. **SAMPLE QUIZ 2 EI4205**

Units 8B and 10B (OUT: p.101) + Grammar and Vocabulary Banks.

**I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Directions**

Listen to a conversation between a student and a professor. Choose the options a, b, c or d which best answers the question. You will hear the conversation only once.

Questions 7 – 11.

**7. Why does the student go to see the professor?**

a) To apologize for arriving late

b) To turn in her proposal to the professor

c) To get help in analyzing her statistics

d) To discuss improvements for her proposal

**8. Why does the professor suggest that the student go to the Computer Center?**

a) To talk to Miriam at the information desk

b) To get help setting up the statistical analysis

c) To make changes to her statistical results

d) To define her subjects’ linguistic abilities

**9. According to the professor, what information should the student add in her proposal? Choose two answers.**

a) How the analysis will be done

b) How she got the statistics into a meaningful form

c) How the subjects will be selected

d) How she will contact the international students

**10. Listen again to part of the conversation. Why does the professor say this?**

a) To illustrate a flaw in the student’s proposal

b) To compare two language groups

c) To demonstrate international students’ differing linguistic levels

d) To suggest the kind of test the student should give her subjects

**11. What does the professor imply about the people who will decide on the grant money?**

a) They will not approve of her getting help in analyzing her statistics

b) They will question what stress patterns she will study

c) They will be influenced by her definition of her subjects

d) They will not understand who her subjects will be

**II. STRUCTURE**

**Directions**

Questions 1-5 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

1. I’m pretty forgetful, so fortunately, Mary reminded \_\_\_\_\_\_ all the information about the new proposal.

(A) posting

(B) me posting

(C) me to post

(D) post

2. My children are 8 and 10, so they are still at \_\_\_\_\_\_ school. When they get \_\_\_\_\_\_ home, they have to do a lot of homework.

(A) - / the

(B) the / the

(C) - / -

(D) the / -

3. I lost my temper with my sister the other day. I shouted at her and I said things I shouldn’t have said. I had to apologize \_\_\_\_\_\_ later \_\_\_\_\_\_ so rude.

(A) her / to be

(B) to her / to be

(C) her / for being

(D) to her / for being

4. Jane promised \_\_\_\_\_\_ my book the next day.

(A) returning

(B) return

(C) to return

(D) me returning

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Nile River is the longest river in the world, called the father of African rivers. It rises south of \_\_\_\_\_\_ Equator and flows northward through northeastern Africa to drain into \_\_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea.

(A) The / the / the

(B) The / - / the

(C) - / - / the

(D) - / the / -

**III. WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions**

In questions 1–5, each sentence has four highlighted words or phrases. The four highlighted parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the **one** highlighted word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. The prisoner denied **murdering** the clerk. He claimed **of** that night he was driving back home since he

 **A B**

had been to Denver for work. His lawyer asked **the judge** to release him **from** prison.

 **C D**

2. When I was fixing the land line telephone I didn’t realize my parrot had become entangled **around** the

 **A**

**cord**. The moment I saw him he was trying **to chew** it. Fortunately, he didn’t **choke**.

 **B C D**

3. The editor threatened **the reporter**  **not to publish** all the information she had collected about the strike if

 **A B**

she insisted **in** being **sensational** about it.

 **C D**

4. Choose sports which require stamina and avoid those which require **strong**. The goal **ahead** is not easy

  **A B**

 to achieve, but **if needs be**, you will have all our support. You should **go on** to the end.

 **C D**

5. When you **get to know**  **a people** **beforehand** by reading about them you become more **sensible**

 **A B C D**

about their local issues.

**IV. READING COMPREHENSION**

Directions: You will read a passage followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-7, you are to choose the one best answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) to each question.

 Hotels were among the earliest facilities that bound the United States together.

 They were both creatures and creators of communities, as well as symptoms of the

 frenetic quest for community. Even in the first part of the nineteenth century, Americans

Line were already forming the habit of gathering from all corners of the nation for both public

(5) and private, business and pleasure, purposes. Conventions were the new occasions, and

 hotels were distinctively American facilities making conventions possible. The first

 national convention of a major party to choose a candidate for president (that of the

 National Republican Party, which met on December 12, 1831, and nominated Henry Clay

 for president) was held in Baltimore, at a hotel that was then reputed to be the best in the

(10) country. The presence in Baltimore of Barnum’s City Hotel, a six-story building with two

 hundred apartments, helps explain why many other early national political conventions

 were held there.

 In the longer run, American hotels made other national conventions not only

 possible but pleasant and convivial. The growing custom of regularly assembling from

(15) afar the representatives of all kinds of groups – not only for political conventions, but

 also for commercial, professional, learned, and avocational ones – in turn supported

 the multiplying hotels. By the mid-twentieth century, conventions accounted for over

 a third of the yearly room occupancy of all hotels in the nation; about 18,000 different

 conventions were held annually with a total attendance of about ten million persons.

(20) Nineteenth- century American hotelkeepers, who were no longer the genial,

 deferential “hosts” of the eighteenth- century European inn, became leading citizens.

 Holding a large stake in the community, they exercised power to make it prosper. As

 owners or managers of the local “palace of the public,” they were makers and shapers of

 a principal community attraction. Travelers from abroad were mildly shocked by this high

(25) social position.

1. The word “bound” in line 1 is closest in meaning to

A. led

B. protected

C. tied

D. strengthened

2. The National Republican Party is mentioned in line 8 as an example of a group

A. from Baltimore

B. of learned people

C. owning a hotel

D. holding a convention

3. The word “assembling” in line 14 is closest in meaning to

A. announcing

B. motivating

C. gathering

D. contracting

4. The word “ones” in line 16 refers to

A. hotels

B. conventions

C. kinds

D. representatives

5. The word “it” in line 22 refers to

A. European inn

B. host

C. community

D. public

6. It can be inferred from the passage that early hotelkeepers in the United States were

A. active politicians

B. European immigrants

C. professional builders

D. influential citizens

7. Which of the following statements about early American hotels is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Travelers from abroad did not enjoy staying in them.

B. Conventions were held in them.

C. People used them for both business and pleasure.

D. They were important to the community.

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**ANSWER KEY**

**I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

7. D

8. B

9. A - C

10. A

11. D

**II. STRUCTURE**

1. C

2. C

3. D

4. C

5. A

**III. WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

1. B (claimed that)

2. A (entangled with)

3. C (insisted on)

4. A (strength)

5. D (sensitive)

**IV. READING COMPREHENSION**

1. C

2. D

3. C

4. B

5. C

6. D

7. A