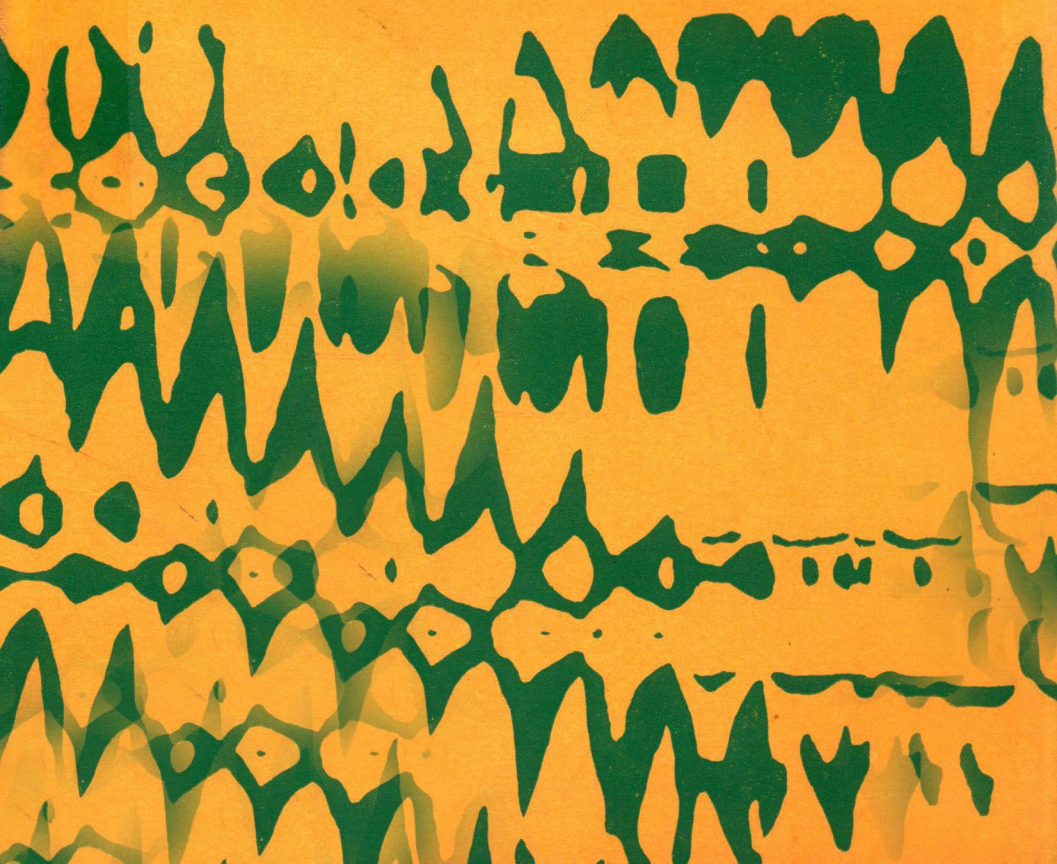


# Objective English Test Papers to Certificate Level

**r. ros**

B.A. (Hons) Cert. Ed.

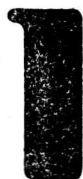
**1-2**



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THE HIGHWAY EDUCATIONAL PRESS LTD.



**THE HIGHWAY EDUCATIONAL PRESS LTD.**

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# TEST 1

*Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.*

Every once in a while you will read some article about a so-called scholar unearthing material that is supposed to prove that William Shakespeare did not really write the works attributed to him.

Many alternative authors have been suggested – most prominently, Christopher Marlowe and Francis Bacon. One proponent of Bacon as author of Shakespeare's plays actually looked for words like 'fat and lard' and calculated how their places in the texts of the plays proved that Bacon authored them.

Any schoolboy can see the fallacy of such an argument and yet many adult readers of newspaper articles, written by men who have never done any research on Shakespeare, are taken in by the arguments proposed against Shakespeare's authorship.

It is true that we have no manuscripts of the plays as they came from Shakespeare's hand. After all, he wrote the plays to be acted and the actors used the author's manuscripts. However, almost half the plays appeared in print under the author's name during his lifetime – which ended in 1616. A few years later, in 1623, two of Shakespeare's actor friends published a great folio volume with thirty-six plays and put Shakespeare's name on the title page. They even got Ben Jonson, Shakespeare's great rival playwright, to write a poetic introduction for the folio volume.

There are other arguments I might adduce to vindicate Shakespeare's authorship. Suffice it to say, a blanket argument against those who deny Shakespeare's authorship is simply this: If Shakespeare did not write the plays attributed to him, it was someone else by the same name.

1. The main idea of the *first* paragraph is that . . .

- A some scholars have proved that Shakespeare's works were not his own.
- B some scholars do not believe Shakespeare's works were his own.
- C some scholars have proved that Shakespeare's works were his own.
- D some pseudo-scholars try to prove that Shakespeare's works were not his own.
- E some pseudo-scholars take it for granted that Shakespeare's works were his own.



2. In line 2, the phrase *unearthing material* is similar in meaning to . . .  
A discovering material. D searching for facts.  
B revealing facts. E digging in tombs for material. ☐
3. In line 5, the phrase *proponent of Bacon* is similar in meaning to . . .  
A writer who liked Bacon.  
B writer who liked bacon.  
C Bacon's followers.  
D Bacon was a great writer.  
E one who proposed Bacon as author of Shakespeare's works. ☐
4. We learn from the *passage* that some people suggested writers other than Shakespeare as the author of his plays. One critic came to the conclusion . . .  
A by examining the text of Shakespeare's works.  
B by discovering words such as 'fat and lard' in Shakespeare's works.  
C by comparing the diction of Shakespeare's works with others'.  
D by calculating the use of words in Shakespeare's works.  
E by looking up words in Shakespeare's works. ☐
5. In line 10, the phrase *are taken in* is similar in meaning to . . .  
A are bewildered. D are stupefied.  
B are proved. E are convinced.  
C are deceived. ☐
6. In the *third* paragraph, the writer says it is amazing to find so many people being . . .  
P misled by irresponsible article-writers who intend to prove Shakespeare did not write the works attributed to him.  
Q misled by shallow article-writers who have proved that Shakespeare did not write the works attributed to him.  
R misled by shallow article-writers who argue that Shakespeare did not write the works attributed to him.  
S fooled by profound article-writers who argue that Shakespeare did not write the works attributed to him.  
T deceived by authorities on Shakespeare who have proved that Shakespeare did not write the works attributed to him. ☐

7. The writer says one difficulty in proving Shakespeare's authorship is that . . .
- P the plays were written long ago.
  - Q the plays appeared only in print in 1616.
  - R the actors had changed the author's manuscript.
  - S the author's manuscripts of the plays are no longer available.
  - T all of Shakespeare's plays were not printed until 1623.
8. In line 19, the phrase *adduce to vindicate* is similar in meaning to . . .
- P present to prove.
  - Q indicate.
  - R produce and prove.
  - S prove the others wrong.
  - T prove the others right.
9. The writer in his conclusion . . .
- P states that another person by the name of Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare's plays.
  - Q supposes that Shakespeare's plays could not have been written by anyone else.
  - R supposes that Shakespeare's plays could have been written by someone else.
  - S doubts whether someone else had written the plays for Shakespeare.
  - T states that it is only logical that Shakespeare's plays were written by Shakespeare.
10. Of the following suggested titles, the one that most accurately sums up the passage is . . .
- P 'Shakespeare - a literary giant'.
  - Q 'Arguments against Shakespeare's authorship'.
  - R 'Shakespeare's works - a collection of authorships?'.
  - S 'Shakespeare is Shakespeare'.
  - T 'Did Shakespeare write the plays attributed to him?'.

*In each question, decide which of the five choices given would most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked . . .*

11. He told me that his mother . . . to market when I arrived.
- A just went
  - B has just gone
  - C had just gone
  - D was just gone
  - E had just been going
- 12 It . . . for a week and the streets were flooded.
- A has rained
  - B was rained
  - C should have rained
  - D rained
  - E had been raining

13. He . . . on this essay for twenty minutes but he has written only a hundred words.  
 A will be working D will have worked  
 B worked E would have worked  
 C has been working ☐
14. I . . . my breakfast when the morning post came.  
 A had D had been having  
 B was having E would have  
 C have been having ☐
15. I . . . you the book as soon as possible, I promise you.  
 A would send D will send  
 B sent E send  
 C shall be sending ☐
16. Since he came here last December, we . . . happy.  
 P are S were  
 Q have been T had been  
 R have to be ☐
17. You . . . yesterday if you were really serious about the job.  
 P ought to come S ought to be coming  
 Q ought to have come T ought have come  
 R ought come ☐
18. I wish I . . . you better.  
 P know S am knowing  
 Q knew T have known  
 R will know ☐
19. . . . I shall go.  
 P If he asks me, S If he would ask me,  
 Q If he asked me, T If he has asked me,  
 R If he had asked me, ☐
20. . . . I should have gone.  
 P If he asks me, S If he asked me,  
 Q If he would ask me, T If he had asked me,  
 R If he would have asked me, ☐

21. The storm . . .  
 A prevented me to go out. D prevented me to have gone out.  
 B prevented me going out. E prevented me from going out. ☐  
 C prevented me from being gone out.
22. . . . but he also proved himself a good athlete.  
 A He showed himself not only a good student  
 B He showed not only himself a good student  
 C He did not show himself only a good student  
 D Not only did he show himself a good student  
 E Not only he showed himself a good student ☐
23. Rarely . . . such a silly thing.  
 A have I heard of D I have heard of  
 B I have been heard of E I have been hearing of ☐  
 C have I been heard of
24. They appear . . . in the accident.  
 A was injured D to injure  
 B to be injuring E to have been injured ☐  
 C being injured
25. "When will you finish . . . the book?"  
 A in writing D writing  
 B to write E to have written ☐  
 C having written
26. ". . . early in winter?"  
 P Do you use to get up S Use you to get up  
 Q Use you to getting up T Are you used to getting up ☐  
 R Are you used to get up
27. When the enemy fired the troops fell . . . (retreated).  
 P back S off  
 Q to T on ☐  
 R out
28. You will never get . . . (finish) all your homework tonight.  
 P by S to  
 Q on T through ☐  
 R off



29. I wonder why they are so easily taken . . . (deceived) by his story.

P in

S on

Q up

T into

R off

☐

30. Mrs. Wong sets . . . (organizes) a dinner party.

P in

S on

Q up

T forth

R over

☐

31. They have left Hong Kong . . . good.

A with

D to

B against

E for

C over

☐

32. "Do you object . . . our eating out tonight?"

A with

D against

B on

E over

C to

☐

33. "Will you ask the porter to see . . . our luggage?"

A to

D at

B in

E for

C with

☐

34. She does not agree . . . his proposal.

A with

D to

B for

E upon

C in

☐

35. "Are you well acquainted . . . John?"

A for

D about

B at

E with

C by

☐

36. They departed previous . . . our arrival.

P with

S to

Q by

T over

R of

☐

37. A thief is a danger to . . .

P society.

Q the society.

R societies.

S a society.

T some societies.



38. On Sunday, I go to . . . to hear mass.

P church

Q the church

R some churches

S a church

T the churches



39. They will come tomorrow . . .

P but they are not prevented.

Q whether they are not prevented.

R if they are not prevented.

S and they are not prevented.

T though they are not prevented.



40. Although it is raining hard, . . .

P I am still going out.

Q and I am still going out.

R that I am still going out.

S but I am still going out.

T than I am still going out.



41. No sooner had he left . . .

A when the police arrived.

B then the police arrived.

C before the police arrived.

D than the police arrived.

E and the police arrived.



42. My eldest sister . . . is now studying in the University.

A who is twenty

B , who is twenty,

C , that is twenty,

D , is twenty,

E , whom is twenty,



43. He is driving . . . he finds it difficult to stop at the red light.

A fast that

B very fast that

C that fast.

D so fast that

E as fast that



44. "You'd like some coffee, . . ."

A wouldn't you?

B didn't you?

C hadn't you?

D shouldn't you?

E weren't you?



45. Having heard the weather report, . . .  
 A the boat did not sail out of the harbour.  
 B the boat was not sailing out of the harbour.  
 C the boat remained in the harbour.  
 D the boat was remaining in the harbour.  
 E they did not sail the boat out of the harbour. ☐
46. "Let me see. Will five o'clock do?" the nurse answered the patient who wanted an appointment.  
 The most appropriate response is . . .  
 P "Exactly!" S "Perhaps."  
 Q "Not at all." T "Fine."  
 R "May be, it will." ☐
47. "I have never seen anything more . . . than this."  
 P embarasing S embarrassing  
 Q embarrassing T embarrassing  
 R embrarasing ☐
48. . . . David goes, he is welcome.  
 P Wherever S Whatever  
 Q Whichever T Whoever  
 R However ☐
49. Susan: . . . did you get to school yesterday?  
 Alice: By taxi.  
 P How S Where  
 Q When T Why  
 R Who ☐
50. Anthony told me once he had a nasty fall and broke his arm. . . . was that?  
 P Since S For when  
 Q Since when T For how long  
 R How long ago ☐
51. . . . they reached their destination before dusk.  
 A Towards the end D At the end  
 B By the end E For the end  
 C In the end ☐

52. I . . . my bicycle on the left side.  
 A come down from  
 B get down  
 C get off from  
 D come off  
 E get off ☐
53. I . . . the church bell.  
 A put my watch with  
 B wind my watch by  
 C bring my watch to  
 D set my watch by  
 E do my watch with ☐
54. Great men often have great . . .  
 A mistakes.  
 B flaws.  
 C misdeeds.  
 D errors.  
 E faults. ☐
55. Dominic is the most . . pupil in class.  
 A industrial  
 B indulgent  
 C industrious  
 D industry  
 E industrialist ☐
56. Mr. Cheung gradually . . . a knowledge of the subject.  
 P attained  
 Q required  
 R enquired  
 S achieved  
 T acquired ☐
57. "What would you . . . to eat tonight?"  
 P like  
 Q wish  
 R be willing  
 S want  
 T hope ☐
58. When they broke open the door, they found him . . . on the floor unconscious.  
 P lay  
 Q lain  
 R lying  
 S layed  
 T lied ☐
59. The Mayor of the town is a . . . old man.  
 P respective  
 Q respectable  
 R respecting  
 S respectful  
 T respect ☐

60. The boy was not . . . to leave class without an adequate reason.

P emitted

S admitted

Q transmitted

T remitted

R permitted



61. "What . . . is your car? It looks like a Japanese Toyota".

A kind

D brand

B mark

E make

C type



62. No one was . . . in the accident.

A injured

D damaged

B wounded

E bruised

C suffered



63. Employers . . . their employees to be punctual.

A hope

D desire

B demand

E wish

C expect



64. All at once the bear sprang on him.

The phrase 'All at once' means . . .

A Immediately.

D Suddenly.

B Unfortunately.

E Unluckily.

C Quickly.



65. I think you are dead right.

The word 'dead' means . . .

A exactly.

D lifeless.

B not.

E not alive.

C not quite.



66. It would be premature to arrive at a conclusion now.

The word 'premature' means . . .

P foolish.

S stupid.

Q sensible,

T silly.

R too early.



67. Richard often tells tall stories.

This means that Richard tells . . .

P strange stories.

S convincing stories.

Q funny stories.

T credible stories.

R incredible stories.



68. "Speak louder, please. The boy sitting in the back row is a bit hard of hearing."  
This means that the boy in the back row . . .  
P is partially deaf. S is unable to hear.  
Q is unable to grasp the sentence. T is not paying attention.  
R is not listening at all. ☐
69. The portrait is nothing like Lucy.  
This sentence means that . . .  
P the portrait does not look like Lucy.  
Q Lucy doesn't like the portrait.  
R the portrait is not valuable to Lucy.  
S the portrait looks like Lucy.  
T Lucy likes the portrait. ☐
70. They broke the cage and the monkeys were at large.  
This means that the monkeys were . . .  
P free. S big in size.  
Q unable to get away. T caught again.  
R within sight. ☐
71. "I consider the affair nothing more or less than an insult."  
This means that the speaker considered the affair to be . . .  
A nothing. D an insult.  
B never an insult. E more an insult than praise.  
C less an insult than praise. ☐
72. In 1923, the inflation of currency in Germany caused the Mark to be worth next to nothing.  
From the statement, we learn that German money in 1923 . . .  
A became almost worthless. D valued to nothing at all.  
B was at least worth something. E was worth a great deal.  
C was of great value. ☐
73. "I don't think I will date her for a month of Sundays."  
This means that the speaker . . .  
A does not expect to see her again for a long and indefinite period.  
B will not see her again next Sunday.  
C will not see her again for many Sundays.  
D will not see her again on all the Sundays during the month.  
E will not see her again on all the Sundays of the next month. ☐

74. "I used to live in Happy Valley."

We are told that the speaker . . .

A is living in Happy Valley.

B is accustomed to living in Happy Valley.

C is getting used to living in Happy Valley.

D once lived in Happy Valley but no longer lives there now.

E has always lived in Happy Valley.



75. "Jane is marrying the old man? Well I never!"

The speaker is saying that she . . .

A has never heard of anything so extraordinary.

B would not marry the old man if she were Jane.

C does not believe that Jane will ever marry the old man.

D thinks it possible that Jane will marry the old man.

E hopes Jane will never marry the old man.



76. The long and the short of it is that they don't like working at night.

This sentence means that . . .

P they find it tedious to work for long hours at night.

Q they don't like to work for a short time at night.

R comparing its advantages with its disadvantages, they dislike working at night.

S having considered its disadvantages, they dislike working at night.

T briefly speaking, they dislike working at night.



77. The teacher advises his pupils to work hard. He tells many stories to show that in the long run, diligence pays.

This means that the teacher tries to convince his students that . . .

P diligent pupils are well-rewarded by the teacher.

Q diligence has its reward in the end.

R diligence is necessary in a Marathon race.

S diligence is useful for a long time.

T diligence is useful to long-distance running.



78. "I have been looking for you everywhere. This is the last place in the world I would have expected to find you."

The speaker is saying that he . . .

P least expected to find his friend there.

Q knew that his friend must be there.

R found that his friend last stayed there.

S believed that his friend had nowhere else to go.

T found no reason that his friend should stay there.



79. "It's a fine work! What do you make of it? Picasso's?"

This means that the speaker asked his friend . . .

P what sort of painting he was making.

Q whether he was imitating Picasso's works.

R whether he could deduce from the painting that it was a Picasso.

S what he wanted to do with the painting.

T how he discovered the painting.



80. The two brothers quarrelled every day and there was no love lost between them.

This means that the two brothers . . .

P had less love for each other than was expected.

Q showed much dislike for each other.

R shared much love for each other.

S had much affection towards each other.

T had no dislike for each other.





## TEST 2

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Either way you look across the harbour at night, you are enthralled! The harbour lights are so famous in Japan that tourists from there want to go to the Peak to relish and revel in the sight the very first evening they are here. They want to dine in the revolving restaurant or another eyrie whence they can survey the scene.

- 5 The title of this piece, *Hong Kong Nights*, would summon up in most Western minds pictures of romance and adventure. They are here also a-plenty. Another phase of Hong Kong life that does not ordinarily come to general attention is noises at night.

- 10 Before eleven, the generally-agreed curfew hour, planes, traffic, TV and radio, pile-driving, mahjong-tiles and Cantonese opera fill the air with shrieking, clattering and thunder.

Then peace -- for an hour.

At twelve, the neighbours start returning to their homes in high spirits, welcomed by dogs and children.

- 15 Then peace until two. All of a sudden, tanks on house-tops start overflowing and dripping the whole night through. At three, some hot-rodder leaves a friend's house, jumps into his coupé-up car and tears away, exhaust sputtering and tires screeching at the curves.

- 20 Cheer up or get up because your exercise director is up on the hillsides, ready to put you through your daily dozen. Promptly at 3.30 a.m., he shouts, the hills re-echoing him, "You! You! You!" A pause. More "You's and Yo's". Slowly at first and then in a march cadence. It is all over by four -- until the *tai chi* students go back home to take a cold shower for their daily clean-up at 4.30.

- 25 You have had a night of it. Back to sleep till 5.30 -- and a few early birds in your house start slamming doors. O, what is the use? You get up and decide to enjoy the dawn at least.