <u>opponents</u>, we do not make a lot of noise about our policies. answer: (c) opponents
- A4 We want people to live in harmony with each other and to settle <u>disputes</u> amicably. answer: (d) disputes
- A5 You may be interested to know that we are holding a <u>rally</u> in the centre of our town this weekend. answer: (a) rally
- A6 Naturally all the <u>participants</u> are requested to be as peaceful as possible and above all not to shout. answer: (b) participants
- At the moment we are trying very hard to increase our membership which <u>presently</u> stands at 500. answer: (c) presently
- A8 <u>Admittedly</u> this is a very small figure in comparison with the other major political parties. answer: (b) Admittedly
- A9 But then you all have turned <u>up</u> tonight and that proves there is growing interest in our ideals. answer: (c) up
- A10 In <u>spite</u> of the terrible weather you have come along tonight, ladies and gentlemen, and I should like to thank all four of you for coming.

answer: (a) spite

## Speed

A1 There was absolutely no hesitation on her part and quick as a <u>flash</u> she paid the bill.

answer: (c) flash

As a child he had no problems learning foreign languages mainly because he was very quick on the *uptake*.

answer: (d) uptake

A3 He just couldn't play fast and <u>loose</u> with his employees any longer simply because they never knew where he was.

answer: (b) loose

A4 He <u>pulled</u> a fast one at the entrance because he handed over 4 tickets although there were 5 of them entering the exhibition.

answer: (a) pulled

A5 Since he left the army, he misses the excitement and danger and still wants to live life in the fast <u>lane</u>.

answer: (d) lane

- A6 You'll have to be quick off the <u>mark</u> if you want to buy one of those houses because they're selling very fast. answer: (c) mark
- A7 He's one of the <u>get</u> rich quick fraternity who believe in making money as quickly as possible. answer: (a) get
- A8 He sees financial gain everywhere and never misses an opportunity to make a fast <u>buck</u>.

  answer: (b) buck
- A9 Now that the company has made its first million, there's no stopping it and it's full <u>steam</u> ahead. answer: (d) steam
- A10 I appreciate your hard work but sometimes you're so fast that you miss the details and I think it's a case of more <u>haste</u> less speed.

answer: (c) haste

### Stages

A1 All the <u>world's</u> a stage said Shakespeare, meaning life is like a play in the theatre.

answer: (b) world's

A2 This project has only just been started and is in its *early* stages at the moment.

answer: (d) early

A3 You don't have to pay for it all at once as you can buy it in easy stages.

answer: (b) easy

A4 We've now *reached* the stage where it's time to make our minds up.

answer: (c) reached

A5 I've seen her act in many films but never live on stage.

answer: (d) on

A6 It's quite normal when you make your first speech in public to suffer from stage fright.

answer: (c) fright

A7 As he didn't want anyone else to hear what he was saying he spoke to her in a stage whisper.

answer: (a) whisper

A8 He's always been fascinated by the theatre and has spent many years doing odd jobs as a stage hand.

answer: (b) hand

A9 From childhood she has been stage <u>struck</u> and was delighted when she got her first major part in the play at

the national theatre.

answer: (d) struck

A10 The whole event seemed very unnatural and had clearly been stage <u>managed</u> appeal to the voters before the election.

answer: (b) managed

### State Secrets

- A1 We often hear that such and such a piece of information cannot be released into the public <u>domain</u> in the interest of national security.
  - answer: (c) domain
- A2 Journalists however love to get hold of a story somehow but they run the risk of facing a <u>backlash</u> if they break the official secrects act.
  - answer: (b) backlash
- A3 When there is a high profile inquiry taking place, the rush to get more details is intense.
  - answer: (a) high profile
- A4 The more the authorities try to conceal what is happening, the more it fuels <u>speculation</u> about what might be happening.
  - answer: (d) speculation
- A5 Sometimes a journalist will get hold of sensitive information knowing that he will get <u>savaged</u> by government agencies if he dares reveal it.
  - answer: (c) savaged
- A6 The person in charge of the enquiry will occasionally *signal* what can be disclosed in newspapers.
  - answer: (a) signal
- A7 Once this disclosure is <u>highlighted</u> it's the job of the journalist to follow it through to a satisfactory conclusion.
  - answer: (b) highlighted
- A8 Mind you it has to be a convincing article because the reading public can soon see through the <u>transparency</u> of a weak argument.
  - answer: (c) transparency
- A9 The question must always be in the mind of the writer whether what is being written is likely to <u>pose</u> a threat to the safety of the community at large.
  - answer: (d) pose
- A10 The last possible thing that anyone wants to happen to their country is to turn it into a <u>haven</u> for troublemakers.
  - answer: (c) haven

# Student Teacher Dialogue (1)

A1 Teacher: So you want to learn to speak English?

answer: (c) to speak

A2 Student: Yes, I want to be able to speak well.

answer: (b) well

A3 Teacher: I don't see that as a problem.

answer: (d) problem

A4 Yes, that's easy for you to say.

answer: (c) easy

A5 Teacher: What makes you say that?

answer: (a) makes

A6 Student: Just because you are a *native* speaker.

answer: (b) native

A7 Teacher: I understand what you mean.

answer: (d) mean

A8 Student: So what am I going to do?

answer: (c) going

A9 Teacher: Well, if you like, I could give you lessons next week.

answer: (b) like

A10 Student: That sounds very good to me. I'll see you next week.

answer: (d) sounds

# Student Teacher Dialogue (2)

A1 Teacher: So what do you know about prepositions?

answer: (c) about

A2 Student: Well I know that they usually come before a noun.

answer: (b) before

A3 Teacher: Very good. Which do you find the most difficult?

answer: (d) most

A4 Student: If I had to choose one, I would pick in.

answer: (b) pick

A5 Teacher: The thing to remember is that in usually means inside a place or a position.

answer: (a) remember

A6 Student: I see. But what's the difference between in and into?

answer: (c) between

A7 Teacher: Ah you see whereas in means you are there inside <u>however</u> into means you enter as: You go into

the room.

answer: (d) however

A8 Student: Another problem is I don't understand why there are two words sounding the same — T and one O

and T double O.

answer: (c) why

A9 Teacher: Good question. T and one O is the preposition and T and double O often means extra as in: This

exercise is too difficult. And don't forget the third word also sounding the same — the *number* two.

answer: (d) number

A10 Student: Oh, no two is *enough* thank you very much!

answer: (a) enough

## Student Teacher Dialogue (3)

A1 Teacher: Can you explain to me when you <u>use</u> the Past Simple and when the Present Perfect?

answer: (d) use

A2 Student: I think the past simple is for a <u>definite</u> time in the past and the present perfect is when you don't know

when it was.

answer: (a) definite

A3 Teacher: Excellent. Now if I wanted to describe my time in Paris in 1999 with the verb 'stay', what would I say?

answer: (b) would

A4 Student: I think it is I stayed in Paris in 1999. Is that all right?

answer: (d) right

A5 Teacher: Absolutely perfect. Now what about the Present Perfect Continuous?

answer: (c) about

A6 Student: That's one I never understand however hard I try.

answer: (b) however

A7 Teacher: Well if you started living in Paris in 1999 and you are still there, you say; I have been living there

since 1999.

answer: (a) since

A8 Student: Yes, I see I think I understand but you have too many tenses in English!

answer: (d) too

A9 Teacher: Right just one more. Tell me which form you use if you are going to leave Paris and you tell

someone about the length of time from your arrival till now.

answer: (b) just

A10 Student: Oh, that's easy. I say: I have lived here for 6 years. I can see from the expression on your face I am

right.

answer: (c) expression

## Testing, Testing

- A1 This castle has been here since the 16th century and hasn't really changed it has stood the test of <u>time</u>. answer: (b) time
- A2 The law that has just been passed may be useful but we don't know until we've <u>put</u> it to the test. answer: (d) put
- A3 I think you're wise to find out first before you agree and believe it's a good idea to test the <u>waters</u> first. answer: (a) waters
- A4 No-one knows whether he'll succeed in his attempt to get compensation as it's a bit of a test <u>case</u>. answer: (c) case
- A5 Obviously before you buy a car, you'll be allowed to test <u>drive</u> it first.

  answer: (b) drive
- A6 These are indeed <u>testing</u> times for the government as people are deciding whether to vote for them in the next election.

  answer: (c) testing
- A7 He was one of the most experienced of the company's test <u>pilots</u> who decided whether a plane was safe to fly. answer: (d) pilots
- A8 In the story of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde we see the hero mix something up in a test <u>tube</u> and then drink it. answer: (a) tube
- A9 The aircraft engine had to be placed in a test <u>bed</u> to make sure that it worked properly.

  answer: (c) bed
- A10 In order to make sure that your television is tuned properly there is a coloured test <u>card</u> on the screen. answer: (d) card

## Time Expressions

- A1 There's no need to worry, we shall get to the station long before the train leaves as we have <u>bags</u> of time. answer: (d) bags
- A2 The concert doesn't start at least an hour and so we have time to <u>kill</u>.

  answer: (a) kill
- A3 The station isn't far away and the train leaves in about ten minutes so there is no need to worry we have time to <u>spare</u>.

  answer: (c) spare
- A4 The problem is he has no work to do and with time on his <u>hands</u> he is likely to get into trouble. answer: (a) hands
- A5 I told him time and <u>again</u> not to do it but he takes no notice.

  answer: (c) again
- A6 I always like to get to an appointment in *good* time. answer: (a) good
- A7 It's <u>about</u> time she learnt to look after herself. answer: (c) about
- A8 We're not living here for good but just for the time <u>being</u>. answer: (d) being
- A9 Time <u>flies</u>, it's difficult to believe that we've been here all day.

  answer: (b) flies
- A10 Time will <u>tell</u> whether we have made the right decision.

answer: (c) tell

### What Comes Next? (1)

A1 What I'll do now is up to me.

answer: (a) up to me

A2 I'm very tired so I think I'll turn in.

answer: (c) turn in

A3 It must be at least a year since you were here.

answer: (c) you were here

A4 I just don't follow a single word — I'm afraid it's all Greek to me.

answer: (d) Greek to me

A5 I'm desperate. All I need really is someone to give me a hand.

answer: (c) give me a hand

A6 I'm sorry that's not fair. It's no good blaming me.

answer: (a) blaming me

A7 As far as I'm concerned they can all go jump in the lake.

answer: (d) jump in the lake

A8 If you must talk, do it quietly I beg you.

answer: (b) I beg you

A9 Did you hear that noise? I'm sure there must be a burglar in the house.

answer: (c) a burglar in the house

A10 All I ask is that you give me just one last chance.

answer: (a) give me just one last chance

### What Comes Next? (2)

- A1 I can't make head nor tail of this <u>it's utter rubbish</u>.

  answer: (c) it's utter rubbish
- A2 I don't know about you but I'm so hungry <u>I could eat a horse</u>.

  answer: (d) I could eat a horse
- A3 You don't have to shout <u>I'm not that deaf.</u>
  answer: (b) I'm not that deaf
- A4 I have tried, honestly but I just can't get through to her.

  answer: (d) I just can't get through to her
- A5 If I had the chances you have, <u>I'd simply grab them.</u> answer: (a) I'd simply grab them
- A6 If you can't get this right, then there's no hope for you.

  answer: (c) there's no hope for you
- A7 If the situation's that bad I suggest <u>you sell up</u>.answer: (b) you sell up
- A8 They realised that the police had them cornered and <u>they gave themselves up</u>. answer: (a) they gave themselves up
- A9 There's no rush for an answer so just <u>take your time</u>. answer: (d) take your time
- A10 We can safely say that the business is now concluded so that's it. answer: (c) that's it

### What Comes Next? (3)

- A1 I wouldn't hesitate to accept that offer. If it were me <u>I'd bite his hand off.</u>
  answer: (b) I'd bite his hand off
- A2 There are several ways of looking at this and <u>you'll have to choose</u>.

  answer: (c) you'll have to choose
- A3 Nobody's going to call me names and *get away with it*.

  answer: (d) get away with it
- A4 You can't agree with both of them <u>make your mind up</u>. answer: (b) make your mind up
- A5 Don't worry about not getting enough support <u>I'm with you all the way.</u>
  answer: (a) I'm with you all the way
- A6 If you could be serious for just one moment <u>I'd appreciate it</u>.
  answer: (c) I'd appreciate it
- A7 Nobody ever got in his way <u>he'd just walk all over them.</u>
  answer: (d) he'd just walk all over them
- A8 You're not telling me you didn't laugh once <u>I bet you did.</u> answer: (b) I bet you did
- A9 Don't worry what other people think <u>just take no notice of them.</u>
  answer: (d) just take no notice of them
- A10 We're having a barbecue next week, will you come? answer: (a) will you come

### What Comes Next? (4)

- A1 It's getting very late <u>I'll have to hurry</u>.
  - answer: (c) I'll have to hurry
- A2 If we leave it any longer, we'll miss the train.
  - answer: (b) we'll miss the train
- A3 There is a deadline, I'm afraid, so you mustn't dither.
  - answer: (a) so you mustn't dither
- A4 We should have been there 2 hours ago, so we're well behind.
  - answer: (d) so we're well behind
- A5 If we leave this minute, I'm sure we'll make it.
  - answer: (a) I'm sure we'll make it
- A6 They arrived in the middle of the night because their flight was delayed.
  - answer: (c) because their flight was delayed
- A7 As the old saying goes: He who hesitates is lost.
  - answer: (b) He who hesitates is lost
- A8 They should have arrived by now. I wonder what has kept them.
  - answer: (a) what has kept them
- A9 I'm being as quick as I can. Just don't bug me.
  - answer: (d) bug me
- A10 I'm giving you your last warning. If you're not ready in five minutes, you're on your own.

answer: (b) you're on your own

### What Comes Next? (5)

- A1 Do you mind repeating that? I didn't quite *grasp it the first time*. answer: (d) grasp it the first time
- A2 Did you follow all that? Answer: No, my mind's a complete blank.

  answer: (a) No, my mind's a complete blank
- A3 Did you get that? Answer: Well, not really. <u>Could you run that past me once more?</u> answer: (b) Could you run that past me once more
- A4 I don't know about you but I can't make sense of this at all. Answer: Me too, I'm just out of my depth.

  answer: (c) Me too, I'm just out of my depth
- A5 You look a little confused. Do you know what I'm on about?

  answer: (a) what I'm on about
- A6 I hope it's all clear now, isn't it? Answer: No, <u>you've lost me there</u>. answer: (d) you've lost me there
- A7 If you want us to follow your argument I suggest you <u>use less complicated words</u>.

  answer: (b) use less complicated words
- A8 Promise me that at least you'll try this exercise, won't you? Answer: <u>I'll have a go.</u> answer: (c) I'll have a go
- A9 What do you make of this test? Answer: It's quite <u>beyond me</u>. answer: (a) beyond me
- A10 If you can't actually say the words then why don't you try <u>singing them.</u> answer: (b) singing them

### What Comes Next? (6)

- A1 I know I'm a very bad letter writer but <u>I was thinking of you the other day.</u>
  answer: (c) I was thinking of you the other day
- A2 And that's what <u>has prompted me to write this letter.</u>
  answer: (b) has prompted me to write this letter
- A3 Do you remember the last time <u>we actually met?</u> answer: (a) we actually met
- A4 I remember it as if it was yesterday.

  answer: (d) was yesterday
- A5 I believe we met for lunch in an expensive restaurant and you chose the priciest item on the menu. answer: (c) chose the priciest item on the menu
- A6 And you must know why this fact <u>has stuck in my mind</u>. answer: (d) has stuck in my mind
- A7 I only had a <u>a very modest dish</u>.answer: (c) a very modest dish
- A8 This was just as well in view of what <u>happened</u>. answer: (a) happened
- A9 You haven't forgotten, <u>surely</u>?
  answer: (b) surely
- A10 I had to pay for you. So isn't it about time you paid me back? answer: (c) about time you paid me back

#### Will or Shall?

A1 Do you know the difference between will and shall?

answer: (a) between will and shall

A2 I can see from the expression on your face that you haven't got a clue.

answer: (c) got a clue

A3 I think the best way is to tell you a story that *explains the difference*.

answer: (b) explains the difference

A4 The main difference is that 'I will' means 'I want to'.

answer: (a) means 'I want to'

A5 If you say 'I shall' then you are talking about the future.

answer: (b) about the future

A6 I want you to imagine that a man is walking in the country.

answer: (a) in the country

A7 After a few minutes he reaches a river.

answer: (d) reaches a river

A8 There is a man in the river fully clothed who is *in difficulties*.

answer: (c) in difficulties

A9 The man in the river keeps calling out 'I will drown, I will drown'.

answer: (b) calling out 'I will drown, I will drown'

A10 The man on the river bank, who is good at grammar, thinks the man really wants to drown, walks on and <u>lets</u>

him drown.

answer: (c) lets him drown

A1 I am sure you made the right choice and I wholly support your decision.

answer: (d) wholly

A2 You can rely on me, have no fear about that!

answer: (b) rely

A3 No matter what happens, you must remember that I'm with you all the way.

answer: (c) with

A4 I know that they have all abandoned you one by one but I hope you won't forget I've <u>stuck</u> by you from the

beginning.

answer: (d) stuck

A5 I am convinced you are absolutely right to take that action and should ignore any opposition.

answer: (a) absolutely

A6 When it comes to the vote, you can *count* on me to support you.

answer: (b) count

A7 Even if things get difficult, I will not waver or hesitate to stand up for you.

answer: (c) waver

A8 He was delighted that she hadn't *turned* him down when he proposed to her.

answer: (b) turned

A9 The bank manager smiled and announced that his application for a loan had been approved.

answer: (a) approved

A10 The pair of you have my blessing and I hope you have a happy marriage together.

answer: (c) blessing

## Adverbially Speaking

A1 They had to drive *slowly* up the hill because the car was very old.

answer: (c) slowly

A2 Please listen *carefully* because this is important.

answer: (d) carefully

A3 Sorry we're late but we got here as *quickly* as we could.

answer: (b) quickly

A4 He mumbled throughout his speech so I could hardly understand a single word.

answer: (c) hardly

A5 I trust his judgement — he *never* makes a mistake.

answer: (a) never

A6 You've completely ruined my new carpet with your filthy shoes.

answer: (d) completely

A7 You haven't actually written that letter, have you?

answer: (c) actually

A8 I have *repeatedly* told her not to do that and yet she always does.

answer: (b) repeatedly

A9 It was a very long day but we eventually arrived in time for tea.

answer: (d) eventually

A10 He didn't want me to enter and hotly disputed my reason for being there.

answer: (a) hotly

### Flying on a Plane

A1 The worst thing about flying is when you take off.

answer: (c) off

A2 Landing is also a rather *frightening* experience, too.

answer: (a) frightening

A3 Come to think of it the bit between leaving the ground and coming down again can also *play* on the nerves.

answer: (b) play

A4 Of course during the flight the airline staff try to keep your mind occupied.

answer: (d) occupied

A5 They ask you if you want to buy things you don't in all *honesty* want.

answer: (b) honesty

A6 The captain, whose voice is so <u>relaxed</u> you feel as if you're sitting at home watching television, starts chatting

to you.

answer: (b) relaxed

A7 He tries to give you the *impression* that you're out in your car watching the countryside roll by.

answer: (c) impression

A8 Then you start to eat your meal and discover that the knives and forks are made of plastic and snap under

pressure.

answer: (d) pressure

A9 As you've probably *gathered*, I'm not really keen on flying.

answer: (b) gathered

A10 Mind you, once you've landed and you're saying goodbye to the smiling hostess, it's great to know you've

survived.

answer: (a) survived

## Letter Writing

- A1 I think it would be a good idea to <u>mention</u> in your letter that you have worked in that type of business previously.
  - answer: (b) mention
- A2 You need to improve the <u>layout</u> of this letter because one or two things are in the wrong place.

answer: (c) layout

A3 Before you put the letter in the envolope, make sure you *fold* it in the right way.

answer: (a) fold

A4 If you want this letter to reach the bank tomorrow, you have no choice but to send it by <u>express</u> mail.

answer: (b) express

When you are going to write an important letter like that, it is absolutely essential that you <u>assemble</u> all the facts first.

answer: (d) assemble

When you read something you've written on the computer screen, it often looks all right although you should always *proof* read it first.

answer: (c) proof

A7 I advise you to check <u>beforehand</u> with a letter or a phone call if you intend to pay them a visit in order to save a wasted journey.

answer: (d) beforehand

A8 Since that package contains valuable items, you must send it by registered post.

answer: (c) registered

A9 Quite honestly I cannot trust this particular letter to be sent by post and so I am using the services of a <u>courier</u> to deliver it for me.

answer: (a) courier

A10 I'm sure that computer program you use creates a very good letter design but it's far too <u>complicated</u> for me.

answer: (b) complicated

### Spin Doctors

A1 Most of the money *raised* was donated to charity.

answer: (a) raised

A2 They are showing a *revival* of a 1930's musical at the Theatre Royal.

answer: (b) revival

A3 When they had both retired, they settled in a small village by the sea.

answer: (d) settled

A4 The students at this university are *housed* in blocks of flats on the campus.

answer: (a) housed

A5 I have no wish to have any dealings with a firm like that.

answer: (c) dealings

A6 Voters find it difficult to believe politicians because the latter use so many spin doctors.

answer: (b) spin

A7 We are told there will be little economic *progress* this year.

answer: (a) progress

A8 Unfortunately she has been given an *insurmountable* task.

answer: (a) insurmountable

A9 It is essential to have air conditioning in your car when you drive in a hot climate.

answer: (c) conditioning

A10 Manufacturers are bringing out a new range of computers this year.

answer: (b) out

## Way of saying goodbye

A1 I'm afraid it's time we left.

answer: (b) time

A2 If you don't *mind*, I think we'll be cutting along.

answer: (d) mind

A3 I'll be seeing you then in due course.

answer: (c) course

A4 Well, as they say all good things come to an end.

answer: (a) end

A5 Thank you so much for having us you must come to us next time.

answer: (d) having

A6 Good bye then and *remember* me to all your family.

answer: (b) remember

A7 If we don't leave now I'm afraid we'll *miss* the last train.

answer: (c) miss

A8 It's been great meeting up again and we mustn't *leave* it so long next time.

answer: (a) leave

A9 Looks *like* we ought to be going really as it's got so late.

answer: (b) like

A10 Well, there's *nothing* for it but simply to wish you well and say goodbye.

answer: (d) nothing

# Ways of agreeing

A1 I'm certainly with you on that.

answer: (b) with

A2 I'm of a like mind on that, too.

answer: (d) like

A3 Yes, we definitely see eye to eye on that one.

answer: (c) to

A4 In that respect we are of *one* mind on that.

answer: (a) one

A5 I can't argue with that.

answer: (d) argue

A6 Let's shake on that.

answer: (b) shake

A7 There's only one word I can use now to show my agreement and that's — deal.

answer: (c) deal

A8 I'll confirm that in writing to show my acceptance.

answer: (a) confirm

A9 There's absolutely no doubt *whatsoever* that you're right.

answer: (b) whatsoever

A10 The terms seem eminently suitable to me.

answer: (d) terms

### Ways of approving

A1 I'm quite happy to support you in your <u>application</u> for a loan.

answer: (c) application

A2 I must admit I think your idea is well worth considering.

answer: (d) worth

A3 I shall certainly recommend your *proposal* for improving safety in the work place.

answer: (a) proposal

A4 You can *count* on me for support when the next election comes up.

answer: (b) count

A5 I would wholeheartedly like to endorse your scheme for saving water.

answer: (c) wholeheartedly

A6 The local council has approved the plans for extending their house.

answer: (d) extending

A7 You can rely on me to support you when the matter is discussed at the next meeting.

answer: (a) rely

A8 His choice of a new wife *met* with his parents' approval.

answer: (b) met

A9 They all promised they would stand by him when he put forward the idea of a strike.

answer: (c) by

A10 The meeting unanimously supported the chairman when he suggested that they close the meeting.

answer: (d) close

### Inventories

A1 Inventory accounting starts with the inventory on hand.

answer: (b) hand

A2 Inventories cannot be expensed until sold, and meanwhile they are considered an asset.

answer: (c) expensed

A3 There are four generally accepted approaches to inventory valuation based on historical cost.

answer: (b) historical

A4 The <u>specific</u> identification method records actual cost flow: each individual item and its cost must be accounted for.

answer: (c) specific

A5 The <u>weighted</u> average method divides the total cost of inventory items by their total number at the end of any accounting period.

answer: (d) weighted

A6 The moving average method uses an average cost for inventory items that is calculated and <u>applied</u> at the time of each sale.

answer: (b) applied

A7 The <u>FIFO</u> method of inventory evaluation is based on the presumption that most companies normally sell the oldest items in their inventory before they sell the newer ones.

answer: (b) FIFO

A8 The <u>LIFO</u> method is based on the presumption that the most recent stock items purchased will be the initial items sold.

answer: (c) LIFO

A9 The FILO method presumes that the company will continue to keep their oldest items in inventory.

answer: (d) FILO

A10 The FEFO method attempts to ensure that perishable products are sold while they are still in good condition.

answer: (a) FEFO

### Job Advertising

- A1 Industry- <u>specific</u>, or niche, employment websites are proliferating as places for companies to locate qualified personnel.
  - answer: (d) specific
- A2 Niche sites present a large *pool* of qualified job-seekers.
  - answer: (c) pool
- A3 The internet, in comparison to other advertising media, gives its users a broader <u>reach</u>.
  - answer: (a) reach
- A4 The internet produces results faster and more cheaply than other <u>traditional</u> advertising media.
  - answer: (d) traditional
- A5 Companies these days look at internet job advertising as an integral part of their staffing efforts.
  - answer: (c) integral
- A6 Advertising positions on employment websites can generate a lot of *traffic* from potential candidates.
  - answer: (d) traffic
- A7 But general sites often produce an insufficient number of qualified applicants, making the process relatively time *consuming* for the results seen.
  - answer: (a) consuming
- A8 Niche site marketing targets executives and professionals of the industry served.
  - answer: (d) served
- A9 Advertisements both on niche sites and using more conventional methods are a part of a well- <u>rounded</u> staffing campaign.
  - answer: (c) rounded
- A10 Niche sites often include job postings, comparative salary scales, curriculum vitae databases, and <u>more</u>.

answer: (d) more

### Job Interviews

- A1 The first interview for the candidate is the <u>screening</u> interview, which is used to ascertain whether s/he matches the position's minimum qualifications.
  - answer: (c) screening
- A2 The interviewer(s) will have the applicant's resume in <u>hand</u> and attempt to confirm the information it contains. answer: (b) hand
- A3 The selection interview is worrisome for most candidates: although they may have the requisite skills, the company now determines whether they have the personality to <u>fit</u> into the group.
  - answer: (a) fit
- A4 A candidate who does not interact positively with supervisors and co-workers may <u>disrupt</u> the operations of a whole section.
  - answer: (b) disrupt
- A5 A group interview is one in which the interviewer(s) attempt to distinguish the <u>leaders</u> from the followers.
  - answer: (d) leaders
- A6 When a panel interview is *held*, the candidate is interviewed by several people at the same time.
  - answer: (b) held
- A7 The candidate should make eye <u>contact</u> with each member of the panel as s/he answers the panelist's question.
  - answer: (c) contact
- A8 One technique the applicant should be aware of is the stress interview, which is occasionally used to <u>weed</u> out those who are unable to deal with adverse situations.
  - answer: (c) weed
- A9 Stress may be introduced into this kind of interview by asking strange questions or by reacting to the candidate's responses with *silence*.
  - answer: (c) silence
- A10 In a stress interview, the candidate has only two choices: play <u>along</u> or refuse such bad treatment by terminating the interview.

answer: (a) along

### Job Promotion

A1 Employees with ambition are often eager to move into management.

answer: (c) move

A2 Maturity is the ability to make decisions that will affect the company's future in a non-emotional way.

answer: (c) Maturity

A3 Such employees will have formed friendships in the company, and co-workers will be expecting them to make decisions *based* on these relationships.

answer: (b) based

A4 An employee's ability to come up with <u>sound</u> ideas is a benefit to a company, and the employee will be noticed for it.

answer: (a) sound

A5 A manager knows what s/he needs to get done each day, and usually knows this at the end of the previous day, so s/he should get a *game* plan thought out ahead of time.

answer: (c) game

A6 Promotions go to the employees who are the most help to their bosses; when the boss is asked for a recommendation, those helpful employees will *come to mind*.

answer: (a) come to mind

A7 Management hopefuls should watch what their boss does and gain some <u>insight</u> into the responsibilities of the position.

answer: (c) insight

A8 The proverb "familiarity <u>breeds</u> contempt" is quite applicable to working in a position of authority.

answer: (a) breeds

A9 A manager cannot make close friends at the office; s/he should make allies instead.

answer: (b) allies

A10 Good managers know how to remain friendly but *impersonal*.

answer: (a) impersonal

### Managerial Decisions

- A1 Dr. Said Atri, Professor of Economics at SUNY, explains that most managerial decisions involve making a choice from among <u>alternative</u> courses of action or options in order to achieve a certain objective.
- A2 <u>Optimization</u> is the process by which a desired outcome is achieved through the most efficient course of action.

answer: (d) Optimization

answer: (b) alternative

A3 In consumption, a consumer with a *given* amount of income purchases the mix of goods that provides him or her with the greatest level of satisfaction or utility.

answer: (a) given

A4 Often managerial decisions have to be made subject to some *constraints*.

answer: (b) constraints

A5 For instance, a manager that is trying to cut his labor costs may be under a union <u>contract</u> limiting his ability to lay off workers.

answer: (a) contract

A6 A farmer who wants to take advantage of good market conditions and increase the size of his <u>crop</u> is limited by the amount of land that he has available.

answer: (a) crop

A7 Managerial decisions are not made in a <u>vacuum</u>: economic and market conditions constantly change and managers must decide in accordance with the dynamics of the business environment.

answer: (d) vacuum

- As complex as managerial problems may appear, often their various elements can be fitted into microeconomic models; that is why managerial economics is also called "<u>applied microeconomics</u>". answer: (a) applied microeconomics
- A9 The manager's internal environment is made up of those factors over which he has at least some <u>degree</u> of control.

answer: (b) degree

A10 Macroeconomics is <u>relevant</u> to managers, as managers are often interested in knowing the state of the economy and the direction of macroeconomic measures such as interest rates and inflation.

answer: (c) relevant

## Marketing Strategies

- A1 The first step most managers <u>take</u> to grow their business is to increase the number of customers. answer: (c) take
- A2 Losses are usually suffered if inexperienced sales staff are given the task of <u>implementing</u> a marketing scheme.
  - answer: (c) implementing
- A3 Fundamental marketing strategy is to create prospective customers who are ready, <u>willing</u> and able to buy. answer: (d) willing
- A4 The primary goal of a such a strategy is to present sales staff with prospects to <u>convert</u> into paying customers. answer: (c) convert
- A5 One thing that managers can do to increase their business is to reward existing customers for <u>referring</u> new ones.
  answer: (a) referring
- A6 Established customers are seldom asked whether they are interested in more or new products or services; they are all too often taken for *granted*.
  - answer: (d) granted
- A7 It can be the <u>undoing</u> of a business to expect regular customers to purchase standard quantities without being solicited to buy more.
  - answer: (b) undoing
- A8 Sharing news, information and offers with customers increases their <u>frequency</u> of repurchase. answer: (b) frequency
- A9 Customers should be offered more value through complementary products and services at the <u>point</u> of sale. answer: (d) point
- A10 Repeat business is gained by the company that gives the customer what s/he wants.

answer: (c) Repeat

### Micromanagement

- A1 Estienne de Beer, author of Boosting Your Career, warns that sooner or later you will report to a micromanager who <u>obsessively</u> controls and manipulates you to the point of desperation.
  - answer: (b) obsessively
- A2 Harry Chambers explains that micromanagers always have their <u>antennae</u> up, trying to detect violations.
  - answer: (a) antennae
- A3 If you get frustrated and tell the boss to back <u>off</u>, you get accused of having a bad attitude and not being a team player.
  - answer: (c) off
- A4 It feels as if you are controlled like a robot and <u>second-guessed</u> every step of the way.
  - answer: (d) second-guessed
- A5 Everything needs to get approved beforehand and double-checked afterwards.
  - answer: (c) double-checked
- A6 It is important to understand what motivates a micromanager to command and control, even if it is unknowingly.
  - answer: (b) unknowingly
- A7 Most micromanagers tend to have a controlling tendency and simply don't believe that outstanding work will be done without their constant *intervention*.
  - answer: (d) intervention
- A8 <u>Coping</u> skills and effective communication are the keys to successfully managing your micromanager.
  - answer: (a) Coping
- A9 One of the best lines of defence is your diligence in clarifying expectations and keeping a(n) <u>paper trail</u> of everything that you have done.
  - answer: (c) paper trail
- A10 Micromanagers need to learn how to transform themselves into leaders; micromanagers just twist your arm, but leaders *sway* your opinion.

answer: (d) sway

### Natural Gas Resources

- A1 Alan Greenspan (June 2003) states that in recent months, in response to very <u>tight</u> supplies, prices of natural gas have increased sharply.
  - answer: (d) tight
- A2 Working gas in storage is currently at very low levels relative to its seasonal norm because of a colder than average winter and <u>a seeming</u> inability of increased gas well drilling to significantly augment net marketed production.
  - answer: (d) a seeming
- A3 Canada, our major source of imported natural gas, has had <u>little room</u> to expand shipments to the United States, and our limited capacity to import liquefied natural gas (LNG) effectively restricts our access to the world's abundant supplies of gas.
  - answer: (b) little room
- A4 Our inability to increase imports to <u>close</u> a modest gap between North American demand and production is largely responsible for the marked rise in natural gas prices over the past year.
  - answer: (a) close
- A5 Competitive crude oil prices, after wide <u>gyrations</u> related to the war in Iraq, are now only slightly elevated from a year ago, and where spot markets for natural gas exist, prices exhibit little change from a year ago.

  answer: (a) gyrations
- A6 Today's natural gas markets have been a long time in coming, and futures prices suggest that we are not <u>apt</u> to return to earlier periods of relative abundance and low prices any time soon.
  - answer: (b) apt
- A7 It was little more than a half-century ago that drillers seeking valuable crude oil <u>bemoaned</u> the discovery of natural gas.
  - answer: (a) bemoaned
- A8 Given the lack of adequate transportation, wells had to be capped or the gas flared.
  - answer: (a) capped
- A9 Natural gas consumption by 1970 had risen to three-fourths of that of oil, but its consumption lagged in the following decade because of competitive <u>incursions</u> from coal and nuclear power.
  - answer: (c) incursions
- A10 Increased marginal supplies from abroad, while likely to notably <u>damp</u> the levels and volatility of American natural gas prices, would expose us to possibly insecure sources of foreign supply, as it has for oil.
  - answer: (a) damp

## Operations Management

- A1 Some claim that management should exist only to support employees' efforts to be fully productive members of the organization therefore, any form of control is completely <u>counterproductive</u> to management and employees, says Carter McNamara of Authenticity Consulting, LLC.
  - answer: (d) counterproductive
- A2 The phrase "management control" itself can have a negative connotation, e.g. it can sound dominating, coercive and *heavy*-handed.
  - answer: (b) heavy
- A3 Organizations often use <u>standardized</u> documents to ensure complete and consistent information is gathered. answer: (c) standardized
- A4 Documents include titles and dates to detect different versions of the document.
  - answer: (d) versions
- A5 Organizations typically require a wide range of reports, e.g. financial reports, status reports, project reports, etc, to *monitor* what's being done, by when and how.
  - answer: (d) monitor
- A6 Computers have <u>revolutionized</u> administrative controls through use of integrated management information systems, project management software, human resource information systems, office automation software, etc. answer: (d) revolutionized
- A7 Delegation is an approach to getting things done in <u>conjunction</u> with other employees. answer: (b) conjunction
- A8 Delegation generally includes assigning responsibility to an employee to complete a task, granting the employee authority to gain the resources to do the task and letting the employee decide how that task will be carried

out.

answer: (c) out

A9 Typically, the person assigning the task shares <u>accountability</u> with the employee for ensuring the task is completed.

answer: (a) accountability

A10 Evaluation is carefully collecting and analyzing information in order to make managerial decisions.

answer: (b) Evaluation

### Products Liability Law

- A1 Products liability refers to the liability of any or all parties along the <u>chain</u> of manufacture of any product for damage caused by that product.
  - answer: (a) chain
- A2 This includes the manufacturer of <u>component</u> parts, the assembling manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retail store owner.
  - answer: (c) component
- A3 Products containing <u>inherent</u> defects that cause harm to a consumer of the product, or someone to whom the product was loaned, given, etc., are the subjects of products liability suits.
  - answer: (b) inherent
- While products are generally thought of as tangible personal property, products liability has <u>stretched</u> that definition to include intangibles (gas), naturals (pets), real estate (house), and writings (navigational charts).
  - answer: (c) stretched
- A5 Many states have *enacted* comprehensive products liability statutes.
  - answer: (b) enacted
- A6 While the product might <u>serve</u> its purpose well, it can be unreasonably dangerous to use due to a design defect.
  - answer: (a) serve
- A7 On the other hand, manufacturing defects occur during the construction or production of the item; only a few out of many products of the same type are <u>flawed</u> in this case.
  - answer: (c) flawed
- A8 Defects in marketing deal with improper instructions and failures to warn consumers of <u>latent</u> dangers in the product.
  - answer: (a) latent
- A9 Translated to products liability terms, a defendant is <u>liable</u> when it is shown that the product is defective. answer: (d) liable
- A10 When a person fails to exercise the care that a reasonable, <u>prudent</u> person would exercise under the same circumstances, that person is open to prosecution.

answer: (c) prudent

## SKUs and Pricing

A1 Sales derive from a product's stock-keeping Units (SKU), the <u>unique</u> combination of the specific quality, price, container size, colour, model, etc, and the product name.

answer: (d) unique

A2 SKUs are what manufacturers produce, what retailers sell, and what consumers buy; <u>brands</u> are what are advertised.

answer: (a) brands

A3 A large proliferation of SKUs for consumer products has led to myriad choices for customers.

answer: (c) proliferation

A4 This has led to complicated supply and demand logistics, <u>erosion</u> of brand loyalty and more pressure on profit margins.

answer: (c) erosion

A5 Buyers have become much more <u>demanding</u> in recent years, forcing retailers to respond more quickly and efficiently.

answer: (b) demanding

A6 Many stores use a psychological pricing strategy called odd pricing, <u>whereby</u> prices end in odd numbers, such as \$19.95.

answer: (b) whereby

A7 Presumably, customers see odd prices as being <u>substantially</u> below even prices, and consequently a bargain. answer: (c) substantially

A8 On the other hand, luxury boutiques, to project a <u>prestigious</u> image for their products, use even pricing such as \$10.00 or \$50.00.

answer: (c) prestigious

A9 Multiple unit pricing is a strategy in which the customer perceives *quantity* buying as involving more savings. answer: (b) quantity

A10 Multiple unit pricing is usually effective in increasing <u>immediate</u> sales of a product, but it may not increase the rate of consumption.

answer: (b) immediate

## Starting a Business

- A1 When deciding on which form of business will best serve your purposes, you should take into account the time *commitment* necessary to handle regulations and formalities.
  - answer: (a) commitment
- A2 The need for funding is one of the first concerns for any new business, and unless you have the personal assets or can *tap into* friends, family or your bank, you will be seeking investors.

answer: (b) tap into

A3 Determining not only the type of business you are starting, but the type of customers you will attract and the manner in which you will attract them should also be *factored* into your decision making process.

answer: (b) factored

A4 The potential for liability from customer relationships or interaction <u>impacts</u> heavily on your liability risk.

answer: (a) impacts

A5 For example, someone with a business that sells goods via the Internet or through mail order is less likely to <u>garner</u> lawsuits than someone who owns physical store locations, where customer foot traffic (and potential injuries) could result.

answer: (a) garner

A6 It will also be assumed that a professional business such as a law firm or accounting practice will have greater assets, making them greater targets in a *litigious* society.

answer: (d) litigious

A7 Someone who has already had previous business success and has significant assets from a previous business venture would also want to protect those assets *closely*.

answer: (a) closely

A8 Apathy can come back to *haunt* a successful entrepreneur; plan ahead.

answer: (a) haunt

A9 It is wise to <u>sit down</u> with both an attorney and an accountant and discuss the details of the business that you are planning to start and where you see it going in five or ten years.

answer: (d) sit down

A10 <u>Cover</u> all the bases, including liabilities, taxes, employee benefits and the need for investors, before making your decision.

answer: (a) Cover

### The Law of Contracts

A1 In the nineteenth century, also known as the classical age of English contract law and the <u>heyday</u> of laissezfaire economic theory, common law rejected the moral theory of Lord Mansfield, which held that promises are a moral obligation.

answer: (c) heyday

A2 Contracts are promises that the law will enforce.

answer: (b) enforce

- A3 The law provides remedies if a promise is <u>breached</u> and recognizes the performance of a promise as a duty. answer: (d) breached
- A4 Contracts <u>arise</u> when a duty does or may come into existence, because of a promise made by one of the parties.

answer: (d) arise

A5 The Law of Contracts deals with self-<u>imposed</u> duties, that is, agreements voluntarily concluded between parties.

answer: (d) imposed

A6 To be legally *binding* as a contract, a promise must be exchanged for adequate consideration.

answer: (c) binding

A7 Adequate consideration is a benefit which a party receives which reasonably and fairly <u>induces</u> them to make the promise/contract.

answer: (c) induces

A8 Promises that are purely <u>gifts</u> are not considered enforceable because the personal satisfaction the grantor of the promise may receive from the act is normally not considered adequate consideration.

answer: (a) gifts

A9 Certain promises that are not considered contracts may, in limited circumstances, be enforced if one party has relied to his *detriment* on the assurances of the other party.

answer: (c) detriment

A10 The Law of Contracts is usually broadly classified either as part of the Law of Obligations or as part of the system of private law (which *encompasses* contracts, property and torts).

answer: (c) encompasses

#### **Tort Law**

A1 Torts are civil wrongs recognized by law as grounds for a lawsuit.

answer: (d) grounds

A2 These wrongs result in harm constituting the basis for a claim by the *injured* party.

answer: (d) injured

A3 While some torts are also crimes punishable with imprisonment, the primary aim of tort law is to provide <u>relief</u> for the damages incurred and deter others from committing the same harms.

answer: (a) relief

A4 The plaintiff may sue for <u>an injunction</u> to prevent the continuation of the tortious conduct or for monetary damages.

answer: (a) an injunction

A5 There are numerous specific torts, including trespass, assault, battery, products liability, and intentional *infliction* of emotional distress.

answer: (b) infliction

A6 Torts fall into three general categories: intentional torts (e.g., intentionally hitting a person); <u>negligent</u> torts (e.g. causing an accident by failing to obey traffic rules); and strict liability torts (e.g. liability for making and selling defective products).

answer: (b) negligent

A7 Damages, in a legal sense, is the sum of money the law imposes for a <u>breach</u> of some duty or violation of some right.

answer: (a) breach

A8 Compensatory damages, as the name suggests, are intended to redress the loss or injury.

answer: (a) Compensatory

A9 Punitive damages are awarded to punish a wrongdoer.

answer: (d) Punitive

A10 There are other modifying terms placed in front of the word 'damages', like 'liquidated damages' (contractually established damages) and '<u>nominal</u> damages' (where the court awards an amount such as one dollar).

answer: (c) nominal

## Transfer Pricing

- When one part of a multinational organisation in one country transfers (that is, <u>sells</u>) goods, services or know-how to another part in another country, the price charged for these goods or services is called 'transfer price'. answer: (c) sells
- A2 According to Manfred Davidmann, this may be a purely <u>arbitrary</u> figure, meaning by this that it may be unrelated to costs incurred, to operations carried out, or to added value.

answer: (d) arbitrary

A3 In other words, it is possible for a multinational company to minimise its <u>liability</u> for corporation tax by transfer pricing.

answer: (c) liability

A4 This is done without any change to procedures, operations or added value; it is done by merely changing book entries.

answer: (c) entries

A5 This tax *avoidance* is legal until governments legislate to prevent this practice.

answer: (b) avoidance

A6 If a multinational has increased its profits by this method, then the government, whose expenses have not changed, must make up this <u>shortfall</u> elsewhere.

answer: (c) shortfall

A7 Its citizens pay more tax, the government can spend the same amount as before, and the multinational's profits have increased: in other words, the multinational's increased profits arise from money which is in <a href="mailto:effect">effect</a> collected by the government from its taxpayers.

answer: (b) effect

A8 This is a matter far <u>removed</u> from earning reasonable profits on needed quality goods and services at reasonable prices in open competition with other corporations.

answer: (d) removed

- A9 It seems that at times some top US companies pay no federal income tax at all or obtain an overall <u>rebate</u>.

  answer: (c) rebate
- A10 Multinationals need to be made accountable to elected representatives of the people, for their policies and for acting for or against the national *interest*.

answer: (c) interest

## Airport Terminology

- A1 Most people don't like <u>aisle</u> seats on airplanes. They usually prefer window seats.
  - answer: (b) aisle
- A2 Cindy was so frustrated with the baggage claim area because her suitcases were lost.
  - answer: (a) baggage claim area
- A3 Flight attendants must see everyone's boarding pass before they are allowed to get onto the plane.
  - answer: (c) boarding pass
- A4 With most airlines, passengers are allowed to bring one piece of carry-on luggage with them.
  - answer: (a) carry-on
- A5 Pilots and co-pilots usually sit and control the *cockpit* area of an airplane.
  - answer: (c) cockpit
- A6 Right before take-off, the <u>flight attendant</u> instructed the passengers on what to do in case of an emergency as well as where all emergency exits are located.
  - answer: (a) flight attendant
- A7 Ben had to run for five minutes, after his plane landed, because his connecting flight's <u>gate</u> was so far away. answer: (d) gate
- A8 Bette quickly looked around for the <u>lavatory</u> on the plane because her little girl wasn't feeling well.
  - answer: (a) lavatory
- A9 Sandra had to go through the airport's <u>metal detector</u> in the security area three times because she had so many metal hairpins in her hair.
  - answer: (c) metal detector
- A10 Jack put his carry-on baggage under his seat because the overhead compartment was full.
  - answer: (d) overhead compartment

## Bank Terminology (1)

A1 Mandy wants to buy <u>traveler's checks</u> because she doesn't want to carry cash when she goes to Europe.

answer: (b) traveler's checks

A2 Christina wants to cash her check because she needs the money right away.

answer: (c) cash

A3 Robert bounced a check this past week. Now, he must pay two NSF charges because of it.

answer: (c) bounced

A4 NSF (non-sufficient funds) charges are high and cause a lot of problems for people who bounce checks.

answer: (a) NSF (non-sufficient funds)

A5 Raymond wants to <u>check</u> his account balance because he is afraid that there isn't enough money to cover an upcoming payment.

answer: (a) check

A6 Every two weeks, Sandy's salary is <u>deposited</u> directly into her bank account. It usually goes in before midnight on Fridays.

answer: (b) deposited

A7 Laurie has a lot of foreign currency that she wants to exchange into local currency.

answer: (b) exchange

A8 Rose went into the bank today to open a new checking account.

answer: (c) open

A9 In the past, all customers <u>filled</u> out withdrawal slips in order to withdraw funds from their accounts. Nowadays, many banks are paperless and can withdraw the funds electronically.

answer: (d) filled

A10 Whenever customers open a new checking account, the bank allows them to order personalized checks.

answer: (d) order

## Bank Terminology (2)

- A1 Ben and Jen need money to redecorate their home. So, they asked a loan officer if they qualify for a <u>line of credit</u> instead of a second-mortgage on their house.
  - answer: (b) line of credit
- A2 Nowadays, bank customers have more options. For example, they can pay their bills over the telephone or they can pay them *online*.
  - answer: (a) online
- A3 Some people rent a safety deposit box in order to keep important papers and items safe.
  - answer: (b) safety deposit box
- A4 Almost all customers have a <u>debit</u> card so they don't have to go into the bank to withdraw money. They can also use their cards to purchase goods in stores.
  - answer: (b) debit
- A5 Laurie has two accounts. She can <u>transfer</u> funds from her checking account into her savings account right over the phone.
  - answer: (c) transfer
- A6 Every month, Kevin *reviews* his bank statement in order to balance his checkbook.
  - answer: (d) reviews
- A7 Mary has an appointment with a loan <u>officer</u> because she wants to buy a new car and needs \$3000 to complete the purchase.
  - answer: (d) officer
- A8 Karen learned how to balance her checkbook at an early age. Her father thought it was important.
  - answer: (a) balance
- A9 Rose and Tom want to get approved for a *mortgage* because they want to buy a house this year.
  - answer: (c) mortgage
- A10 Normally, people get <u>pre-approved</u> for a mortgage before they go house shopping so they know what kind of house they can afford to buy.
  - answer: (a) pre-approved

## Common Phrases and Respones (1)

- A1 That looks heavy. Can I give you a hand with that? <u>Sure, that would be great.</u> answer: (b) Sure, that would be great.
- A2 Are you going to call in sick tomorrow? <u>I think so. I don't feel well.</u> answer: (c) I think so. I don't feel well.
- A3 Do you think we should put the meeting off until tomorrow? Yes, tomorrow's fine with me. answer: (d) Yes, tomorrow's fine with me.
- A4 Kristine's working a lot. Are you tied up this week? Yes, I'm really busy. answer: (c) Yes, I'm really busy.
- A5 This training session is difficult. I had a really hard time reading that training manual. <u>Me too. It was very intensive.</u>

  answer: (d) Me too. It was very intensive.
- A6 What's on your agenda for the holidays? *I think we're going to visit my parents in Vermont for Christmas.* answer: (d) I think we're going to visit my parents in Vermont for Christmas.
- A7 Carrie pointed out that you're having some problems adjusting to your new job. *I liked my old job a lot.* answer: (c) I liked my old job a lot.
- A8 Are you fed up with your job? <u>Somewhat, but I can't quit right now.</u> answer: (b) Somewhat, but I can't quit right now.
- A9 What are your plans for the weekend? We're going skiing in Montana. answer: (a) We're going skiing in Montana.
- A10 When did you settle on a name for the baby? <u>Last week. We decided on Liam for a boy.</u> answer: (b) Last week. We decided on Liam for a boy.

## Common Phrases and Respones (2)

- A1 Do you want to hang out tonight? <u>Sure, let's watch movies together.</u> answer: (c) Sure, let's watch movies together.
- A2 I have to check. Can you hold a moment? Yes, I'll hold. answer: (a) Yes, I'll hold.
- A3 Can you expand on that? Yes, I feel we should focus on globalization more. answer: (b) Yes, I feel we should focus on globalization more.
- A4 Are Cindy and Max breaking up? Yes, unfortunately, they can't fix their problems. answer: (d) Yes, unfortunately, they can't fix their problems.
- A5 When did you come across that project. <u>Last week when I was reading the bulletin board.</u>
  answer: (b) Last week when I was reading the bulletin board.
- A6 Who will give the bride away at her wedding? <u>Her father, of course.</u> answer: (c) Her father, of course.
- A7 Don't worry about it. You can count on me. <u>I'd appreciate that, thanks.</u> answer: (b) I'd appreciate that, thanks.
- A8 Did he go against his father's wishes? Yes, he decided to buy the house anyway. answer: (a) Yes, he decided to buy the house anyway.
- A9 How did you manage to come by this great job? <u>I answered an advertisement in the paper.</u> answer: (d) I answered an advertisement in the paper.
- A10 Did you have some friends over last night? Yes, Ron and Sue stopped by. answer: (c) Yes, Ron and Sue stopped by.

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## Common Phrases and Respones (3)

- A1 I picked up the basket and it came apart in my hands. <u>If you have your receipt, you can return it.</u> answer: (b) If you have your receipt, you can return it.
- A2 Randy's mother is amazing. She's 93 years old and still fends for herself. *I know. She's very healthy*. answer: (a) I know. She's very healthy.
- A3 When did Microsoft come out with a new version of that software? <u>Last week. Isn't it great?</u> answer: (b) Last week. Isn't it great?
- A4 If my knee starts acting up, I'll have to miss the marathon tomorrow. You should see your doctor today to make sure you're OK for the race.

  answer: (d) You should see your doctor today to make sure you're OK for the race.
- A5 Do you think the thunder storm will blow over soon? <u>I hope so.</u> answer: (b) I hope so.
- A6 What are you doing to build up your endurance for the upcoming marathon? <u>I'm jogging and doing other physical exercises every day.</u>

  answer: (c) I'm jogging and doing other physical exercises every day.
- A7 How does one o'clock sound? <u>Sounds good. I'll meet you there.</u> answer: (d) Sounds good. I'll meet you there.
- A8 I haven't seen you for a long time. Let's get together and catch up. <u>I'd love to! I want to know everything.</u> answer: (c) I'd love to! I want to know everything.
- A9 Let's sit down and hash out an agreement tomorrow. <u>Sure, let's meet at 10 am.</u> answer: (a) Sure, let's meet at 10 am.
- A10 I can't stand her! <u>I don't like her either.</u>
  answer: (b) I don't like her either.

## Confusing Words Test (1)

A1 How much of an <u>effect</u> did World War II have on Europe?

answer: (b) effect

A2 The World War was devastating for many countries.

answer: (b) for

A3 Lynn and Mike were ecstatic about the *birth* of their first child this year.

answer: (a) birth

A4 Besides that, they were also happy about the purchase of their new home.

answer: (c) Besides

A5 The weather on the coast is really wet and cloudy — it rains a lot.

answer: (b) a lot

A6 The *principle* point is that you'll have to seek counsel about the crisis you're facing.

answer: (b) principle

A7 After a year of continual turmoil, Kevin decided to move to a place with less political upheaval.

answer: (b) less

A8 The army was led by a famous General who was known for his tactical and strategic raids.

answer: (d) who

A9 There are many poor and unfortunate people in every country around the world.

answer: (c) poor

A10 Some charity groups are working to lower the *number* of poor people around the world.

answer: (d) number

## Confusing Words Test (2)

- A1 Kevin's dream of creating a perfect world is only an <u>illusion</u> because there is no such thing as a perfect world. answer: (b) illusion
- A2 I think Kevin's heart is in the right place because we should always strive for world <u>peace</u>.
- A3 On most evenings just before dusk, the farmer loves to sit on his porch and look out onto the *quiet* pasture.

The farmer often says that a peaceful, natural life is the only way for him.

answer: (a) way

A4

answer: (c) peace

answer: (d) quiet

A5 Sometimes, there is a lot of animosity between friends. This will certainly cause those <u>personal</u> relationships to fail.

answer: (c) personal

A6 Tim's grandparents suffered through the Great Depression.

answer: (a) through

A7 Afterwards, they had to deal with some major and minor wars as well.

answer: (b) minor

A8 Their lifestyle is really hectic and unhealthy.

answer: (a) Their

A9 First Mandy said she wanted two pieces of candy and then she asked for three.

answer: (b) two

A10 At the scene of the crime, police officers interviewed eyewitnesses and gathered evidence.

answer: (c) scene

## Confusing Words Test (3)

A1 Can you imagine what our world would be like if there weren't any cars?

answer: (a) our

A2 The fierce wind *blew* all night long it was intolerable!

answer: (c) blew

A3 Mathematics is about concepts and practice and you must <u>learn</u> the basics if you are going to pass your

exam.

answer: (b) learn

A4 I don't care where we go. It's up to you. I ate <u>already</u>.

answer: (c) already

A5 George <u>complimented</u> her on her speech and she politely thanked him as she walked passed the crowd of reporters.

answer: (d) complimented

A6 Every night after supper, Lawrence lies down on the sofa with a good book. Lawrence needs a magnifying glass to read because his *sight* is so bad.

answer: (b) sight

A7 Thomas really likes the nursing home his children chose for him because his personal <u>aide</u> is nice and competent.

answer: (c) aide

A8 Cindy realized the <u>air</u> was crisp and clean and she breathed in deeply to soak in the night's natural charm.

answer: (d) air

A9 The little girl bawled when her mother told her she couldn't have the toy she saw in the department store.

answer: (c) bawled

A10 After retirement, the elderly couple decided it was time to <u>sell</u> their large home and move into something smaller.

answer: (b) sell

## Conversations and Comprehension Test

A1 Boy: I want to buy a fish.

Woman: Do you want a tropical fish or a cold water one?

Boy: I want a really colorful fish. Can you show me some of the tropical fish you have?

Question: What is the boy looking for? A tropical fish.

answer: (c) A tropical fish

A2 Ray: I need a vacation.

Toni: How about Mexico? I heard it's beautiful at this time of year.

Ray: Maybe, but I was hoping for somewhere a little cooler.

Question: Where does Ray want to go? A place that has a cooler climate than Mexico.

answer: (b) A place that has a cooler climate than Mexico

A3 Mary: Did you have fun at the barbeque last night?

Linda: Yes, I thought the games were a great touch.

Mary: Me too. I especially liked the three-legged race.

Question: What did Linda like about the barbeque? The games.

answer: (c) The games

A4 Michael: My wife and I bought some great house plants yesterday.

Maria: Really. Do you have a lot of sunlight in your house?

Michael: No, so we bought some plants that have low-light requirements.

Question: What kind of plants did Michael buy? Plants that don't need a lot of sunlight.

answer: (c) Plants that don't need a lot of sunlight

A5 Frank: I'm going to take my wife to Table Top Mountain this weekend.

Mark: That sounds interesting. Is it far?

Frank: Not too far. It will be about a three-hour drive from here.

Question: How are Frank and his wife traveling to Table Top Mountain? By car.

answer: (b) By car

A6 Anne: Do you know the new girl in the mailroom?

Richard: No, but I think she's Cathy's friend.

Anne: We should ask Cathy to introduce us at lunch.

Question: What department is the new girl in? The mailroom.

answer: (c) The mailroom

A7 Ron: Do you think the business conference went well?

Sarah: Yes, but next year I think the planners should include more about global technology.

Ron: I agree. We should know more about that.

Question: What area does Sarah want to include in next year's conference? Technology around the

world.

answer: (b) Technology around the world

A8 Harry: What time does your flight leave?

Deb: Our departure is scheduled for 7:45 in the morning. Could you take me to the airport?

Harry: Sure. We'll have to leave the city at about 5 o'clock then.

Deb: Sounds good.

Question: What time does Sue's flight leave? 7:45 am.

answer: (a) 7:45 am

A9 Axel: Do you know anything about Thai cuisine?

Caroline: Yes, I love Thai food. Why?

Axel: My in-laws are taking my wife and I out to a Thai restaurant tonight. They really like that kind of

food.

Question: Who is going for dinner at the Thai restaurant? Axel, his wife and her parents.

answer: (b) Axel, his wife and her parents

A10 Jane: How many people were at Brad's wedding?

Bruce: Oh, there must have been at least 150 people there. The reception hall was really big and it was

nearly full of guests. We had a great time.

Jane: That's great.

Question: How many people were at Brad's wedding? About 150 people.

answer: (b) About 150 people

#### Phrasal Verbs (A to B)

A1 Sherri tries to act like Marcie all the time.

answer: (b) act like

A2 When he tried to balance his checkbook, he found that things just didn't add up.

answer: (c) add up

A3 Ken really likes Kirstie but he's too nervous to ask her out.

answer: (a) ask her out

A4 Lenny didn't back down when his superior reprimanded him.

answer: (b) back down

A5 Norman is really aggressive and sometimes he should know when to back off.

answer: (b) back off

A6 Sandy wants to learn how to drive but she must also learn how to <u>back up</u> so she can get in and out of parking

spots easily.

answer: (a) back up

A7 No one at the office expected him to lose his temper and blow up the way he did.

answer: (c) blow up

A8 After the tragic accident, Lauren's mother had a nervous breakdown.

answer: (b) breakdown

A9 Kathy felt a little uneasy when she found out her neighbours had a break-in.

answer: (a) break-in

A10 No one in the group could believe that Sally and Steve broke up.

answer: (b) broke up

#### Phrasal Verbs (B to C)

A1 Marty often *brought up* important issues at the meetings.

answer: (b) brought up

A2 Sue felt she should *brush up* on her math skills before she started school.

answer: (c) brush up

A3 He could feel the back of his neck burn up when they started talking about the tragedy.

answer: (c) burn up

A4 Candace has a bad habit of butting in in front of others.

answer: (a) butting in

A5 Ken tried to butter up his teachers in order to get a good report card.

answer: (a) butter up

A6 The guard had to call off the dogs when Henry approached the locked gate.

answer: (c) call off

A7 Everyone could see by the grimace on his face that he didn't care for the meal in front of him.

answer: (b) care for

A8 He didn't *catch on* to new concepts easily.

answer: (a) catch on

A9 They checked into the hotel late last night.

answer: (a) checked into

A10 Due to his illness, he worked hard to catch up with his missed schoolwork.

answer: (b) catch up

#### Phrasal Verbs (C)

A1 The couple *checked out* of the hotel early this morning.

answer: (a) checked out

A2 Randy always tried to cheer everyone up on rainy days.

answer: (b) cheer everyone up

A3 Most of the kids at school thought he was scared and that he would chicken out of the race.

answer: (a) chicken out

A4 The supervisor asked everyone to *chip in* for the manager's birthday present.

answer: (c) chip in

A5 He clammed up when the police officers started to question him about the robbery.

answer: (b) clammed up

A6 He wants to come across as a mean boss so his employees will work hard for him.

answer: (b) come across

A7 Rick came down with a terrible cold this week.

answer: (c) came down with

A8 Lisa was *counting on* her friends to help her move.

answer: (c) counting on

A9 The new police chief is trying to *crack down* on the current drug problem in the city.

answer: (a) crack down

A10 Lawrence is trying to cut down on fatty foods.

answer: (a) cut down

#### Phrasal Verbs (D to F)

A1 The custody battle *dragged on* for many months.

answer: (b) dragged on

A2 The architect drew up some blueprints for you last week.

answer: (b) drew up

A3 I dropped in on my friend yesterday to surprise her.

answer: (c) dropped in

A4 Cathy dropped by her mother's house for a visit this past week.

answer: (c) dropped by

A5 Bruce dropped out of school when he was only fifteen years old and then took on a job.

answer: (b) dropped out

A6 After a lot of fuss, Rose *ended up* liking the new dish very much.

answer: (a) ended up

A7 The manager was so afraid the multi-million dollar deal would fall through.

answer: (c) fall through

A8 The children tried to *figure out* a way of getting to the concert on their own.

answer: (a) figure out

A9 Karen had to *fill in* for Dave while he was away on vacation.

answer: (c) fill in

A10 The couple *filled out* many forms before they could immigrate to England.

answer: (c) filled out

#### Phrasal Verbs (G to H)

A1 Rick's father and mother didn't <u>get along</u> with his grandparents and were always having disagreements.

answer: (b) get along

A2 They rented a car so it would be easier to *get around* the new city.

answer: (b) get around

A3 Lucy was so busy that she didn't *get around to* fixing the stereo.

answer: (b) get around to

A4 His salary is low so he's just getting by right now.

answer: (c) getting by

A5 He worked hard to get in to Berkeley this past year.

answer: (b) get in

A6 The criminal tried to *get rid of* the evidence quickly.

answer: (a) get rid of

A7 The students *goofed off* when the teacher left the room.

answer: (b) goofed off

A8 You'll need to hand in your assignments by Friday.

answer: (c) hand in

A9 Beth's father is too proud to ask for hand-outs.

answer: (c) hand-outs

A10 Laurie decided to hang up after the fourth ring.

answer: (a) hang up

#### Phrasal Verbs (H to L)

A1 Two men staged a *hold-up* at the bank across the street from us yesterday afternoon.

answer: (a) hold-up

A2 We still have to *iron out* the finer details about our upcoming trip to Scotland.

answer: (c) iron out

A3 Most of the service stations decided to jack up their gas prices after the gas war between them.

answer: (c) jack up

A4 Kevin jumped all over the great opportunity to be the floor manager.

answer: (a) jumped all over

A5 Even though he was exhausted, he kept going.

answer: (a) kept going

A6 Trent was kicked out of school for bad behavior.

answer: (c) kicked out

A7 Just look at that gorgeous girl — She's a knock out.

answer: (c) knock out

A8 When I hit my head on the cupboard, I almost knocked myself out.

answer: (a) knocked myself out

A9 The company was experiencing financial problems so they had to *lay off* fifty employees.

answer: (b) lay off

A10 Karen didn't want to leave anyone out she she went over the wedding list one more time.

answer: (b) leave anyone out

#### Phrasal Verbs (L to P)

A1 I hardly ever gamble but I was *lucky* at the casino yesterday.

answer: (a) lucky

A2 He is different so many children make fun of him.

answer: (c) make fun of

A3 The couple decided to kiss and make up after the day long argument.

answer: (c) make up

A4 Even though she squinted, she couldn't *make out* what he had written.

answer: (a) make out

A5 He decided to make up for his past mistakes by doing some good in his community.

answer: (b) make up for

A6 The department store has *marked up* its prices since the last time I was here.

answer: (b) marked up

A7 The items are *marked down* because the manager wants to make more room for the incoming spring line.

answer: (b) marked down

A8 Everyone laughed at the *mix up* between the twin brothers at the party.

answer: (b) mix up

A9 Billy was so tired that he was nodding off in class.

answer: (c) nodding off

A10 Her father passed away when she was just a kid.

answer: (b) passed away

#### Phrasal Verbs (L)

A1 Jeff felt as if he had been let down when he lost his job.

answer: (b) let down

A2 At long last the storm is starting to look like it's going to let up.

answer: (c) let up

A3 He started to *look back on* his life and then decided to take another trip.

answer: (a) look back on

A4 The rich family looks down on poor people in this area.

answer: (b) looks down on

A5 She started to *look forward to* the upcoming trip.

answer: (a) look forward to

A6 Norma promised she would *look in on* Cara's children while she was away on a business trip.

answer: (b) look in on

A7 The sheriff said he would *look into* the crime a bit more thoroughly.

answer: (c) look into

A8 You can't tell them apart — Elena *looks just like* her mother.

answer: (b) looks just like

A9 Before Sheila died from a long cancer battle, she asked her sister to look after her children.

answer: (b) look after

A10 Ray hadn't seen his friend in years but he decided to look him up anyway.

answer: (a) look him up

#### Phrasal Verbs (P to R)

A1 Emily passed out when she suddenly saw the burglar enter her home.

answer: (a) passed out

A2 Ken picked out the best fruit at the supermarket.

answer: (c) picked out

A3 Steve was always trying to pick up girls at the nightclub.

answer: (b) pick up

A4 The kids pick on Trent because he is different.

answer: (a) pick on

A5 The whole community *pitched in* to make the playground safe and aesthetic.

answer: (b) pitched in

A6 After weeks of planning the escape, Sue finally started to believe they could pull it off.

answer: (a) pull it off

A7 Jeremy didn't want to *put off* the wedding any longer.

answer: (c) put off

A8 Kathleen felt like she had to put up with a lot from her family.

answer: (a) put up

A9 That store is really expensive. It's a rip off.

answer: (b) rip off

A10 If you round off the numbers, it will be easier to calculate the estimate.

answer: (c) round off

#### Phrasal Verbs (R to T)

A1 Heidi ran into an old friend while she was shopping last week.

answer: (c) ran into

A2 The corner store often *runs out of* bread near the end of the week.

answer: (b) runs out of

A3 The night before the play, the crew set up the stage.

answer: (a) set up

A4 The assembly line problem was a minor set back for the company last week.

answer: (c) set back

A5 The girl with the purple hair wants to *stand out* from the group.

answer: (a) stand out

A6 Bob's father taught him to be firm and to *stand up* for what he believes.

answer: (b) stand up

A7 People are getting tired of Seth because he always shows up late.

answer: (b) shows up

A8 The "T" in the acronym stands for Time.

answer: (c) stands for

A9 Kelly takes after her mother. They have many of the same interests.

answer: (a) takes after

A10 Leslie decided to take off early from the party.

answer: (b) take off

## Phrasal Verbs (T to W)

A1 Kevin <u>took down</u> all of the information and then gave the note to his wife so she could put it into a computer file.

answer: (b) took down

A2 Ethan asked his girlfriend to <u>turn up</u> the music so he could clearly hear the music they were listening to in the car.

answer: (b) turn up

A3 Krista waited on her ill husband all day long.

answer: (a) waited on

A4 Neil liked to wake up early on Saturdays.

answer: (b) wake up

A5 Rayleen watched out for her little brother all the time.

answer: (a) watched out for

A6 Chris was afraid the inexpensive tires would wear out quickly.

answer: (c) wear out

A7 Lilly likes to work out early in the morning so that she's fit for work.

answer: (c) work out

A8 Rob looks worn out because he's working two jobs at the moment.

answer: (c) worn out

A9 We are getting close to wrapping up the meeting so are there any final questions or concerns?

answer: (c) wrapping up

A10 Jim didn't have much time to write up the contract.

answer: (c) write up

#### Phrasal Verbs (T)

A1 I decided to take up organic cooking.

answer: (a) take up

A2 Kristie was ticked off at Matt because of the things he said to her last week.

answer: (c) ticked off

A3 Marg wanted to *throw out* the old sofa but her husband couldn't part with it.

answer: (a) throw out

A4 Leila was feeling blue so she went shopping to try on some new outfits.

answer: (b) try on

A5 Samantha was late for the basketball *try out*.

answer: (a) try out

A6 Bryan tapped Pauline on her shoulder so she would <u>turn around</u> and see the parade approaching behind

them.

answer: (c) turn around

A7 The teacher asked her students to *turn in* the assignments by Friday at noon.

answer: (b) turn in

A8 John tried to ask Cara out on a date but she *turned him down*.

answer: (c) turned him down

A9 Keira can't bear people who can't make up their minds and is *turned off* by procrastinators.

answer: (c) turned off

A10 Chris thinks dark hair is a real *turn on*.

answer: (a) turn on

## Phrasal Verbs and Traveling

- A1 After you buy an airplane ticket, you must <u>check in</u> once you arrive at the airport in order to confirm the flight and get a seat on the aircraft.
  - answer: (b) check in
- A2 Sue is stressed out lately. I think she needs to <u>get away</u> for awhile. I suggested a cruise in the Bahamas. answer: (a) get away
- A3 Sally is wondering what time her husband's plane <u>gets in</u>. The plane was delayed in Colorado due to a blizzard.
  - answer: (b) gets in
- A4 Ellie had to <u>speed up</u> in order to make the green light. She's usually a pretty good driver.
  - answer: (a) speed up
- A5 Randy was very nervous during his first flight lesson. Afterwards, he told me the best part was, at the beginning, during *take off*.
  - answer: (d) take off
- A6 The stranded crew <u>set off</u> for the long journey at 5 am. They needed as much natural light as they could get. answer: (a) set off
- A7 On their way to the city, the newlyweds thought they would <u>stop by</u> an old hangout for a quick drink because it was on the way.
  - answer: (c) stop by
- A8 Helen went to Italy this spring. Before she was scheduled to leave the country, she decided to <u>stop off</u> in Tuscany for awhile. She hasn't returned yet because she likes it so much.
  - answer: (a) stop off
- A9 We drove to Canada this past summer. We had to <u>fill up</u> four times on the way. We got pretty good gas mileage.
  - answer: (c) fill up
- A10 Adriana has to *hurry up* because her flight is leaving in ten minutes.
  - answer: (d) hurry up

## Prepositions of Time and Date (1)

A1 I wouldn't want his shift — he has to wake up <u>at</u> 3 am everyday.

answer: (c) at

A2 Mandy can't wait for snow because she wants to go skiing *in* the winter.

answer: (a) in

A3 I don't know what time they'll be back this evening, if at all. It all depends on the road conditions today.

answer: (c) (none)

A4 We hope there won't be much snow this year but you never know.

answer: (b) (none)

A5 Last year, the weather was really bad. This year, the forecast is better.

answer: (b) (none)

A6 I have to go for a check-up next week. I go for a check-up once a year.

answer: (c) (none)

A7 I called in to make an appointment and I can see the doctor <u>at</u> 3 pm. Can you come with me?

answer: (c) at

A8 I'm meeting an old friend for lunch at noon. I haven't seen her for a long time.

answer: (c) at

A9 I don't have any plans for Thanksgiving Day because my entire family lives overseas.

answer: (a) for

A10 I'm going to my parents' house in Maine. What are you doing on Christmas Day?

answer: (a) on

## Prepositions of Time and Date (2)

A1 Yesterday, I went shopping and found some great outfits for spring.

answer: (c) (none)

A2 The meeting is *on* Monday morning at 9:30 am sharp. Don't be late.

answer: (c) on

A3 My birthday is in April. Can you come to my birthday party?

answer: (c) in

A4 I love swimming in the summer months. I usually swim at an outdoor pool as much as I can and sometimes

we go the lake.

answer: (c) in

A5 I'm going hiking on the weekend. Do you want to come?

answer: (b) on

A6 After our hiking trip, I'm going to be really sore *on* Monday morning.

answer: (c) on

A7 In three weeks, I'm going on a camping trip. We're going to a really scenic spot.

answer: (b) In

*A8* 

The day after tomorrow, I'm going to Bora Bora. I can't wait!

answer: (c) (none)

A9 In 2002, I got a promotion and I'm hoping for another one this year.

answer: (c) In

A10 Someday, in the future, we're going to build the house of our dreams.

answer: (c) in

## Prepositions of Time and Date (3)

A1 Yesterday, we went to the Royal Alberta Museum they had some really interesting exhibits.

answer: (c) (none)

We're going to the Botanical Gardens and tomorrow, we're planning to see some more aspects this city has to offer.

answer: (b) (none)

A3 In two weeks, the project should be complete. I hope our clients approve of the new format.

answer: (b) In

A4 I finished a very important project two months ago. It was really intense because of the cutting edge technology we used.

answer: (b) (none)

A5 My vacation starts on July 3. Wendy will fill in for me while I'm gone.

answer: (a) on

A6 I like to eat breakfast <u>in</u> the morning but today I had to skip it because I had an early meeting with the Board of Directors.

answer: (b) in

A7 I love going for walks *in* the spring everything is so fresh and beautiful.

answer: (c) in

A8 I'm going to finish reading this great book today — it's really captivating.

answer: (c) (none)

A9 In 2004, I'm getting a raise so we'll be able to afford more things like tropical vacations.

answer: (c) In

A10 We're going for dinner at a great Italian restaurant tonight. It's not far from here.

answer: (a) (none)

## Prepositions of Time and Date (4)

A1 In the seventeenth century, artwork in Europe was quite different from what you see today.

answer: (b) In

A2 On Valentine's Day, I'm taking my girlfriend to a wonderful spot it's really remote and romantic. I hope she

likes it.

answer: (a) On

A3 One week ago, she was told she couldn't have any more time off.

answer: (b) (none)

A4 Next month, I'm expecting my family to visit from the Virgin Islands.

answer: (b) (none)

A5 On Saturday night, we went to a great movie and then had supper with the Johnsons.

answer: (b) On

A6 On Independence Day, we always go to the fair and watch the fireworks at 11 pm.

answer: (b) On

A7 On Wednesday night, I'm going to take the staff out for dinner.

answer: (c) On

A8 Tomorrow evening, we're going to have a surprise birthday party for Mitch.

answer: (a) (none)

A9 At midnight, the tradition is to sing a traditional song to ring in the New Year.

answer: (b) At

A10 In 2005, I finished my degree and now I'm working with a small accounting firm.

answer: (b) In

#### Short Idioms

A1 After their argument, John didn't know if Rick was a friend or <u>foe</u>.

answer: (d) foe

A2 Many Christians believe your body and soul belong to God.

answer: (a) soul

A3 Joanne left abruptly — without rhyme or reason.

answer: (b) reason

A4 Ben estimated how much wear and *tear* the new tires could handle.

answer: (a) tear

A5 He is head over *heels* about his new girlfriend.

answer: (d) heels

A6 He bent over backwards to please his boss but the manager was never satisfied.

answer: (b) backwards

A7 Nicole's promotion and added workload kept her as busy as a bee.

answer: (d) bee

A8 Mandy's children are her flesh and blood so they always come first on her priority list.

answer: (a) blood

A9 On Jen and Brad's very first date, she could tell he was as cunning as a fox.

answer: (c) fox

A10 Before Tom headed into the forest, he made sure he had packed his bow and arrows.

answer: (d) arrows

## US Government Questions Test (1)

- A1 Ingrained within the first amendment, freedom of the <u>press</u> declares and maintains that people can put ideas down in writing and can communicate freely in the United States.
  - answer: (b) press
- A2 When a new law is recommended or proposed, a <u>bill</u> is created. A decision about whether to pass it or not is made afterwards.
  - answer: (a) bill
- A3 After a bill is introduced and passed by Congress, it is given to the <u>president</u> who makes the final decision. answer: (b) president
- A4 The U.S. Congress is comprised of two divisions: the House of Representatives and the <u>Senate</u>. Congress has the responsibility and authority to analyze and pass bills as well as make laws.
  - answer: (a) Senate
- A5 In the end, however, a United States president maintains the authority to either accept or <u>veto</u> a bill. answer: (d) veto
- A6 If something happens that renders a US president incapable of fulfilling his duties, the <u>vice-president</u> fills in. answer: (c) vice-president
- A7 The president has a number of responsibilities and one is to <u>appoint</u> ambassadors to foreign countries. answer: (b) appoint
- A8 Anyone who wants to run for the presidential office position must be a natural-born citizen of the United States and a permanent <u>resident</u> of America for a minimum of 14 years.

  answer: (b) resident
- A9 Within the US government, the division that manages trade and business affairs, both in America and abroad, is the department of <u>commerce</u>.

  answer: (a) commerce
- A10 Within the US government, the sector that manages the protection and sustainability of natural resources is the department of the <u>interior</u>.

answer: (d) interior

# US Government Questions Test (2)

A1 An amendment is a change or modification applied to a practice or law that already exists.

answer: (b) amendment

When a population votes on a certain subject, the larger number of people who agree, and must equal more than one-half of the voting population, is called the *majority*.

answer: (c) majority

A3 <u>Prohibition</u> was a law that outlawed the production, sale, use and/or transport of alcohol for consumption purposes in the United States. By 1933, the law was abolished.

answer: (c) Prohibition

A4 A written, legal record or document requesting assistance, change or modifications within a government system already in place is called a *petition*.

answer: (b) petition

A5 Stemming from John Locke's ideas, innate rights, such as life, property and liberty, are known as <u>natural</u> rights in the U.S.

answer: (c) natural

A6 Early governments in the US established a <u>constitution</u>. This is a written outline that verifies the rights of the people within a unified, democratic government.

answer: (b) constitution

A7 A <u>treaty</u> is an agreement or understanding between two regions, states or countries that defines trade and other matters identified by both parties.

answer: (c) treaty

A8 In the US, the division of government that deals with law, courts and justice is the <u>judicial</u> system or branch.

answer: (b) judicial

A9 Sometimes bills are vetoed. However, at other times, a bill or amendment is approved or ratified.

answer: (a) ratified

A10 A person who is not a member of a police or fire-fighting department or enlisted in the military is known as a *civilian*.

answer: (a) civilian

## US Government Questions Test (3)

A1 Congress has a number of lawmaking responsibilities and is known as the <u>legislative</u> branch of the US government.

answer: (b) legislative

A2 A United States president has the authority to appoint judges to the <u>Supreme</u> Court and ambassadors to foreign countries.

answer: (b) Supreme

A3 Every four years, certain people run for office. A person who runs for the presidential office position in a national campaign is called a presidential *candidate*.

answer: (a) candidate

A4 Among other responsibilities, Congress has the authority to collect <u>taxes</u> and pass laws regarding the income tax structure.

answer: (b) taxes

A5 When a public official is accused and then charged with wrongful or unlawful conduct, the process is known as an *impeachment*.

answer: (c) impeachment

A6 A person who is born in a certain country is entitled to specific rights, benefits and duties and considered a *citizen* of that particular country.

answer: (b) citizen

When a person is charged with a criminal act, the judicial system can either convict or <u>acquit</u> the person of the charges.

answer: (a) acquit

A8 Within the US government, the sector that operates all facets concerning veterans' services is the <u>veterans</u> affairs department.

answer: (c) veterans affairs

A9 Within the US government, the sector that supervises and directs minimum wage and employee standards that exist in the current system is the *labor* department.

answer: (b) labor

A10 A division of the governmental system that presides over health and human services within the boundaries of America is the department of *health and human services*.

answer: (c) health and human services

## US Government Questions Test (4)

- A1 The government division that manages oil, natural gas and various other resources for the purpose of utilization and conservation is the department of *energy*.
  - answer: (a) energy
- A2 The government division that deals with students, learning, development and teachers is the department of education.
  - answer: (c) education
- A3 If someone doesn't pay his/her taxes or knowingly provides false or fraudulent information to tax agencies or administrators, the crime is called *tax evasion*.
  - answer: (a) tax evasion
- When people have the liberty to manage and run businesses with little government control or interference, this type of governing is called a *free enterprise* system.
  - answer: (b) free enterprise
- A5 The government sector that manages the construction and maintenance of roads, highways, airports and railroads in the United States is the department of *transportation*.
  - answer: (b) transportation
- A6 The government sector that supervises all facets of farming and cultivation is the department of <u>agriculture</u>. answer: (c) agriculture
- A7 By dividing the government into three departments or branches, the power of the nation is split up so each branch is separate and distinct. This is known as <u>separation of power</u>.
  - answer: (a) separation of power
- A8 When federal and state governments have some control over the same issues, at their distinct levels, the system encompassing this type of government is called <u>shared</u> powers.
  - answer: (b) shared
- A9 The government division that manages all facets of the armed forces is the department of <u>defense</u>. answer: (b) defense
- A10 Certain areas of society are mandated only by the states so the federal government can't control them. This type of power is called *reserved* power.

answer: (b) reserved

# US Government Questions Test (5)

A1 Tax that is calculated and dependant on the amount a person's earns in a democracy is called <u>income</u> tax.

answer: (b) income

A2 Federal or state tax that is added to goods and/or services is called sales tax.

answer: (a) sales

A3 Zoning is the term used when a county, town or city defines and decides where homes and businesses are to be situated.

answer: (b) Zoning

A4 A <u>county</u> is a region or district that is divided from other areas in order to establish and operate local governments in that particular area.

answer: (b) county

A5 In each county, the head of the law enforcement agency or body is called the sheriff.

answer: (c) sheriff

A6 A person who is elected, to represent and govern a city or town, by the people is called the *mayor*.

answer: (c) mayor

When communities or groups hold functions in order to raise money for a cause, the activity is called a <u>fund-raiser</u>.

answer: (b) fund-raiser

A8 A <u>platform</u> is a stance or statement containing a political party's thoughts, beliefs and plans put forth prior to an election.

answer: (c) platform

A9 Usually, conservative political parties are more resistant to change.

answer: (b) conservative

A10 Political parties that are usually more open to societal change are referred to as liberal parties.

answer: (a) liberal

## US Government Questions Test (6)

A1 Usually, a political party that holds the lesser amount of seats, or power, within an existing government is called the *opposition* party.

answer: (c) opposition

A2 The Republican Party in the US is usually more <u>conservative</u> when compared to the Democratic Party.

answer: (b) conservative

A3 A person who is selected to run in an election is called a *nominee*.

answer: (c) nominee

A4 Democrats in the US are usually more *liberal* when compared to the Republican Party.

answer: (a) liberal

A5 In order to vote, American citizens must first be *registered* in their voting district.

answer: (b) registered

A6 An American citizen who is living outside of the US during an election year can fill out an <u>absentee</u> ballot in order to vote from the existing location.

answer: (b) absentee

A7 If an issue is disagreed upon and put forth in a direct vote approach by the government, the undertaking is called a *referendum*.

answer: (b) referendum

A8 An immigrant is a person who leaves his/her country to live in another country.

answer: (c) immigrant

A9 People who are being victimized or persecuted and, therefore, leave their country in order to seek refuge in a safer place are known as *refugees*.

answer: (b) refugees

A10 Citizens of other countries who reside in the US are called aliens.

answer: (c) aliens

## US Government Questions Test (7)

- A1 If a person, who is not a citizen of the US, is ordered to leave the country, the order is known as <u>deportation</u>.

  answer: (c) deportation
- A2 <u>Naturalization</u> is the process people go through when they are offered citizenship in a country but they were born in another country.

answer: (b) Naturalization

A3 If an alien is offered American citizenship, he/she must take an oath of <u>allegiance</u> in order to proceed with the next course of action.

answer: (c) allegiance

A4 Patriotism is the love and loyalty citizens possess for their country.

answer: (c) Patriotism

A5 Groups who want changes within the existing societal system can <u>lobby</u> law making, government officials and members.

answer: (a) lobby

- A6 A study or survey regarding citizens' thoughts and opinions about a certain subject is called an <u>opinion</u> poll. answer: (c) opinion
- A7 A group of people who have similar interests in mind and work together for change or action is called an <a href="interest">interest</a> group.

answer: (c) interest

- A8 The rules, laws and regulations that guide and govern a particular country are called public *policy*. answer: (c) policy
- A9 Individual freedoms declared in the US Constitution, such as freedom of the press, speech and religion, are known as civil <u>liberties</u>.

answer: (a) liberties

A10 Every American citizen, over the age of 18, has the right to <u>vote</u> in elections via prior amendments in the US Constitution.

answer: (a) vote

## US Judicial System Questions Test

A1 A person who is accused of a crime, in a court of law, is known as the *defendant*.

answer: (b) defendant

A2 Three important sectors or branches of government in the United States are the legislative, executive and *judicial* branches.

answer: (c) judicial

A3 Within the American judicial system, there are three levels of courts.

answer: (b) system

- A4 The three levels of court in the US are as follows: district courts, the courts of appeals and the <u>Supreme</u> Court. answer: (c) Supreme
- A5 Within the system, <u>district</u> courts are the only federal courts that sometimes employ a judge and a jury. answer: (b) district
- A6 The Supreme Court is the highest level of justice in the US. Supreme Court decisions have sometimes called for modifications in the <u>Constitution</u>.

answer: (b) Constitution

A7 A case must be heard in a district court first. After a decision is made in that court, the case can move into the court of appeals.

answer: (b) court of appeals

A8 A lawyer that works for either the state or federal government and sometimes cross-examines a defendant is known as the <u>district</u> attorney.

answer: (a) district

A9 In the highest court level in the country, there are eight Supreme Court judges who decide whether or not an issue is unconstitutional. They are appointed by the *President*.

answer: (b) President

A10 A lawyer who is hired by a defendant to represent his/her case is called a *defense* attorney.

answer: (a) defense