

BOOKLET 46

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION TEST

Population IV

POPULATION IV

English as a Foreign Language

READING

General 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 you 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 Word Stress

Directions:

In each item of this test you will find three words which are divided into syllables. In some items the three words have the main stress on the same syllable. In other items the main stress may be on different syllables in the three words. Read the words carefully and decide whether the stress comes on the same syllable in the three words or on different syllables. If the stress is on the same syllable in the first and second words, blacken space A; if the stress is on the same syllable in the first and third words, blacken space B; if the stress is on the same syllable in the second and third words, blacken space C; if the stress comes on the same syllable in all three words, blacken space D; and if the stress comes on a different syllable in each word, blacken space E. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on the answer card. Here are two examples.

- P.1 (i) re-ply  
(ii) cor-rect  
(iii) re-ceive

Answer:

- A. (i) and (ii) are the same  
B. (i) and (iii) are the same  
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same  
D. all are the same  
E. none are the same

If you read these words carefully, you will find that the stress comes on the same syllable, namely the second, in each case, so space D for question P.1 on the answer card has been blackened in for you.

- P.2 (i) fre-quent-ly  
(ii) beau-ti-ful  
(iii) po-ta-to

Answer:

- A. (i) and (ii) are the same  
B. (i) and (iii) are the same  
C. (ii) and (iii) are the same  
D. all are the same  
E. none are the same

You will find that the first two words have the stress on the same syllable, the first. The third word, potato, has the stress on the second syllable. Therefore you should have blackened in space A on your answer card. When you are told, please turn the page and begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. (i) Tues-day<br>(ii) be-come<br>(iii) suc-ceed                  | A. (i) and (ii) are the same<br>B. (i) and (iii) are the same<br>C. (ii) and (iii) are the same<br>D. all are the same<br>E. none are the same |
| 2. (i) ex-pect<br>(ii) ans-wer<br>(iii) be-fore                    | A. (i) and (ii) are the same<br>B. (i) and (iii) are the same<br>C. (ii) and (iii) are the same<br>D. all are the same<br>E. none are the same |
| 3. (i) how-ev-er<br>(ii) to-geth-er<br>(iii) gen-tle-man           | A. (i) and (ii) are the same<br>B. (i) and (iii) are the same<br>C. (ii) and (iii) are the same<br>D. all are the same<br>E. none are the same |
| 4. (i) in-ven-tion<br>(ii) im-por-tant<br>(iii) de-vel-op          | A. (i) and (ii) are the same<br>B. (i) and (iii) are the same<br>C. (ii) and (iii) are the same<br>D. all are the same<br>E. none are the same |
| 5. (i) ac-tiv-i-ty<br>(ii) ir-reg-u-lar<br>(iii) e-lec-tri-cal     | A. (i) and (ii) are the same<br>B. (i) and (iii) are the same<br>C. (ii) and (iii) are the same<br>D. all are the same<br>E. none are the same |
| 6. (i) rea-son-a-ble<br>(ii) en-ter-tain-ment<br>(iii) de-liv-er-y | A. (i) and (ii) are the same<br>B. (i) and (iii) are the same<br>C. (ii) and (iii) are the same<br>D. all are the same<br>E. none are the same |
| 7. (i) basket-ball<br>(ii) pic-ture book<br>(iii) hap-py hour      | A. (i) and (ii) are the same<br>B. (i) and (iii) are the same<br>C. (ii) and (iii) are the same<br>D. all are the same<br>E. none are the same |
| 8. (i) win-dow-sill<br>(ii) son-in-law<br>(iii) baby-doll          | A. (i) and (ii) are the same<br>B. (i) and (iii) are the same<br>C. (ii) and (iii) are the same<br>D. all are the same<br>E. none are the same |

End of Section I. Go on to Section II.

Section II - Collocations

Directions:

In each of the items of the following test an adjective is given on the left hand side and to the right of that adjective appears a column of five nouns. In each item, four of the nouns can be used quite appropriately with the adjective but one noun would be wrong. Decide which of the nouns would be wrong if it were used with the adjective on the left hand side, and blacken the space corresponding to that noun. Here are two examples. Answer examples in your test booklet.

Example A:

Sweet    A. drink  
              B. girl  
              C. chocolate  
              D. smile  
              E. stone

(A)    (B)    (C)    (D)    (E)

It would be correct to speak of a sweet drink, or a sweet girl, or a sweet chocolate, or a sweet smile, but no one would usually speak of a sweet stone. Therefore you should have blackened in space E because E is the wrong noun to use with that adjective.

Example B:

Strong    A. language  
              B. depth  
              C. drink  
              D. man  
              E. smell

(A)    (B)    (C)    (D)    (E)

It would be very strange to speak of a strong depth, so you should have blackened in space B. Now begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

- |                    |  |                   |  |
|--------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| 9. <u>Rough</u>    | A. course<br>B. behaviour<br>C. tone<br>D. texture<br>E. temperature | 10. <u>Severe</u> | A. disease<br>B. threat<br>C. climate<br>D. adventure<br>E. fall   |
| 11. <u>Awkward</u> | A. person<br>B. question<br>C. position<br>D. situation<br>E. sight  | 12. <u>Smart</u>  | A. child<br>B. flower<br>C. trick<br>D. people<br>E. dress         |
| 13. <u>Soft</u>    | A. pillow<br>B. water<br>C. perfume<br>D. music<br>E. voice          | 14. <u>Gentle</u> | A. building<br>B. reprimand<br>C. sigh<br>D. sleep<br>E. behaviour |
| 15. <u>Raw</u>     | A. skin<br>B. wind<br>C. meat<br>D. sigh<br>E. food                  | 16. <u>Mild</u>   | A. road<br>B. woman<br>C. climate<br>D. weather<br>E. flavour      |

End of Section II. Go on to Section III.

Section III - Recognition of Grammatical Structures

Directions:

In each sentence a word or words are missing. From the answers given, choose the most natural word or words to complete the sentence and indicate your choice by blackening space A, B or C. Here are two examples. Answer examples in your test booklet.

Example A:

Sentence:

Answer:

Who is entering the school building?  
The children .....(..

- A. are
- B. do
- C. will

(A) (B) (C)

The most natural word to fill the blank is are, so you should have blackened in space A.

Example B:

Sentence:

Answer:

When .....(.. your father have his birthday? I should like to give him a present.

- A. can
- B. would
- C. does

(A) (B) (C)

The most natural word is does, so you should have blackened in space C. Now begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

17. They all went home after ..... his speech.  
A. heard  
B. to hear  
C. hearing
18. We saw the bag ..... into the water.  
A. falls  
B. to fall  
C. fall
19. Prepositions are ..... very carefully.  
A. studied  
B. to study  
C. studying
20. He ..... have fallen into the water, if I had not taken his arm.  
A. may  
B. would  
C. should
21. We should like ..... a story.  
A. you to tell us  
B. you tell us  
C. it that you told us
22. The parents did not want .....  
A. their child operate on.  
B. that their child was operated on.  
C. their child to be operated on.
23. These are .....  
A. questions to answer very difficult.  
B. very difficult questions to answer.  
C. to answer questions very difficult.
24. In London ..... lived in very large houses.  
A. a rich  
B. rich  
C. the rich

End of Section III. Go on to Section IV.

Section IV - Reading Comprehension (Short Sentences)

Directions:

In the following test you are given a sentence and then three statements. Only one of these statements gives the meaning of the key sentence. The statements are lettered A, B, or C. Blacken the space corresponding to the statement which you think gives the real meaning of the key sentence. Here is one example. Answer example in your test booklet.

Example:

Question:

Answer:

This sentence means that:

Mary is very busy. She always studies at night.

- A. She studies every night.
- B. She often studies at night.
- C. She never studies during the day.

(A) (B) (C)

The sentence does not say that Mary only studied during the night. But it does say that she worked at night always, that is, every night. So the correct version of the key sentence is She studies every night. Therefore you should have blackened in space A. Now begin the test items. Answer by blackening in the appropriate space on your answer card.

25. I found my lost spectacles in this room.
- A. The pair of spectacles 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.
26. The teacher said, "Don't talk in class".
- A. He asked us to talk quietly.
  - B. He asked us not to talk to each other.
  - C. He asked us not to speak English.
27. His father had been there. So had his mother.
- A. Only his mother had been there.
  - B. Only his father had been there.
  - C. His father and his mother had both been there.
28. 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.
29. 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.
30. 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.
31. The teacher said to the pupil, "You may not go".
- A. The teacher thinks the pupil does not want to go.
  - B. The pupil is not able to go.
  - C. The teacher will not allow the pupil to go.
32. 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".

33. I thought I had seen the car and the girl driving it yesterday.
- A. I thought I had seen the car and its driver before.
  - B. I saw the girl before I saw the car.
  - C. I thought I had seen a girl driving a car.
34. Richard was going into the house when I entered the garden.
- A. At the moment that I entered the garden Richard was inside the house.
  - B. Richard was entering the house as I went into the garden.
  - C. Going into the garden I actually saw Richard go into the house.
35. You ought to tell the truth no matter what happens.
- A. You will tell the truth to everybody.
  - B. You should tell the truth always.
  - C. You may tell the truth sometimes.

End of Section IV. Go on to Section V.

Section V - 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 examples in your test booklet.

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 1:

Answer:

How does John's mother feel about John's being careful?

- 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 2:

Answer:

Before crossing the road, John looks:

- 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  
36-39)

My brother Robert wakes up at a quarter to seven in the morning. He goes into the bathroom, cleans his teeth, has a bath, and washes his face and hands. 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 cricket or tennis. In the evening he does his homework. At nine o'clock he says goodnight, undresses and goes to bed. He sleeps till a quarter to seven in the morning.

36. What does Robert do immediately before leaving for school?
- A. Has breakfast.
  - B. Says good-bye to father and mother.
  - C. Brushes his teeth.
  - D. Dresses.
37. 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.
38. Robert gets up:
- A. before seven o'clock.
  - B. before eight o'clock.
  - C. after eight o'clock.
  - D. at half past eight.
39. Robert does his homework:
- A. before nine o'clock.
  - B. after nine o'clock.
  - C. before playing.
  - D. after breakfast.

(Questions  
40-43)

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 . . .

40. 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.

41. What was inside the scarecrow's head,

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

42. The scarecrow was placed on:

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

43. 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.

(Questions  
44-49)

John O'Connor flew to Shannon airport in the west of Ireland. He was returning after fifteen years in America, and he went by car to the little village where he had lived as a boy.

Gone was the sleepy Ireland he remembered. The first thing he saw in the village was a new transistor factory started by some Japanese. In the local pub he happened to meet his old friend, Riley, who told him that since 1958, industries, built largely with foreign money, had been growing up all over the place. He pointed to the Dutch piano factory on the other side of the river. Riley's daughter was working as a secretary in an American carpet factory a few miles away and had to go there by bus every day. There were French and English factories too, but the Germans dominated and were also buying up a lot of land. On the whole, the villagers did not mind these invaders, although old Riley had not been very pleased when he found a locked gate kept him away from his favourite fishing ground.

They hoped that the tourists would still come for the fishing, and at the local hotel, which once had only packed lunches and boiled mutton to offer the visitors, they now had a menu worthy of a Paris restaurant. O'Connor was surprised when he got an American sized beef steak there one day. Life in the old country was definitely improving.

44. The most powerful group of foreigners who had come to Ireland were:
- A. Americans
  - B. English
  - C. French
  - D. Germans
45. Riley's daughter:
- A. worked on the other side of the river.
  - B. worked as a secretary in America.
  - C. worked in a factory.
  - D. made carpets.

46. O'Connore

- A. found his friend in the pub.
- B. saw his friend across the river.
- C. arranged to meet his friend.
- D. visited a Dutch piano factory.

47. On his return to Ireland O'Connor found that

- A. Ireland was sleepy.
- B. his friend was working in a Dutch factory.
- C. there were more foreign industries
- D. his friend has been building industries with foreign money.

48. A good name for the passage is:

- A. Sleepy Ireland
- B. Ireland Awakes
- C. Ireland for the Irish
- D. No Future for Ireland

49. Invaders in the passage means:

- A. conquerors.
- B. new settlers.
- C. visitors.
- D. violent people.

(Questions  
50-54)

The favourite occupation of many thousands of English families is sailing. England has a very long coastline with many harbours and estuaries which are sheltered from the ocean and make ideal stretches of water for sailing in small boats. Most amateur sailors belong to sailing clubs, from which they can borrow boats. Many people have also small sailing boats of their own which can easily be handled by one or two persons.

There is no more delightful way of spending a summer afternoon than taking out and gliding gently along over the blue water. You have escaped from the town, with its noise and crowds of hurrying people. You are by yourself or with a chosen friend. The wind fills the sails and the little craft moves along without effort. The only sound to be heard is the gentle splash of the waves as the bow cuts through them.

Most sailing boats have two triangular sails: a big one called the mainsail and a small one called the jib. The mainsail is behind the mast and the jib is in front of it. The bottom of the mainsail is attached to a kind of horizontal mast called a boom. The ropes which are used to hoist and lower the sails are called halyards. The ropes which are used to let out or draw in the sails, according to the direction and the strength of the wind, are known as sheets.

50. There are many amateur sailors in England because:
- A. there are so many sailing boats.
  - B. there are good harbours sheltered from the sea.
  - C. England has many large lakes.
  - D. Englishmen like motor boats.
51. The bow is the same as:
- A. the back part of the boat.
  - B. a part of the mast.
  - C. the front part of the boat.
  - D. a type of sailing boat.

52. When hoisting the mainsail, you have to use:

- A. the halyard.
- B. the boom.
- C. the sheets.
- D. the splash.

53. Sailing is attractive to the English because it is:

- A. dangerous.
- B. expensive.
- C. safe.
- D. peaceful.

54. Occupation in this passage means:

- A. profession.
- B. place to live.
- C. recreation.
- D. topic.

(Questions  
55-60)

Do we, then, consider Bentham's political speculations useless? Far from it. We consider them only one-sided. He has brought out into a strong light, has cleared from a thousand confusions and misconceptions, and pointed out with admirable skill the best means of promoting, one of the ideal qualities of a perfect government - identity of interest between the trustees and the community for whom they hold their power in trust. This quality is not attainable in its ideal perfection, and must, moreover, be striven for with a perpetual eye to all other requisites; but those other requisites must still more be striven for, without losing sight of this; and, when the slightest postponement is made of it to any other end, the sacrifice, often necessary, is never unattended with evil. Bentham has pointed out how complete this sacrifice is in modern European societies; how exclusively, partial and sinister interests are the ruling power there, with only such check as is imposed by public opinion; which being thus, in the existing order of things, perpetually apparent as a source of good, he was led by natural partiality to exaggerate its intrinsic excellence. This sinister interest of rulers, Bentham hunted through all its disguises, and especially through those which hide it from the men themselves who are influenced by it.

55. Bentham:

- A. advanced novel ideas.
- B. expressed more clearly ideas that have always been important.
- C. was confused in his thinking.
- D. has useless political ideas.

56. Bentham said:

- A. good government has to take into account very many considerations and demands some sacrifices.
- B. sacrifice is unnecessary and evil.
- C. people do not need to strive a great deal to obtain good government.
- D. it is impossible to have good government.

57. Bentham:

- A. was opposed to the rulers of his time.
- B. only described and did not criticise the political views of his time.
- C. agreed with the views of the political leaders of Europe.
- D. was supported by the rulers of his time.

58. Promoting in this passage means:

- A. taking advantage.
- B. describing.
- C. denying.
- D. bringing about.

59. Other requisites in this passage means:

- A. other things that must be purchased.
- B. other advantages that can be obtained.
- C. other things which are necessary.
- D. other people with good ideas.

60. Natural partiality in this passage means:

- A. the usual and normal practice.
- B. the best part.
- C. the prejudices one can expect.
- D. a favourite part of the country.

End of Test