

Practice for the
JMB TEST

in

**ENGLISH
(OVERSEAS)**

PATRICIA L McELDOWNEY

Practice for the **JMB**

Test in English (Overseas)

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Introduction

In this practice material for the JMB Test in English (Overseas) I have included all types of questions that have appeared in the recent test papers. There are five sections: Writing, Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension and Listening Comprehension. Each section contains six examples of increasing difficulty.

The sections follow the order of the JMB Test in English (Overseas) but I did not set out to illustrate the format of an individual paper, as past papers are readily available from the Board. I intended rather to provide practice in each of the areas measured by the Test.

The practice material is best used selectively. Each section pinpoints one of the individual language skills assessed by the examination. Thus, at any point in an integrated language course, progress can be monitored. At the same time, because the questions are similar in format to the exam, students will gain the relevant experience for the JMB Test in English (Overseas).

Patricia L. McEldowney
August 1981

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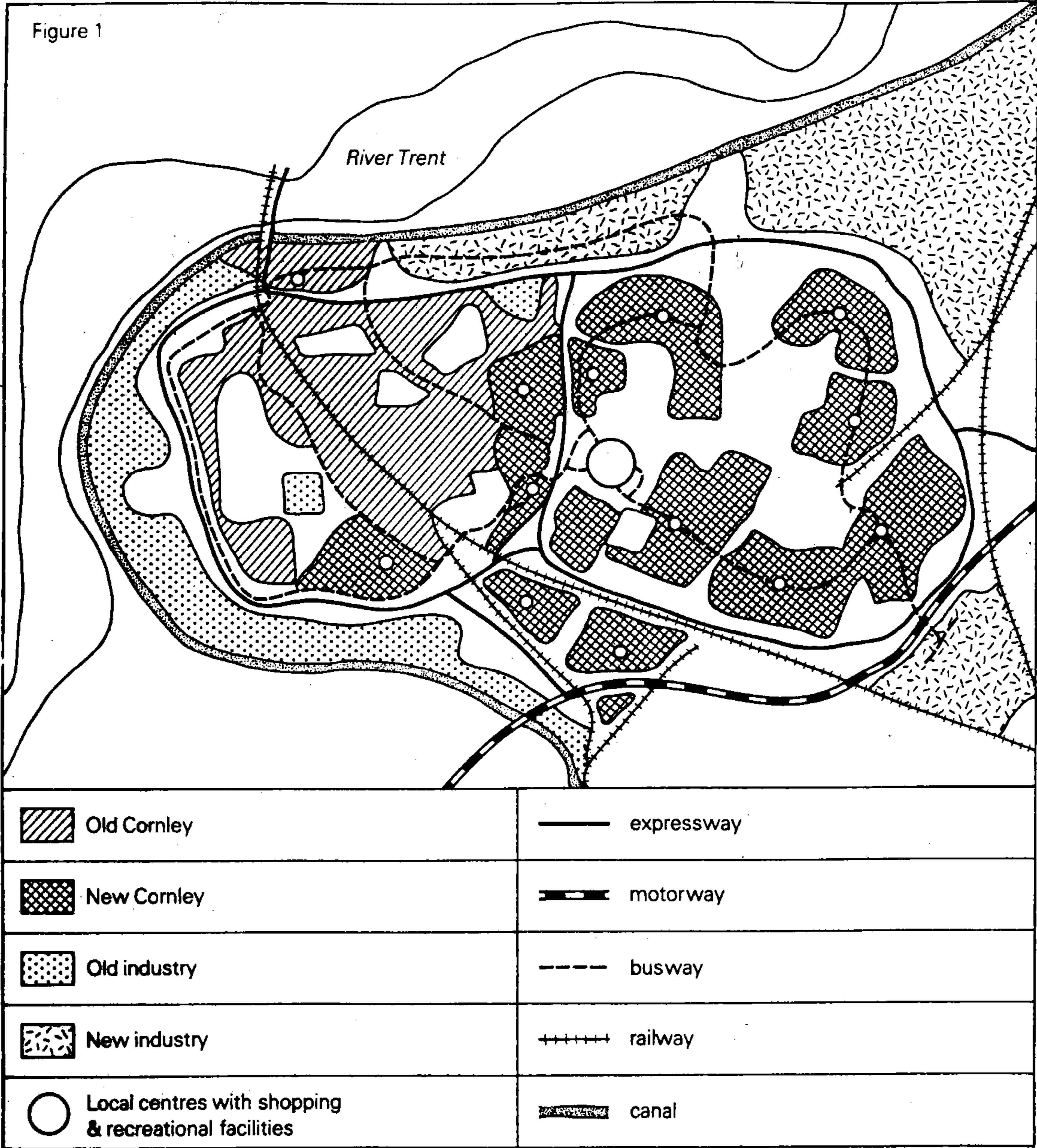
Part 1

WRITING

1. Many changes have been made in Cornley. It is being developed as a New Town. About 40,000 people are expected to move here from a former industrial city where there is now a big unemployment problem.

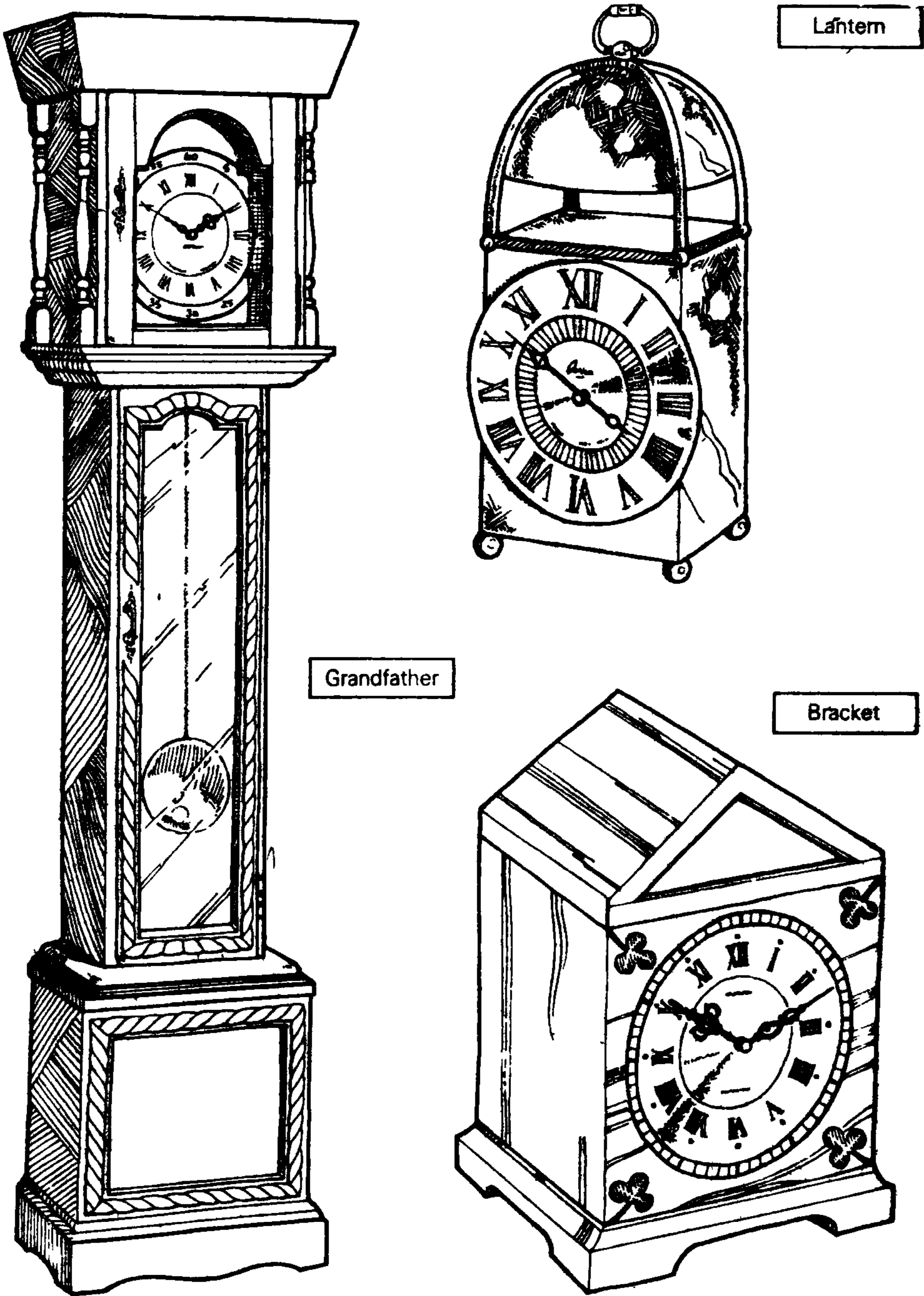
Use Figure 1 to:

- 1 Describe the changes that have taken place.
- 2 Describe the system of communication.
- 3 Comment on the advantages of the communication system for a town like Cornley.



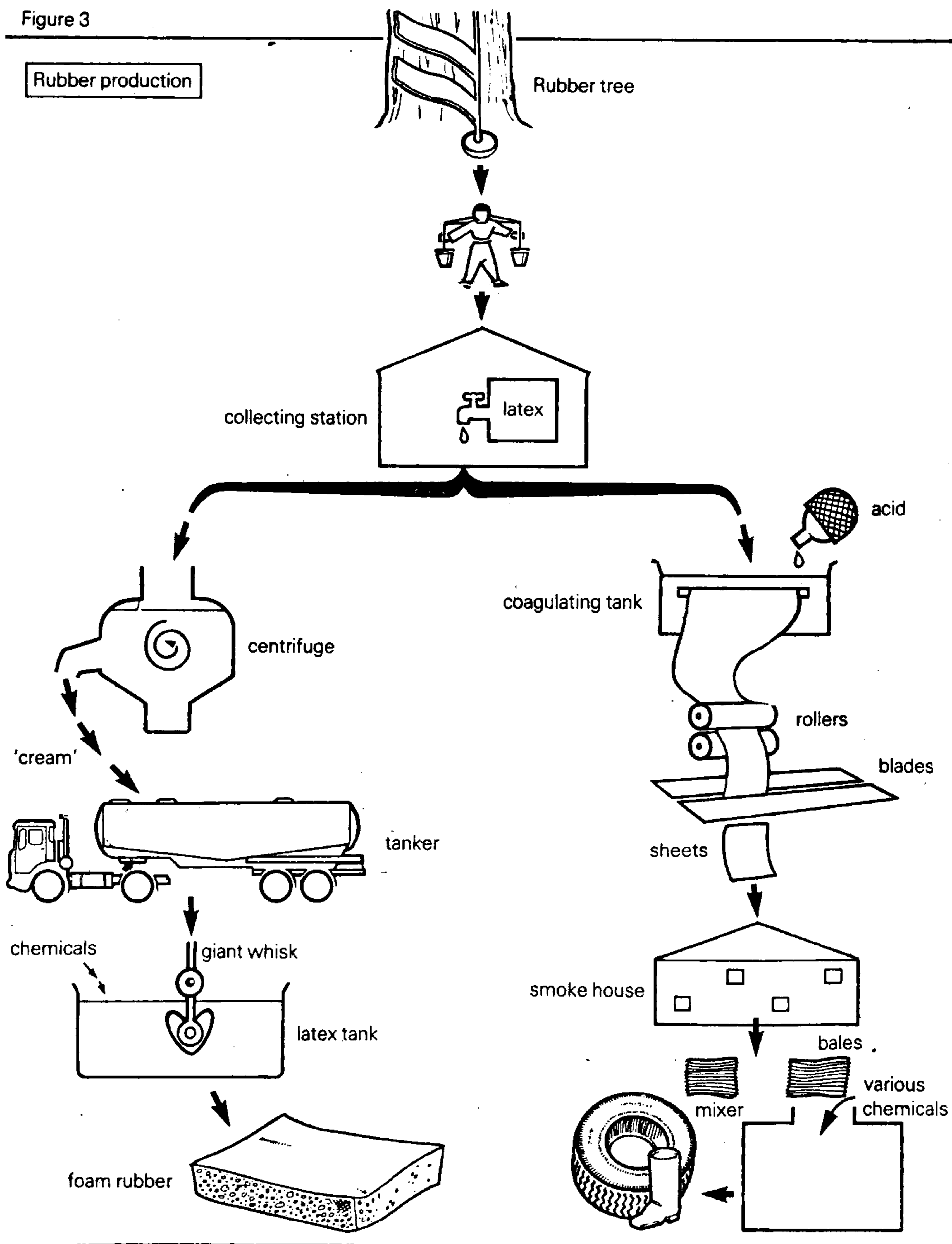
2 Compare and contrast the three different types of clock shown in Figure 2

Figure 2



Use Figure 3 to help you describe how rubber goods are produced from latex or liquid rubber.

Figure 3

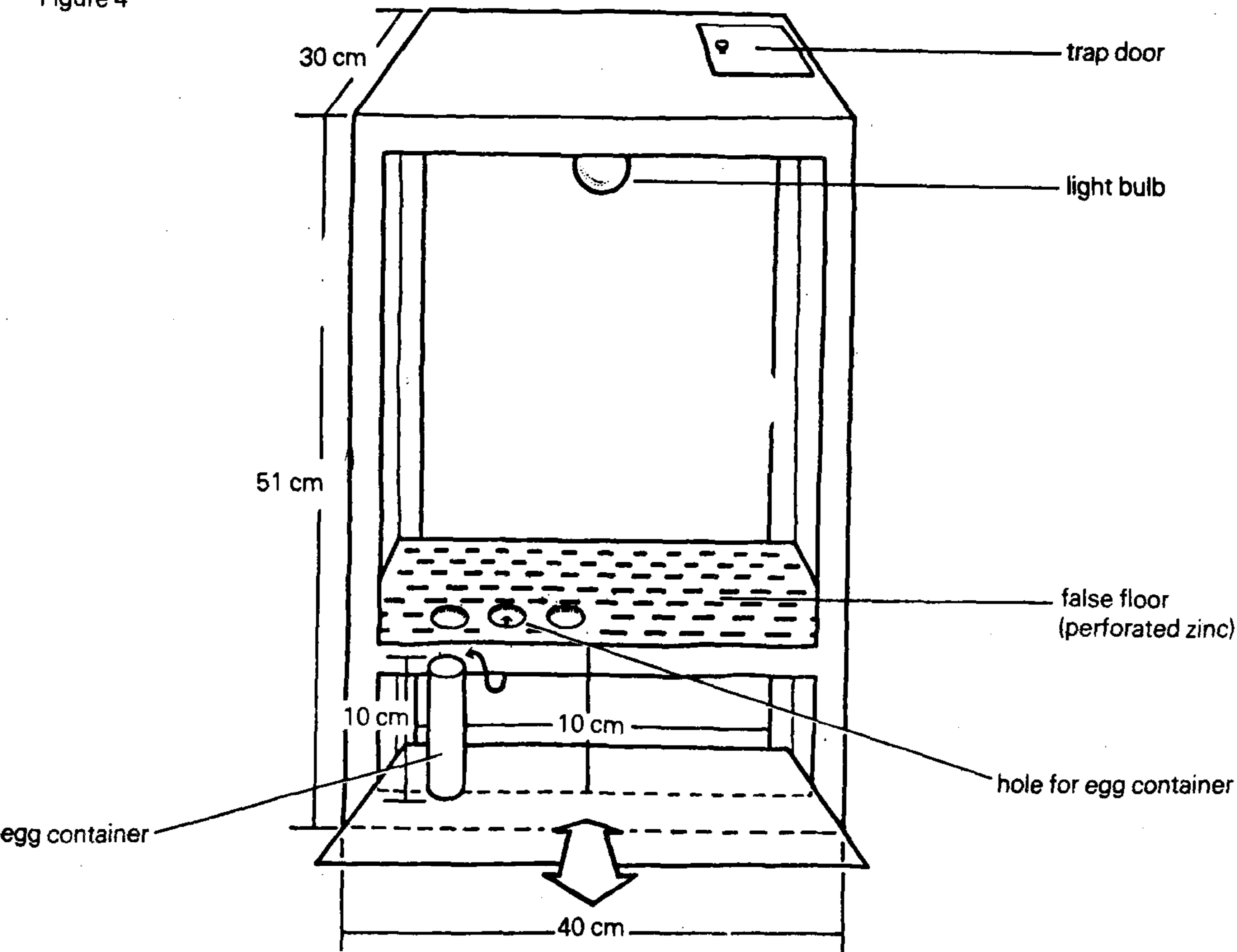


- 4 The table below gives information about locusts. Use it and Figure 4 to help you:
- 1 Describe a cage suitable for rearing locusts.
 - 2 Write instructions for rearing and caring for locusts in captivity.

Locusts

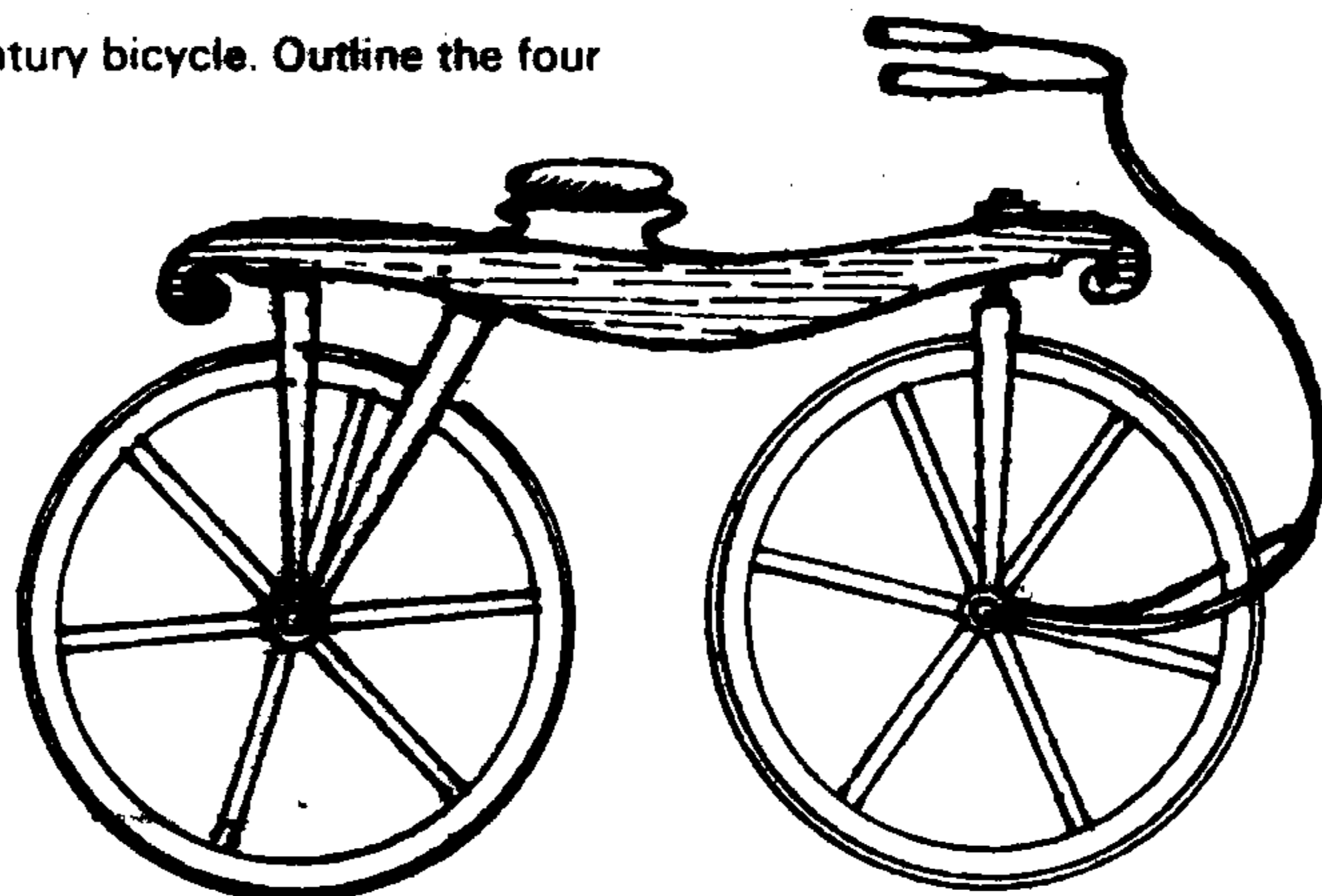
Temperature	28 – 34°C (dry heat)
Feeding	fresh grass (moist) wheat, bran, dried grass (dry)
Cleaning	each day
Egg laying	metal container; four parts sand to one part water
Hatching	about two weeks (in covered container)

Figure 4

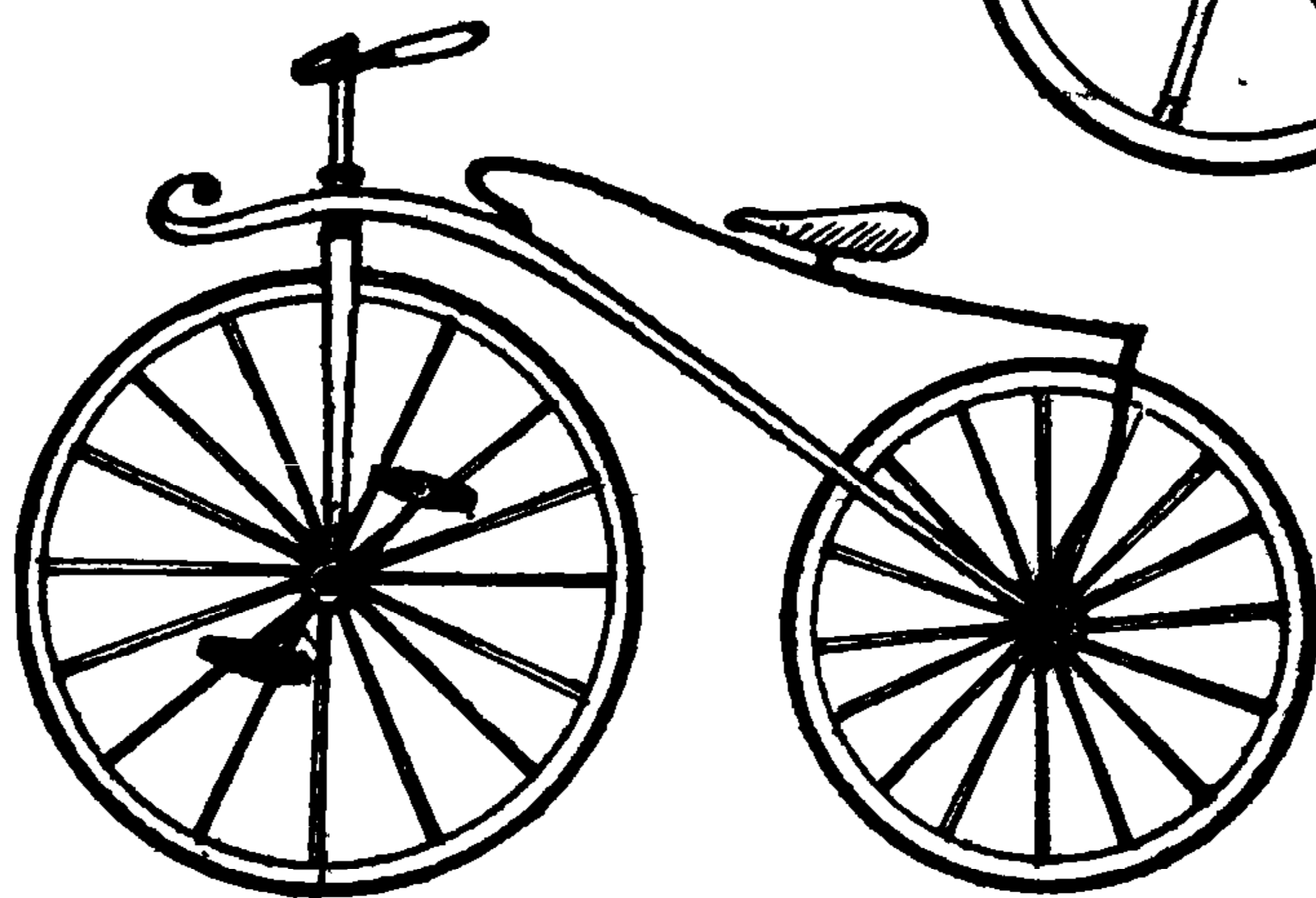


- 5 Figure 5 shows four types of nineteenth century bicycle. Outline the four stages of development illustrated.

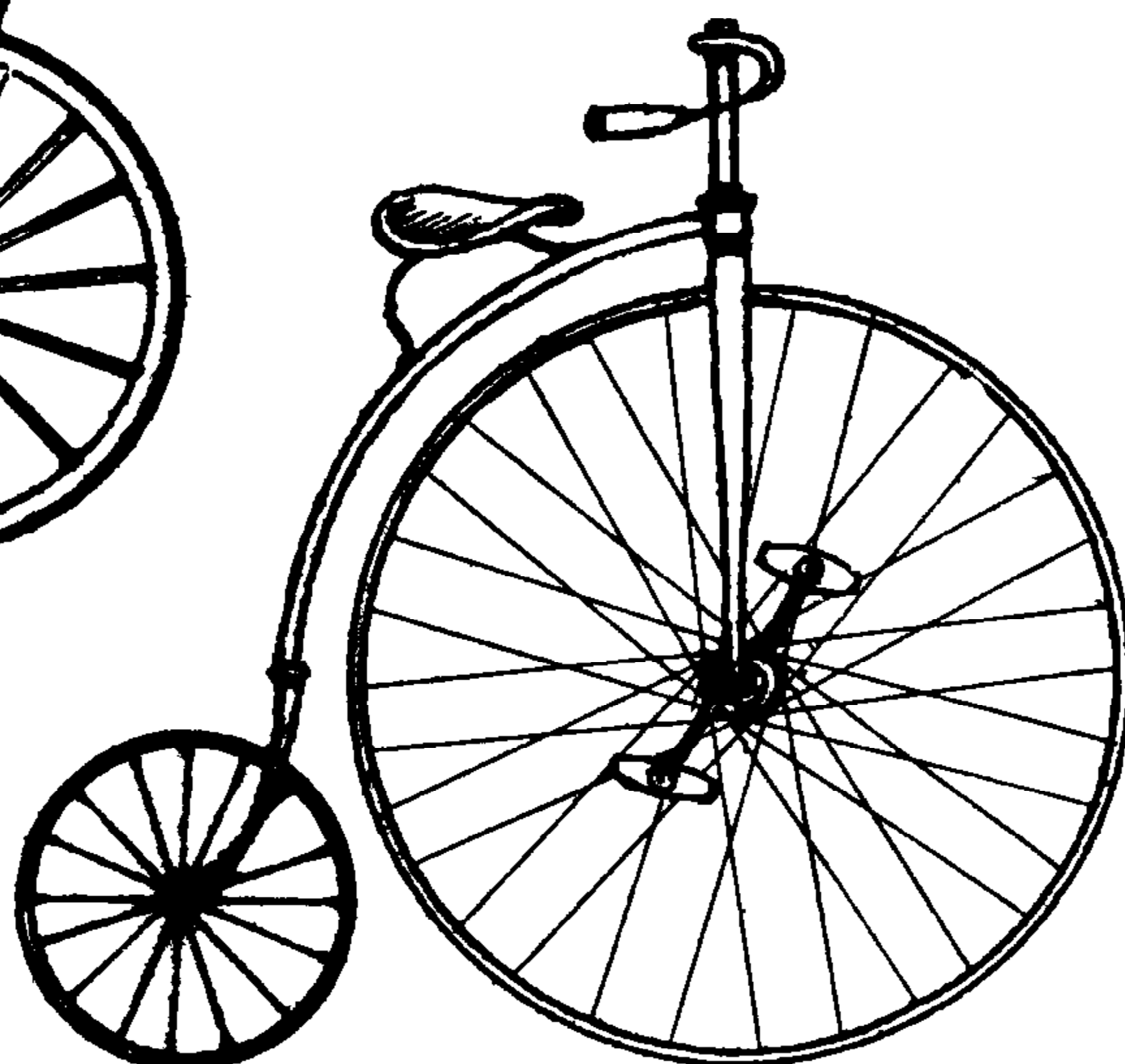
Figure 5



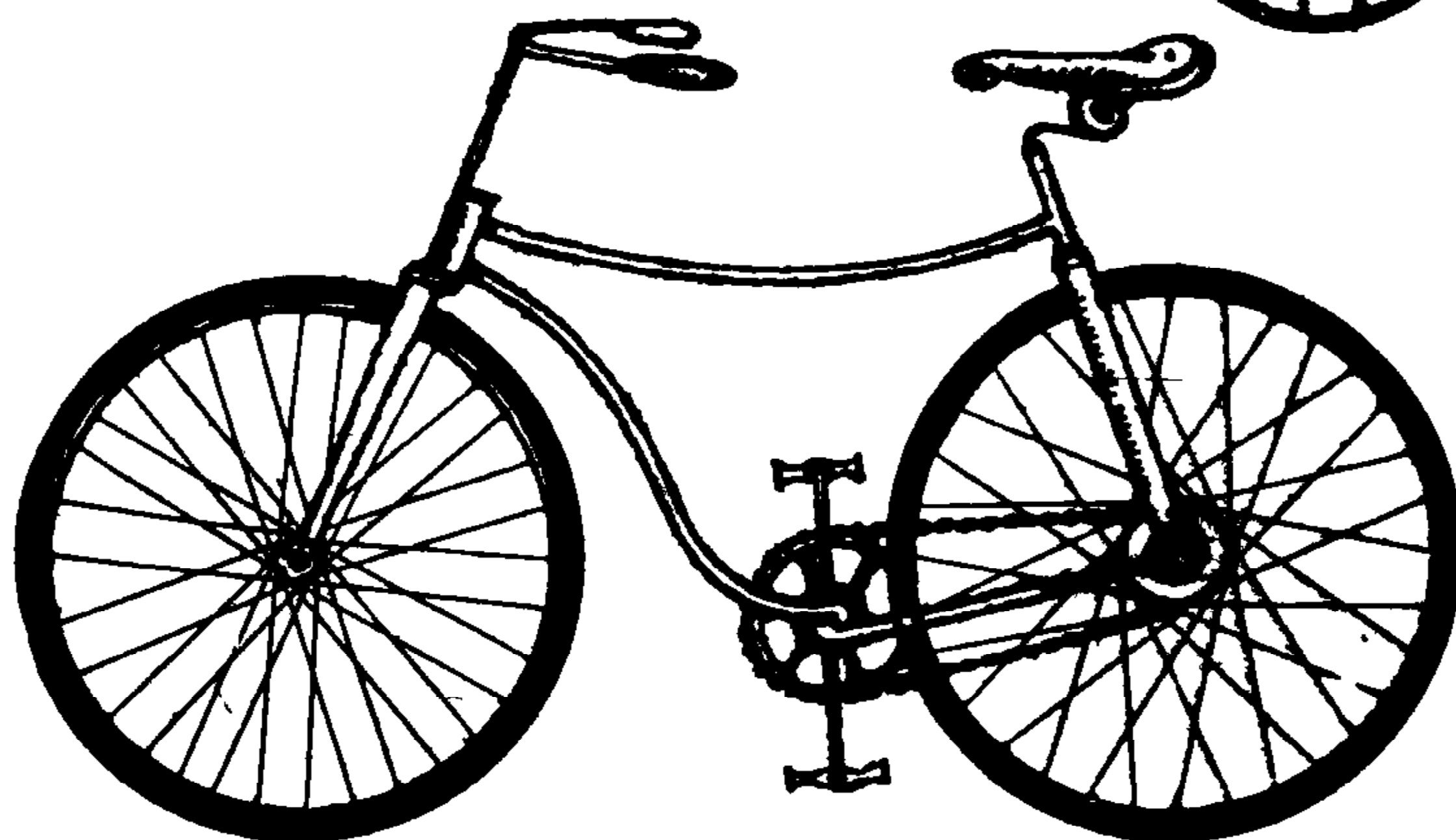
1816 A Hobbyhorse



1869 A Boneshaker



1878 A Penny-farthing

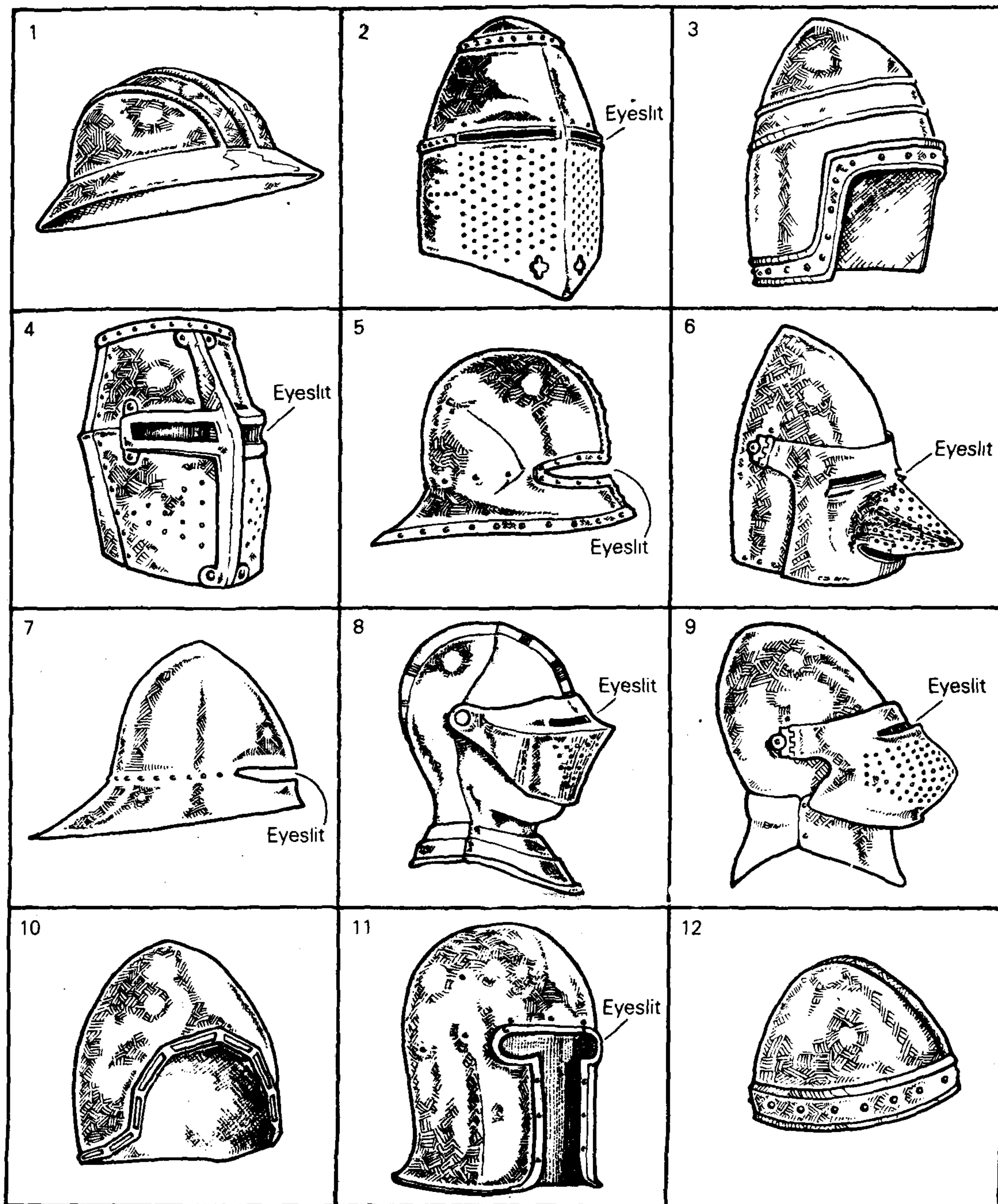


1885 A Safety bicycle

6 Classify the helmets on Figure 6 into any two or three groups you think appropriate.

Write a description of the groups including details of one selected example of each group

Figure 6



Part 2

GRAMMAR

1 In the following passage *one* word has been omitted from each line. Mark the place where you think it has been omitted (). Write, in the spaces provided, the words you think have been omitted.

Vertebrates have lived on earth for 400 million years more. It _____

is customary divide them into two groups. The first, in which _____

there are jaws, includes only the cyclostomes, whereas the second, _____

those animals with jaws, contains all the vertebrates. Examples _____

of cyclostomes have found in Silurian rocks 400 million years _____

old. They are small fishes and undergone little change in _____

appearance Silurian times. As they have no jaws, they cannot _____

move their mouths up and down. They attack other animals holding _____

on with a sucker-like mouth and tearing the flesh rough, rasping _____

teeth. The skeleton is made of cartilage and are no scales on _____

the skin. The long, cylindrical body not have paired fins. Today _____

cyclostomes found in the temperate waters of both hemispheres, _____

but in the tropics. The group contains two families – the hagfish _____

and the lampreys. The hagfish occur mainly in the Atlantic the _____

lampreys are far widely spread over the world's seas and rivers. _____

2 In the following passage *one* word has been omitted from each line. Mark the place where you think it has been omitted (). Write, in the spaces provided, the words you think have been omitted.

Lakes can be defined as hollows in the earth's surface in water _____
collects. They result a variety of natural occurrences. Some _____
of the largest are formed by earth movements one well-known _____
example Lake Tanganyika, one of the rift valley lakes of Africa _____
averaging 1650 feet in depth. Russia's Lake Baikal averages 5200 _____
feet in depth is a example. Many of the deep lakes in the Azores _____
and Iceland are the water-filled craters extinct volcanoes. Other _____
lakes have resulted from the action of rivers, wind and sea. But is _____
probably true to say that most of the world's lakes have formed _____
by glacial action. Lakes may form, for instance, a glacier blocks _____
a river valley or glaciers may melt leaving rocks block a valley. _____
Whatever the reason for their formation, however, lakes are benefit to _____
man in many different ways. Some lakes are used transporting people _____
and goods while provide electric power and the stillness of their _____
waters allows sediment to sink the bottom leaving the water pure. _____

3 In the following passage *one* word has been omitted from each line. Mark the place where you think it has been omitted (). Write, in the spaces provided, the words you think have been omitted.

An electricity meter is a device for measuring much power is _____
used by consumers kilowatt-hours. It is usually placed where _____
the main wires enter the building. It contains a motor speed _____
is proportionate the power used. The armature, the part of the _____
motor which rotates, is thin disc which is fixed to a shaft and _____
this shaft is connected by gears and other shafts the pointers of _____
four dials, the purpose of which to register the amount of power _____
used. There are four dials marked from zero to nine and dial _____
is numbered in the opposite direction to the next to it. The _____
gears are so arranged one complete turn of the pointer on one _____
dial – from 0 around 0 – moves the pointer on the next dial on _____
the left just one number higher, say from to four. The numerical _____
information is displayed on dials in the conventional order and _____
so, the eye moves from left to right, a number like 1363 indicates _____
one thousand, three and sixty-three kilowatt-hours of electricity. _____