## SUB-TEST: LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR COMPETENCE

#### PART 1

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct answer **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** on your answer sheet.

#### Questions 1-10.

#### **Guidelines for giving Presentations**

Most presentations today Q1\_\_\_\_\_ on the use of some sort of technology, such as a laptop computer linked to a projector. While this technology can help to Q2\_\_\_\_\_ presentations better, it also has a habit of getting in the way. As a general Q3\_\_\_\_\_, it is better to focus on the content of a presentation as a means of gaining your audience's attention, rather than relying on sophisticated equipment.

Bear in mind that when an organisation invites bids for a contract, they may Q4\_\_\_\_\_\_ four or five presentations from different companies on the same day. Each of these companies will probably be using the same computer graphics Q5\_\_\_\_\_ and the same equipment. The chances are the presentations will be similar too.

That's why the content and Q6\_\_\_\_\_\_ of what you say are important. Think about what you want to say and how to say it as clearly as possible. As a first step, you need to Q7\_\_\_\_\_\_ the main points you want to get across. Audiences are easily bored and Q8\_\_\_\_\_\_ to remember only the most entertaining, exciting or unusual ideas.

Next create your materials, choosing the images for your presentation carefully. Remember you do not want to stop your audience from listening to you, nor do you want to **Q9\_\_\_\_\_** them.

Finally, make all the necessary arrangements for the equipment you need. If technology is to be an important element of your presentation, make sure you know how to use it **Q10**\_\_\_\_\_ and test it out beforehand.

Q1.	<b>A</b> )	calculate	<b>B</b> )	depend	<b>C</b> )	determine	<b>D</b> )	lean
Q2.	<b>A</b> )	produce	<b>B</b> )	make	<b>C</b> )	construct	<b>D</b> )	build
Q3.	<b>A</b> )	method	<b>B</b> )	law	C)	rule	<b>D</b> )	course
Q4.	<b>A</b> )	appoint	<b>B</b> )	programme	<b>C</b> )	schedule	<b>D</b> )	catalogue
Q5.	<b>A</b> )	parcels	<b>B</b> )	packets	<b>C</b> )	bundles	<b>D</b> )	packages
Q6.	<b>A</b> )	formation	<b>B</b> )	design	<b>C</b> )	structure	<b>D</b> )	system
Q7.	<b>A</b> )	catalogue	<b>B</b> )	label	<b>C</b> )	mark	<b>D</b> )	identify
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>A</b> )	point	<b>B</b> )	tend	<b>C</b> )	lead	<b>D</b> )	move
Q9.	<b>A</b> )	disorder	<b>B</b> )	mistake	<b>C</b> )	confuse	<b>D</b> )	complicate
Q10.	<b>A</b> )	precisely	<b>B</b> )	suitably	<b>C</b> )	properly	<b>D</b> )	accurately

# PART 2

In the following text, each line (Q11-Q20) has three underlined words or phrases marked  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$ , or  $\mathbf{C}$ . Find the word or the phrase which has a mistake and must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. If there is no mistake in the line, choose  $\mathbf{D}$  (no mistake).

E.g: <u>A</u>	According to <u>me</u> (A), she <u>mustn't</u> (B) leave <u>the</u> (C) company	D – no mistake
Q11.	When I took a seat $\underline{in}$ (A) a long-distance train journey <u>recently</u> (B), I was irritated to discover that I'd <u>left</u> (C) my wallet at home.	D – no mistake
Q12.	<u>Which</u> (A) really made me panic. though. was the <u>realization</u> (B) that I'd <u>also</u> (C) left behind my mobile phone.	D – no mistake
Q13.	And yet, <u>as</u> (A) little as two or three decades ago, modern mobile devices <u>such as</u> (B) these belonged to <u>the realms of</u> (C) science fiction.	D – no mistake
Q14.	Who <u>would have thought</u> (A) it would be possible to bank, shop, watch movies, and listen to music and much <u>more</u> (B) from something as minuscule as <u>today's</u> (C) portable electronic products?	D – no mistake
Q15.	<b>In</b> ( <b>A</b> ) the case of music and literature, to name just two, you can carry in the palm of your hand the same <u>rate</u> ( <b>B</b> ) of books and music that would have once been crammed <u>into</u> ( <b>C</b> ) an entire room.	D – no mistake
Q16.	According to (A) the statistics, traffic <u>accidents</u> (B) are very <u>popular</u> (C) in Kenya.	D – no mistake
Q17.	On a regular basis, (A) Peter strives his <u>utmost</u> (B) to learn 20 new <u>vocabularies</u> (C) a day.	D – no mistake
Q18.	The famous actor <u>dead</u> (A) while taking his <u>another</u> (B) film which was <u>likely</u> (C) to be successful.	D – no mistake
Q19.	$\underline{A}$ (A) delegation is <u>discussing about</u> (B) further issues of the meeting <u>rather than</u> (C) just wasting time.	D – no mistake
Q20.	<u>As far back as</u> (A) I can recall the situation was <u>somehow</u> (B) different not <u>that</u> (C) much complicated.	D – no mistake

### PART 3

In the following text, fill in the gaps (21-30) with an appropriate word from the list (A-L). Note: there are two extra words that you do not need to use.

List of words:			
A) why	<b>B</b> ) While	C) As	<b>D</b> ) awful
E) Held	<b>F</b> ) subtle	<b>G</b> ) survey	H) However,
I) Rather	<b>J</b> ) all	<b>K</b> ) call	L) short

... (Q21) ... a title for a supposedly unprejudiced debate on scientific progress, "Panic attack: interrogating our obsession with risk" did not bode well. ... (Q22) ... last week at the Royal Institution in London, the event brought together scientists from across the world to ask ... (Q23) ... society is so obsessed with risk and to ... (Q24) ... for a "more rational" approach. "We seem to be organising society around the grandmotherly maxim of 'better safe than sorry'," exclaimed *Spiked*, the online publication that organised the event. "What are the consequences of this overbearing concern with risks?"

The debate was preceded by a ... (Q25) ... of 40 scientists who were invited to describe how ... (Q26) ... our lives would be if the "precautionary principle" had been allowed to prevail in the past. Their response was: no heart surgery or antibiotics, and hardly any drugs at ... (Q27) ...; no aeroplanes, bicycles or high-voltage power grids; no pasteurisation, pesticides or bio-technology; no quantum mechanics; no wheel; no "discovery" of America. In ... (Q28) ..., their message was: no risk, no gain.

They have absolutely missed the point. The precautionary principle is a  $\dots$  (Q29)  $\dots$  idea. It has various forms, but all of them generally include some notion of costeffectiveness. Thus the point is not simply to ban things that are not known to be absolutely safe.  $\dots$  (Q30)  $\dots$ , it says: "Of course you can make no progress without risk. But if there is no obvious gain from taking the risk, then don't take it."

# WRITE YOUR ANSWERS HERE

Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30

ANSWERS
Q1. B
Q2. B
Q3. C
Q4. C
Q5. D
Q6. C
Q7. D
Q8. B
Q9. C
Q10. C
Q11. A
Q12. A
Q13. D
Q14. D
Q15. B
Q16. C
Q17. C
Q18. A
Q19. B
Q20. D
Q21. C
Q22. E
Q23. A
Q24. K
Q25. G
Q26. D
Q27. J
Q28. L
Q29. F
Q30. I