

ISUPFERE English Test 2022

Part 1: Grammar

- When I was younger, I _____ enjoy going to concerts.**
a. use b. usually c. was used to d. used to
- How long _____ you _____ in Paris?**
a. are___ staying b. do___ stay c. have___ had stay d. did___ staying
- “_____ is this book?” “It’s Robert’s.”**
a. Whose b. Who c. Whom d. Who’s
- Would you mind _____ the window?**
a. close b. to close c. that I close d. closing
- He had his car _____ last week.**
a. service b. serviced c. servicing d. to service
- If I _____ he was ill, I would have visited him.**
a. knew b. have known c. would know d. had known
- I am really looking forward to _____ the city.**
a. visit b. visiting c. be visited d. have visited
- I hope to travel more when I _____.**
a. am retiring b. retire c. will retire d. retired
- There is a supermarket _____ our house.**
a. along b. across c. between d. opposite
- It’s not worth _____ them, they don’t know.**
a. asking b. to ask c. asks d. ask
- Can you give me _____ information about places to visit?**
a. plenty b. an c. some d. many
- He _____ goes to restaurants since he lost his job .**
a. rarely b. often c. always d. sometimes
- Bars and restaurants _____ a lot of revenue over the last two years due to the pandemic.**
a. have been lost b. are losing c. have lost d. lose
- Don’t forget _____ the light off before you leave!**
a. turning b. to turn c. turns d. will turn
- During the first lockdown, _____ students went back to live with their parents.**
a. most of b. most c. almost d. every
- She wished she _____ for the job.**
a. have applied b. applies c. had applied d. would apply
- Roxanne is not very good _____ money.**
a. in manage b. about manage c. of managing d. at managing
- Why don’t you _____ Rashida? She usually knows.**
a. to ask b. asking c. asked d. ask
- You can borrow my car _____ you wash it after.**
a. unless b. although c. as long as d. until
- Surprisingly, _____ his poor language skills, he found his way around the city.**
a. however b. in spite of c. because of d. regardless
- When I was at high school, my parents didn’t _____ me go out during the week.**
a. let b. allow c. permit d. enable

22. **When I first arrived in France, I had to get used _____ on the right.**
 a. drive b. to drive c. driving d. to driving
23. **It was a hard exam, I needed to _____**
 a. be concentrated b. concentrate c. concentrate myself d. concentrating
24. **_____ coffee in the evening is not a good idea!**
 a. to drink b. drink c. have drink d. drinking
25. **That was a tough race – I'm _____ out.**
 a. got b. worn c. used d. exhausted
26. **She couldn't go to the party because she had to look _____ her little sister.**
 a. for b. at c. after d. like
27. **During the lockdown, we avoided _____ out too much.**
 a. going b. go c. have to go d. to going
28. **If you cannot _____ the lecture, please notify us asap**
 a. assist b. attend c. pursue d. frequent
29. **In some parts of the world, not only _____ a form of entertainment, but it is also a means of communication.**
 a. whistling b. is whistling c. that whistling is d. why is whistling
30. **My teacher _____ to clean the blackboard.**
 a. to ask b. asking me c. asked me d. asked to me

Part 2 – Vocabulary

For questions 1 – 10, read the following text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

In this week's issue, our resident film critic discusses the etiquette of cinema going and the (0) audiences who prefer chewing hot-dogs, slurping drinks, gossiping and rustling crisp packets to actually watching the film. Fair complaint, or just cinema snobbery?

It's the munchers and talkers, not those who complain about them, who are (1) other people's (2) pleasures and the (3)..... seem to me to be self-evident. Junk (4)..... and even popcorn and choc ices, when eaten in a (5) and possibly crowded space, are inclined to demand living space. They spread themselves about – usually onto other people's (6) Crisps, peanuts and sweets makes a lot of noise, first when being (7) and then when being crunched or sucked. These are definite (8), especially if you yourself – having merely come to see and hear the film – are not eating and not therefore generously (9)..... your fried onions, mustard and ketchup with the trousers of the stranger in the (10) seat.

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|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0. A spectators | B observers | C witnesses | D audiences |
| 1. A damaging | B spoiling | C hurting | D injuring |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 2. A simple | B natural | C primary | D elementary |
| 3. A excuses | B accusations | C reasons | D complaints |
| 4. A diets | B meals | C dishes | D foods |
| 5. A confined | B closed | C reduced | D narrow |
| 6. A dress | B costume | C outfit | D clothing |
| 7. A unpacked | B untied | C unwrapped | D unfolded |
| 8. A inconveniences | B amusements | C anxieties | D irritations |
| 9. A exchanging | B dividing | C splitting | D sharing |
| 10. A next | B nearest | C previous | D closest |

Part 3 – Reading comprehension

Martial Arts Moves

- Jack Ma failed the college entrance examination in China twice; he barely passed on the third try. He believes that if he has been able to succeed, most people can do the same. But not everybody has set out to restructure the way business is done around the world by creating a new model for use of the Internet. By systematically putting together the element of a new model, what he calls an ‘eco-system’, Jack Ma started a global movement from a small corner of China. He enabled millions of small companies to use the Internet as a primary business tool, to a degree allowing internet functions inside China to evolve beyond what they are in the West. Through use of this tool, he has effectively leveraged China’s ability to trade; over the past several years, this has changed the weighting of China on the world’s stage.
- Despite Jack Ma’s ‘anyone can do it’ claim, the fact remains that not just anyone did. Almost everything about Jack Ma is counter-intuitive – he looks at the world from a unique perspective. His greatest delight is using small to conquer big, quick to conquer slow, and intuitive insight to conquer conventional wisdom. The abstractions by which he formulates strategic plans are based on the moves of martial arts more than mathematical equations, and the mental discipline behind those moves informs his every thought. In Jack Ma, we are looking at the incarnation of a traditional martial arts master.
- Alibaba.com is only one of the network of companies under the Alibaba umbrella. Others include an online payment service called Alipay, the largest online payment platform in China, and an online consumer marketplace called Taobao, which has all but chased eBay out of China. They include a software development company called Alisoft, which creates business software that ‘lives’ on the Net. All of these lie within the embrace of the Ali family and are ultimately controlled by Ali management and employees. Key investors in the network include Softbank in Japan and Yahoo! in the

United States. The founders of those companies have been keys to Jack Ma's vision of creating a global company – but one that is owned and managed by Chinese nationals.

4. In reading Jack Ma's story and the story of Alibaba, it is useful to place the company in the context of global internet business. Up until the end of 1995, China officially forbade any news about the internet in Chinese media. By 1997, however, this policy was overturned, and the steep curve of Internet use in China had begun. Today there are more than 230 million Internet users in the country, according to the government backed China Internet Information Center (CNNIC). China has more internet users than any other country, including the United States, which it surpassed in 2008. More than half of China's users, more than 163 million, are connected via broadband, due to the remarkable fiber network that the Chinese government has funded throughout the country.
5. While China has one of the most sophisticated internet filtering technologies in the world to censor information, the decentralisation of information technologies and their creative use for nonpolitical purposes ensure the Chinese people rapid entry into a digital age. Jack Ma's recognition of the potential for the technology allowed him to develop a model that was self-sustaining and economically viable. It focuses on ways information technology can make small companies more competitive and profitable. Since four-fifths of business in China is done by some thirty-two million small companies, the leverage effects are substantial.

1. **Match these paragraph summaries to the correct paragraphs.**

- a) How the internet is used in China
- b) How the Internet has grown in China
- c) The philosophy of Jack Ma
- d) The achievements of Jack Ma
- e) Different companies connected to Alibaba.com

2. **Find words and phrases in the text with the same meaning as those below**

- a) Level of importance
- b) International level
- c) Against common sense
- d) General consensus view
- e) Put together/ create
- f) A method for paying over the Internet
- g) A sharp increase
- h) Supported by the state
- i) Reversed (a decision)
- j) Tools used to control online access

Astronomers have long used direct photography to gather large amounts of information from telescopes. To do this, they have special light-sensitive coatings on glass plates whose

size depends on the type of telescope employed. Certain wide-field telescopes commonly required very large glass plates. These plates do not bend, can be measured accurately, and can preserve information over a long period of time, providing a record that an astronomer at a later time can examine. However, even though long time exposures increase the amount of light striking the plates so that very faint objects in the sky eventually show up clearly, even the most sensitive plates convert only a small percent of the photons striking them into an image. For this reason, photography cannot make very efficient use of short time exposures on a telescope. Despite this inefficiency, photography is still very useful because it works as a two-dimensional detector covering a large area at a telescope's focus. Hence, the information contained in a single photograph can be enormous, especially when the photograph is taken with wide-field telescopes.

Today, the technology of newer radio and x-ray telescopes has allowed astronomers to view images otherwise invisible to the eye, and direct photography is now used less often to gather images. Today's astronomers can study an enhanced view of a telescope's focus on a television monitor; and in most cases, the data can later be converted by computer into digital form. This procedure, called image processing, plays a central role in astronomy today. Using false colors, the computer can display images of information otherwise undetectable to the unaided eye. These colors are false in the sense that they are not the actual colors of the object in the visual range of the spectrum. Rather, they are codes to a specific property, such as the x-ray emissions from the stars.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a) The use of false colors in image processing
 - b) The use of wide-field telescopes in astronomy
 - c) New astronomical theories
 - d) Methods used by astronomers to obtain information

2. The word "employed" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - a) Measured
 - b) Inspected
 - c) Used
 - d) Purchased

3. The word "efficient" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
 - a) Productive
 - b) Frequent
 - c) Objective
 - d) Visible

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an advantage of glass-plate photographs?
 - a) They can be measured accurately.
 - b) They can capture the images of faint objects.
 - c) They can be stored for a long time.
 - d) They can be processed quickly

5. Astronomers most probably use direct photography less frequently today than in the past because
 - a) Glass plates are no longer available
 - b) Only a small amount of information is contained in a single photograph
 - c) Alternate ways of observing images have been developed
 - d) Photographic data deteriorates quickly

6. What is image processing?
 - a) The process of light waves striking a glass plate
 - b) A way to produce images more quickly
 - c) A reevaluation of old photographs
 - d) A way computers can present data for analysis

7. The word “undetectable” in line 20 is closest in meaning to
 - a) Immense
 - b) Inferior
 - c) Imperceptible
 - d) Intolerable

8. Why do computer-generated images use false colors?
 - a) The real objects are too bright to look at
 - b) The computer screens have a limited range of colors
 - c) The properties represented in the image are not otherwise visible
 - d) The colors are used to convert black-and-white photographs