

Choose the correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. The underlined letters in “ <u>com</u> mmercial” are pronounced ... | a) /k/ | b) /s/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 12. The underlined letters in “me <u>as</u> ure” are pronounced ... | a) /s/ | b) /j/ | c) /dʒ/ | d) /z/ |
| 13. The underlined letter in “ <u>J</u> ar” are pronounced..... | a) /s/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /dʒ/ | d) /j/ |
| 14. The underlined letters in “ <u>wa</u> tch” are pronounced..... | a) / ɲ / | b) /j/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 15. The underlined letter in “pa <u>G</u> e” are pronounced..... | a) /f/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /dʒ/ | d) /z/ |
| 16. The bold letters in “ <u>Y</u> es ” are pronounced..... | a) /ʊ/ | b) /ʌ/ | c) /j/ | d) /ɔ:/ |
| 17. The underlined letters in “ <u>Lan</u> guage” are pronounced..... | a) / ɲ / | b) /j/ | c) /w / | d) /tʃ/ |
| 18. The underlined letters in “ <u>con</u> quest” are pronounced..... | a) / ɲ / | b) /j/ | c) /w/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 19. The underlined letters in “ <u>E</u> urope” are pronounced..... | a) / ɲ / | b) /j/ | c) / dʒ / | d) /tʃ/ |
| 20. The underlined letters in “ <u>J</u> am” are pronounced..... | a) / dʒ / | b) /j/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 21. The underlined letters in “ <u>M</u> ix” are pronounced.... | a) /k/ | b) /s/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 22. The underlined letters in “ <u>d</u> ish” are pronounced.... | a) /k/ | b) /s/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 23. The underlined letters in “ <u>G</u> o” are pronounced ... | a) /g/ | b) /s/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 24. The underlined letters in “ <u>ch</u> aracter” are pronounced.. | a) /k/ | b) /s/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 25. The underlined letters in “ <u>M</u> oney” are pronounced | a) /k/ | b) /m/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 26. The underlined letters in “ <u>tr</u> avel” are pronounced | a) /k/ | b) /s/ | c) /v/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 27. The underlined letters in “ <u>N</u> et” are pronounced..... | a) /k/ | b) /n/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 28. The underlined letters in “ <u>Z</u> oo” are pronounced.... | a) /k/ | b) /s/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /z/ |
| 29. The underlined letters in “ <u>Ph</u> oto” is pronounced..... | a) /f/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /tʃ/ | d) / ð / |
| 30. The underlined letters in “ <u>th</u> ink” is pronounced..... | a) /θ/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /tʃ/ | d) / ð / |
| 31. The underlined letters in “ <u>com</u> m <u>er</u> cial” are pronounced... | a) /k/ | b) /s/ | c) /ʃ/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 32. The underlined letters in “ close” is pronounced..... | a) /z/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /tʃ/ | d) / ð / |
| 33. The underlined letters in “ <u>ma</u> tch” is pronounced..... | a) /f/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /tʃ/ | d) / ð / |
| 34. The underlined letters in “ <u>un</u> iform” is pronounced..... | a) /j/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /tʃ/ | d) / ð / |
| 35. The underlined letters in “ <u>A</u> ge” is pronounced..... | a) /j/ | b) /g/ | c) /dʒ/ | d) /z/ |
| 36. The underlined letters in “ <u>G</u> reen” is pronounced..... | a) /j/ | b) /g/ | c) /dʒ/ | d) /z/ |
| 37. The underlined letters in “ <u>chan</u> ge” is pronounced..... | a) /j/ | b) /g/ | c) /dʒ/ | d) /z/ |
| 38. The /l/ sound in “cl <u>a</u> pping” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 39. The / b / sound in “ba <u>th</u> ” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 40. The /m/ sound in “me <u>e</u> t” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 41. The / ʃ / sound in “wa <u>sh</u> ” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 42. The / d / sound in “ <u>d</u> ig” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 43. The / f / sound in “ <u>f</u> ish” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 44. The / tʃ / sound in “ca <u>ch</u> ” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 45. The / z / sound in “co <u>mp</u> ose” is.... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 46. The First sound in “su <u>g</u> ar” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 47. The First sound in “Da <u>n</u> ce” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 48. The last sound in “ <u>fi</u> nish” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 49. The last sound in “ <u>pl</u> ay” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 50. The First sound in “ <u>f</u> ollow” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |

Model Answer

Read the following passages then choose the ONE BEST response to each question

Members of the flatfish family, sand dabs and flounders, have an evolutionary advantage over many colorfully decorated ocean neighbors in that they are able to adapt their body coloration to different environments. These aquatic chameleons have flattened bodies that are well-suited to life along the ocean floor in the shallower areas of the continental shelf that they inhabit. They also have remarkably sensitive color vision that registers the subtlest gradations on the sea bottom and in the sea life around them. Information about the coloration of the environment is carried through the nervous system to chromatophores, which are pigment carrying skin cells. These chromatophores are able to accurately reproduce not only the colors but also the texture of the ocean floor. Each time that the sand dab or flounder finds itself in a new environment, the pattern on the body of the fish adapts to fit in with the color and texture around it.

1. It is NOT stated in the passage that sand dabs

- (A) are a type of flatfish (B) are in the same family as flounders
(C) have evolved (D) **are colorfully decorated**

2. According to the passages, it is NOT true that sand dabs and flounders

- (A) have flattened bodies (B) live along the ocean floor
(C) **live in the deepest part of the ocean** (D) live along the continental shelf

3. All of the following are stated about the vision of sand dabs and flounders EXCEPT that they are

- (A) **overly sensitive to light** (B) able to see colors
(C) able to see the sea bottom (D) aware of their surroundings

4. It is NOT true that chromatophores

- (A) are skin cells (B) carry pigment
(C) adapt to surrounding colors (D) **change the ocean floor**

5. It is NOT mentioned in the passage that sand dabs and flounders

- (A) move to new environments (B) **adapt their behavior**
(C) can change color (D) adapt to textures around them

(P1) Most chromium compounds have brightly colored hues, and as a result they are widely used as coloring agents, or pigments, in paints. In addition to having a pleasing color a paint must protect the surface to which it is applied and be easy to apply in a thin, uniform coat.

(P2) All paints consist of two parts. One is a powder of solid particles that is the source of the color and the opaqueness and is known as the pigment. The other, called the binder, is the liquid into which the pigment is blended. The binder used in some paints is made from oily solvents such as those derived from petroleum resources. When applied, these solvents evaporate, leaving deposits of pigment on the surface.

6. The word they in paragraph 1 refers to.....

- (A) **chromium compounds** (B) brightly colored hues (C) coloring agents (D) pigments

7. The word it in paragraph 1 refers to.....

- (A) a pleasing color (B) a **paint** (C) the surface (D) a thin, uniform coat

8. The word that in paragraph 2 refers to

- (A) a **powder** (B) solid particles (C) the source (D) the color

9. The word which in paragraph 2 refers to.....

- (A) powder (B) paint (C) **liquid** (D) pigment

10. The word those in paragraph 2 refers to.....

- (A) some paints (B) **oily solvents** (C) petroleum resources (D) deposits of pigment

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| 29. The underlined letters in “ <u>Ph</u> oto” is pronounced..... | a) /f/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /tʃ/ | d) / ð / |
| 30. The underlined letters in “ <u>th</u> ink” is pronounced..... | a) /θ/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /tʃ/ | d) / ð / |
| 31. The underlined letters in “ <u>com</u> m <u>er</u> cial” are pronounced... | a) /k/ | b) /s/ | c) /f/ | d) /tʃ/ |
| 32. The underlined letters in “ <u>cl</u> ose” is pronounced..... | a) /z/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /tʃ/ | d) / ð / |
| 33. The underlined letters in “ <u>ma</u> tch” is pronounced..... | a) /f/ | b) /ʃ/ | c) /tʃ/ | d) / ð / |
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| 36. The underlined letters in “ <u>G</u> reen” is pronounced..... | a) /j/ | b) /g/ | c) /dʒ/ | d) /z/ |
| 37. The underlined letters in “ <u>ch</u> an <u>G</u> e” is pronounced..... | a) /j/ | b) /g/ | c) /dʒ/ | d) /z/ |
| 38. The /l/ sound in “ <u>cl</u> apping” is..... | a) <u>voiced</u> | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 39. The / b / sound in “ <u>b</u> ath” is..... | a) <u>voiced</u> | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 40. The /m/ sound in “ <u>m</u> eat” is..... | a) <u>voiced</u> | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 41. The / ʃ / sound in “ <u>sh</u> ” is..... | a) voiced | b) <u>voiceless</u> | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 42. The / d / sound in “ <u>d</u> ig” is..... | a) <u>voiced</u> | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 43. The / f / sound in “ <u>f</u> ish” is..... | a) voiced | b) <u>voiceless</u> | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 44. The / tʃ / sound in “ <u>ch</u> ” is..... | a) voiced | b) <u>voiceless</u> | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 45. The / z / sound in “ <u>z</u> ” is.... | a) <u>voiced</u> | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 46. The First sound in “ <u>s</u> ugar” is..... | a) voiced | b) <u>voiceless</u> | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 47. The First sound in “ <u>D</u> ance” is..... | a) <u>voiced</u> | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 48. The last sound in “ <u>sh</u> ” is..... | a) voiced | b) <u>voiceless</u> | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |
| 49. The last sound in “ <u>pl</u> ay” is..... | a) voiced | b) voiceless | c) diphthong | d) <u>semivowels</u> |
| 50. The First sound in “ <u>f</u> ollow” is..... | a) voiced | b) <u>voiceless</u> | c) diphthong | d) semivowels |