

BOOKLET 34

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION TEST

Population II

POPULATION IIEnglish as a Foreign LanguageREADINGGeneral Directions

1. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
2. This test contains 60 items, which are divided into sections. Before each section, special directions are given. Examples are also given to show how to answer the items. Read the directions and the examples carefully before you begin each section.
3. If you do not understand the directions, raise your hand and the example will be explained to you.
4. Work fast, but carefully. Be sure to answer in the appropriate set of answer spaces. Do not spend too much time on one question. If you see that you cannot answer the question after you have thought a while, go on to the next item. First answer all the questions you can in all the sections. If there are any questions you have not been able to answer right away, return to them after you have gone through the whole test. You may guess, but you should try your best to answer correctly. You will have an hour to complete the test and you will be told the time after 30 minutes and again five minutes before the end of the test period.
5. Most questions have only one right answer. For some questions, however, you are asked to choose the most natural of the correct answers. The sections where this is the case will be indicated to you.
6. Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

Section I - Recognition of Antonyms

Directions:

One word in each sentence has been underlined and one word has been left out. From the answers given choose the missing word, which should be the opposite of the word underlined. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on the answer card. Here are two examples.

- P.1 Mr. Brown's car is not fast, but
- A. large
 - B. long
 - C. small
 - D. slow
 - E. dirty

The opposite of fast is slow, so space D for question P.1 on answer card has been blackened in for you.

- P.2 The woman hasn't got black gloves. They are
- A. warm
 - B. white
 - C. little
 - D. old
 - E. lost

The opposite of black is white, so you should have blackened in space B for question P.2 on your answer card. When you are told, begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

1. Is your friend a fat boy? No, he is

 - A. round
 - B. short
 - C. thin
 - D. large
 - E. tall

2. After the rather rainy spring time we would like to have a

 - A. short
 - B. heavy
 - C. cloudy
 - D. dry
 - E. showery

3. You don't need expensive tickets, ones will do.

 - A. cheap
 - B. handy
 - C. tidy
 - D. whole
 - E. sold

4. I can throw the ball, and you it.

 - A. go
 - B. shut
 - C. hate
 - D. give
 - E. catch

5. When the clock's hands are at twelve, it is either noon or

 - A. midday
 - B. night
 - C. midnight
 - D. winter
 - E. morning

6. Mary visits her mother frequently, but George does.
- A. nowhere
 - B. seldom
 - C. nothing
 - D. none
 - E. ever

End of Section I. Go on to Section II.

Section II - Letter - Sound Correspondences

Directions:

Here are some questions with a word at the top. This word has a letter (or sometimes two letters) underlined. Find the word among the answers to each question which has the same sound and blacken in the appropriate space on your answer card. Here are two examples. Answer examples in your test booklet.

Example A:

Question:

that

Answer:

- A. thin
- B. zoo
- C. dear
- D. then
- E. ten

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

The sound of th in then is the same as the sound of th in that, so you should have blackened space D.

Example B:

Question:

field

Answer:

- A. eye
- B. meal
- C. child
- D. pin
- E. friend

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

The sound of ea in meal is the same as the sound of ie in field, so you should have blackened in space B. Now begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

7. bread
A. head
B. teach
C. please
D. east
E. sea
8. like
A. sit
B. interested
C. island
D. milk
E. give
9. call
A. afternoon
B. end
C. apple
D. always
E. animal
10. over
A. whole
B. one
C. son
D. come
E. strong
11. even
A. end
B. help
C. eye
D. get
E. me
12. thing
A. south
B. mother
C. weather
D. there
E. these
13. round
A. your
B. enough
C. four
D. could
E. mountain
14. matches
A. canes
B. washes
C. guess
D. bites
E. goes

End of Section II. Go on to Section III.

Section III - Recognition of Structural Features

Directions:

In each of the following sentences a word or words are missing. From the alternative answers which are given, choose the most natural words or word to complete the sentence and blacken in the appropriate space on your answer card. Here are two examples. Answer examples in your test booklet.

Example A:

Sentence:

..... is your name?

Answer:

- A. What
- B. Who
- C. Whom

(A) (B) (C)

The most natural word is what, so you should have blackened in space A.

Example B:

Sentence:

The man had lost all his money,

Answer:

- A. wasn't it
- B. did he
- C. hadn't he

(A) (B) (C)

The most natural words are hadn't he, so you should have blackened in space C. Now begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

15. The news good today.
A. is
B. were
C. are
16. I have no ink. May I use?
A. of yours
B. yours
C. your
17. Mr. Smith is looking his lost key.
A. for
B. of
C. to
18. Is it true that so many oranges come Spain?
A. out
B. of
C. from
19. They sold their house at last,?
A. wasn't it
B. don't they
C. didn't they
20. We have studied English 1964.
A. since
B. for
C. from
21. He has to school very early in the morning.
A. going
B. go
C. to go

22. Do you know this book is?
A. whose
B. of whom
C. whom
23. In London lived in very large houses.
A. a rich
B. rich
C. the rich
24. The children
A. study in the afternoon never
B. never study in the afternoon
C. in the afternoon study never

End of Section III. Go on to Section IV.

Section IV - Vocabulary-Recognition

Directions:

Each sentence has one or more words underlined. Blacken in the space on your answer card which corresponds to the answer which explains what the underlined word in each particular sentence means. Here are two examples. Answer examples in your test booklet.

Example A:

Sentence:

The old man was one of my uncles.

Answer:

- A. mother's brothers
- B. father's friends
- C. sister's children

(A) (B) (C)

The best answer is mother's brothers, so you should have blackened in space A.

Example B:

Sentence:

He gave some flour to the girl.

Answer:

- A. plants
- B. something to smell
- C. something for bread

(A) (B) (C)

The best answer is something for bread, so you should have blackened in space C. Now begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

25. He plans to leave the house fairly soon.
- A. live in
 - B. go out of
 - C. alter
26. They usually have fruit here.
- A. kind of food
 - B. music
 - C. lessons
27. Please turn off the radio.
- A. I want to listen in
 - B. I don't want to listen in
 - C. I want to see
28. Please return the book.
- A. turn the pages of the book
 - B. read it quickly
 - C. bring it back
29. I was very thirsty that night.
- A. I wanted to sleep
 - B. I wanted to eat something
 - C. I wanted to drink something
30. We had tea for breakfast on Sunday.
- A. the first meal of the day
 - B. the second meal of the day
 - C. the last meal of the day

End of Section IV. Go on to Section V.
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Section V - Reading Comprehension (Short Sentences)

Directions:

Blacken in the space which corresponds to the answer which best follows on from the sentence in each question. Here are two examples. Answer examples in your test booklet.

Example A:

Sentence:

Answer:

He has made a lot of money by writing.

- A. He is a rich man.
- B. He has a large bookshop.
- C. He buys a lot of books.

(A) (B) (C)

The best answer is He is a rich man, so you should have blackened in space A.

Example B:

Sentence:

Answer:

The man was blind.

- A. He couldn't hear anything.
- B. He couldn't speak.
- C. He couldn't see anything.

(A) (B) (C)

The best answer is He couldn't see anything, so you should have blackened in space C. Now begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

31. John is a friend of mine.
- A. John is one of my friends.
 - B. John is my only friend.
 - C. John is a friend of everybody.
32. I meet him in the morning, the afternoon and at night.
- A. I never see him during the day.
 - B. I see him once a day.
 - C. I see him three times a day.
33. The dog was liked by the man.
- A. The dog liked the man.
 - B. The man liked the dog.
 - C. The man was kind.
34. The teacher said, "Don't talk in class".
- A. He asked us not to speak English.
 - B. He asked us to talk quietly.
 - C. He asked us not to talk to each other.
35. Can't you read English? Yes, I can read English and French, but I can't speak English.
- A. He can't read English.
 - B. He can read English.
 - C. He can't read French.
36. That hat is big enough for me.
- A. It is too big.
 - B. It is too small.
 - C. It is just right.
37. That's her old shoe.
- A. She said it was a woman's shoe.
 - B. She said it was a boy's shoe.
 - C. The man has an old shoe.

38. This car is less expensive than that one.
- A. The first car is as expensive as the other one.
 - B. The first car is the same price.
 - C. The first car is cheaper than the other one.
39. Jack said that he did want to come.
- A. "I don't think I shall come".
 - B. "I really would like to come".
 - C. "I think I shall come".
40. I knew that Mary had taken the bus to Manchester.
- A. Mary was staying at Manchester.
 - B. Mary had travelled to Manchester.
 - C. Mary was carrying something to Manchester.
41. The tall man with the dark hair is a doctor.
- A. The doctor is not tall.
 - B. His hair is long.
 - C. He has dark hair.
42. I found my lost spectacles in this room.
- A. The pair of spectacles that I lost were in this room.
 - B. There are no spectacles in this room.
 - C. I can't have lost my spectacles in this room.
43. There were fewer apples on the table than I had bought.
- A. I thought that there would be better apples there.
 - B. There were bigger apples on the table.
 - C. I thought that there should be more apples there.
44. His father had been there. So had his mother.
- A. Only his mother had been there.
 - B. His father and his mother had both been there.
 - C. Only his father had been there.

End of Section V. Go on to Section VI.

Section VI - Reading Comprehension (Continuous Passages)

Directions:

For each set of items you are given a passage and questions upon the passage. Choose the correct alternative as an answer to each of the questions and blacken in the appropriate space on your answer card. Here are two examples. Answer practice examples in your test booklet.

Practice example:

Passage:

There is a lot of traffic in London, and John is very careful. He looks first to the right and then to the left and then to the right again. Then he crosses the road. He has learned at school to look to the right and to the left before crossing the road. His mother is glad that he is so careful. She says, "John can go out alone in London because he is so careful in the traffic".

Question:

(i) How does John's mother feel about John's being careful?

Answer:

- A. Sad
 - B. Happy
 - C. Nervous
 - D. Lazy
- (A) (B) (C) (D)

The correct answer is that his mother is glad. She is happy, so you should have blackened in space B.

Question:

(ii) Before crossing the road, John looks

Answer:

- A. once to the right.
- B. once to the left and once to the right.
- C. once to the right and twice to the left.
- D. once to the left and twice to the right.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

The correct answer is once to the left and twice to the right, so you should have blackened in space D. Now begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

(Questions
45-48)

My brother Robert wakes up at a quarter to seven in the morning. He goes into the bathroom, cleans his teeth, and has a bath. Then he dresses, that is to say, he puts on his clothes. He drinks a cup of tea and eats some bread and butter. He goes to school at half past seven. Before he goes, he says good-bye to his father and mother, and they say good-bye to him. Robert comes home from school at three o'clock and sometimes he plays football or some other game. In the evening he does his homework. At nine o'clock he says goodnight, undresses and goes to bed. He sleeps until a quarter to seven in the morning.

45. What does Robert do immediately before leaving for school?
- A. Has breakfast.
 - B. Says good-bye to his father and mother.
 - C. Brushes his teeth.
 - D. Dresses.
46. What is the first thing that Robert does after waking up in the morning?
- A. Goes to play.
 - B. Dresses.
 - C. Has breakfast.
 - D. Goes into the bathroom.
47. Robert gets up:
- A. before seven o'clock.
 - B. after seven o'clock.
 - C. after eight o'clock.
 - D. at half past eight.
48. Robert does his homework:
- A. before nine o'clock.
 - B. after nine o'clock.
 - C. before playing.
 - D. after breakfast.

(Questions
49-52)

It was already dark when George, John, Tom and Peter got back from their unsuccessful day's fishing. They were very hungry, of course, and had long since finished the sandwiches and bananas their mother had packed for them before they left home that morning. "Well," said mother, looking at her four sons, "even if you haven't caught any fish you look better for a day out in the fresh air. Now Peter, you must be in bed when your father comes home at 9 o'clock, so you have just half an hour to wash, eat and get upstairs. You older ones can stay up until 9.30, but no later!"

49. The youngest boy was called:
- A. John
 - B. Tom
 - C. Peter
 - D. George
50. How many fish had the boys caught?
- A. Three
 - B. None
 - C. Ten
 - D. Nine
51. At what time did the boys come home?
- A. 7.30 a.m.
 - B. 8.30 a.m.
 - C. 9.00 p.m.
 - D. 8.30 p.m.
52. Their mother thought the day in the country:
- A. was a waste of time.
 - B. had been a risky adventure.
 - C. had done the boys good.
 - D. had made them sleepy.

(Questions
53-56)

She sat at the back of the class. She was a very quiet girl and you did not often notice her or hear her voice. Nobody guessed that Pamela often was day dreaming. During one lesson, she thought she was an air-hostess in a big air liner, smiling at the passengers. During another lesson, she saw herself dressed in white, walking up the aisle in church and holding a bunch of flowers.

One day in the geography lesson she thought she was a Chinese girl with long black hair and carrying her little brother on her back. Pamela did not hear when the teacher asked her the name of the biggest river in China, and she was so surprised to see the teacher standing beside her, looking angry.

53. What happened when the teacher asked Pamela a question?
- A. She did not hear the question.
 - B. She told the teacher the name of a river in China.
 - C. She smiled at the teacher.
 - D. She went to the back of the class.
54. Which of these is true about Pamela?
- A. She has long black hair.
 - B. She smiles at the passengers.
 - C. She does not listen during lessons.
 - D. She goes to church.
55. Pamela was:
- A. a talkative girl.
 - B. easily noticed.
 - C. imaginative.
 - D. an attentive pupil.
56. The teacher:
- A. did not bother about Pamela.
 - B. questioned Pamela.
 - C. punished Pamela.
 - D. was pleased with Pamela.

(Questions
57-60)

Dorothy leaned her chin upon her hand and looked at the scarecrow. His head was a black sack stuffed with straw, with eyes, nose and mouth painted on it to look like a face. An old blue hat was on his head, and the rest of him was a blue suit of clothes, which had also been stuffed with straw. The scarecrow was high over the corn on a pole. On his feet were some old blue boots, such as every man wore in this country.

While Dorothy was looking into the funny painted face of the scarecrow, she was surprised to see one of the eyes slowly wink at her. She thought she must have been mistaken at first, but soon he nodded his head to her in a friendly way. Then she climbed down from the fence and walked up to him, while her dog ran around the pole and barked . . .

57. What was the first thing that the scarecrow did?

- It: A. winked at Dorothy.
B. had old boots.
C. looked surprised.
D. nodded his head.

58. What was inside the scarecrow's head?

- A. Rags
B. Bones
C. Wood
D. Straw

59. The scarecrow was placed on:

- A. the fence.
B. the corn.
C. a stone.
D. a pole.

60. Dorothy was surprised to see:

- A. a scarecrow.
B. that the face was painted.
C. that an eye moved.
D. that the clothes were blue.

End of Test