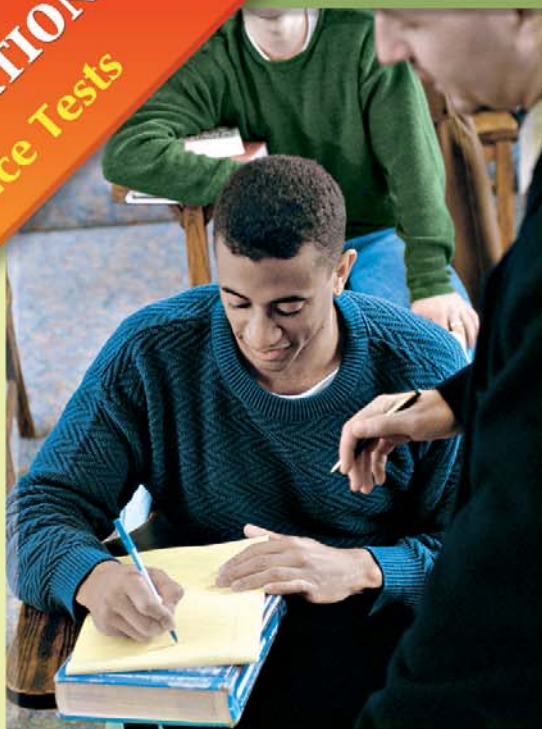


**NEW
GENERATION
Practice Tests**



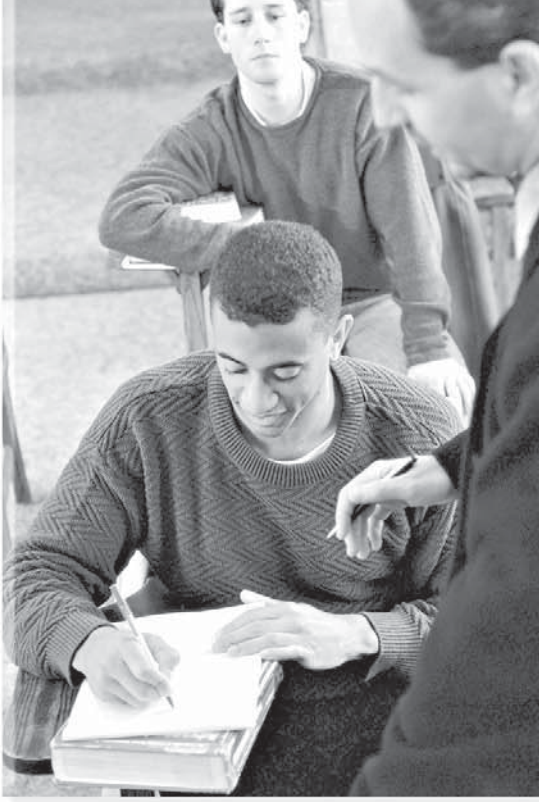
**NEW
FORMAT
2013**

C. N. Grivas

MICHIGAN

ECPE

Preparation & Practice Tests



MICHIGAN

ECPE

Preparation & Practice Tests

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of GRIVAS PUBLICATIONS.

Published and distributed by: GRIVAS PUBLICATIONS

HEAD OFFICE

3 Irodotou St. 193 00 - P.O.Box 72 Attiki, Greece

Tel.: +30-210.55.73.470

Fax: +30-210.55.73.076 , +30-210.55.74.086

e-mail: info@grivas.gr

<http://www.grivas.gr>

Printed July 2012

We would like to thank CaMLA for granting us permission to reproduce their Sample Answer Sheet. The CaMLA Logo™, CaMLA™, ECCE™, ECPET™, MET™, MELAB™, CaMLA EPT™, GSI OET™, MELICET™, MTELP™ are trademarks of Cambridge Michigan Language Assessments (CaMLA) and may not be used or reproduced without written permission from CaMLA.

CONTENTS

Introduction	4
<i>Practice Test 1</i> [for Speaking Test see page 351]	6
<i>Practice Test 2</i> [for Speaking Test see page 352]	22
<i>Practice Test 3</i> [for Speaking Test see page 353]	38
<i>Practice Test 4</i> [for Speaking Test see page 354]	54
<i>Practice Test 5</i> [for Speaking Test see page 355]	70
<i>Practice Test 6</i> [for Speaking Test see page 356]	86
<i>Practice Test 7</i> [for Speaking Test see page 357]	102
<i>Practice Test 8</i> [for Speaking Test see page 358]	118
<i>Practice Test 9</i> [for Speaking Test see page 359]	134
<i>Practice Test 10</i> [for Speaking Test see page 360]	150
<i>Practice Test 11</i> [for Speaking Test see page 361]	166
<i>Practice Test 12</i> [for Speaking Test see page 362]	182
ADDITIONAL PRACTICE MATERIAL	
① Focus on Grammar	
1 Further Practice in Grammar	200
2 Special Language Points	225
② Focus on Vocabulary	
1 Vocabulary items presented alphabetically	230
2 Phrasal verbs	309
3 Verbs, adjectives, nouns with prepositions • Prepositional phrases	312
4 Confusable words • Related words • Collocations • Words with similar sounds	322
③ Focus on Writing	
1 Techniques / Skills – Model Essays	336
2 Additional topics	344
④ Focus on Speaking	
1 Format of the Speaking Test	348
2 Fifteen Speaking Tests with HELPLINE	351
3 Information Sheets	366
⑤ Differences between British and American English	374
⑥ Grammar Reference	379
Sample Answer Sheet	390

INTRODUCTION

The Examination for the Certificate of Proficiency in English (ECPE) is an advanced-level English examination, developed and scored by the English Language Institute of the University of Michigan (ELI-UM).

The **ECPE** tests the four skill areas of **listening**, **reading**, **writing** and **speaking**. Examinees must pass all four sections to be awarded a Certificate of Proficiency. The table below provides an outline of how results are determined.

Section	Honors	Pass	Fail
Oral Interaction	4	3-2	1
Listening	over 90%	over 60-65%	under 60-65%
GCVR	over 90%	over 60-65%	under 60-65%
Writing	A	B - C	D

The content and difficulty of the **ECPE** reflect the English language skills required at university level.

The four sections of the **Michigan final ECPE** are:

➔ **Speaking Test – 25-35 minutes**

See pages 348-350 for a detailed analysis of the Speaking Test.

➔ **Listening – 35-40 minutes**

This section tests examinees' ability to understand spoken English. It is in three parts and has a total of fifty items. All parts are **heard only once**.

In **Part I**, examinees hear short conversations. For each conversation, examinees are given three statements from which they must choose the one that means almost the same thing as what was heard, or that is true based upon what was heard.

In **Part II**, examinees hear a question. For each question, they must choose the appropriate response from the three given.

In **Part III**, examinees hear three short segments from a radio program, during which they are advised to take notes. After each segment, they are asked five questions about what was heard and must select the correct answer from the three choices given for each question.

➔ **GCVR (Grammar, Cloze, Vocabulary, Reading) – 75 minutes**

This section comprises 120 four-option multiple-choice items.

■ **Grammar (40 items)**

This tests examinees' knowledge of advanced grammar. Examinees choose the word or phrase that completes each sentence so that it is grammatically correct. Each question will be in the form of a short dialog or a sentence.

■ **Cloze (20 items)**

This tests examinees' understanding of the organizational features of a text, as well as grammatical and lexical knowledge. Twenty words have been removed from a text; for each question, examinees must choose the word that best fits each space.

■ **Vocabulary (40 items)**

This tests examinees' knowledge of advanced vocabulary. Examinees choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

■ **Reading (20 items)**

This comprises **four reading passages**, each one approximately 250-300 words in length. They are mainly expository texts taken from various sources and of general interest to educated adults. Each passage is followed by five multiple-choice comprehension questions which test examinees' understanding of unfamiliar vocabulary, complex sentences and global meaning as well as their comprehension of the writer's opinion, purpose and attitude.

➔ **Writing – 30 minutes**

Examinees must choose **one** of the two topics given on which to write a 250-300 word essay. It should be presented in the form of an **argument** or **exposition**, depending on the topic. This task tests examinees' ability to both develop a topic in an organized way and communicate their ideas clearly and accurately. Examinees are expected to use a variety of syntactic structures and vocabulary appropriate to the level.

TO ALL CANDIDATES

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS for the GCVR section [Grammar, Cloze, Vocabulary, Reading - 75 minutes]

Time is the biggest problem for nearly all candidates who sit the Michigan Final ECPE. However, to help you learn how to overcome this, we recommend that the following strategy be followed.

- Grammar** - aim to complete the 40 items in ten minutes (approximately 15 seconds per item).
- Cloze** - aim to read the text and complete the 20 items in ten minutes.
- Vocabulary** - aim to complete the 40 items in ten minutes (approximately 15 seconds per item).
- Reading** - aim to complete the 4 passages in forty minutes (approximately 10 minutes per passage).

NOTE: Don't waste time on items you are unsure of. Using the above allocation of time will leave you with five minutes to go back over them after you have completed the **Reading**, which is the most difficult section.

When you start the GCVR section, you should place your watch next to you and follow this time schedule as closely as possible in order to successfully deal with the 120 items in 75 minutes.

PRACTICE TEST 1

LISTENING

LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the examination tests your understanding of spoken English. The listening section has three parts. There are 50 questions. **Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.** Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely.

Listening Test Part I - In this part, you will hear short conversations. From the three answer choices given, choose the answer which means about the same thing as what you hear, or that is true based upon what you hear. For example, listen to the conversation:

EXAMPLE: (listen)

- a** Tom is younger than his sister.
- b** Tom is older than his sister.
- c** Tom has a twin sister.

The correct answer is "a".

For problems 1 through 17, **mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.** No problems can be repeated. Please listen carefully. Do you have any questions?

- 1 **a** He forgot to turn on the air conditioner.
b He didn't want to open a window.
c He didn't think of opening a window.
- 2 **a** He has until Monday to pay the bill.
b He forgot to pay the bill.
c He didn't have time to pay the bill.
- 3 **a** She doesn't remember what the calls were about.
b He has two messages.
c Mr. Smith will call back.
- 4 **a** They'll go out after he finishes his work.
b They'll go out another time.
c They won't go because it's raining.
- 5 **a** She went to Rome.
b She went somewhere else.
c She didn't go on vacation.
- 6 **a** He doesn't want to help her.
b She'll try to fix the computer.
c She'll get someone else to fix the computer.
- 7 **a** Martha is in her office.
b Martha hasn't arrived yet.
c Martha always arrives after 9:00.
- 8 **a** The rent is reasonable.
b He wants her apartment.
c She pays a lot in rent.
- 9 **a** Beth is never late.
b Beth usually calls.
c Beth is often irresponsible.
- 10 **a** The keys are in the drawer.
b They don't know where the keys are.
c She had put the keys in the drawer.
- 11 **a** He was fired from work.
b He's not working now.
c He has a new job.
- 12 **a** She doesn't like his apartment.
b He doesn't like the apartment around the corner.
c The apartment around the corner is too expensive.
- 13 **a** He's going out.
b He's done his homework.
c She won't let him go.
- 14 **a** He wants to fix the table.
b They're going to get a new table.
c She doesn't like the table.
- 15 **a** He doesn't like the food.
b She thinks he's exaggerating.
c The food is good, but it's expensive.
- 16 **a** Susan has been fired.
b He has been fired.
c Susan is a nervous person.
- 17 **a** He doesn't want her to leave.
b She'll probably leave.
c The work has to be done today.

In this part, you will hear a question. From the three answer choices given, choose the one which best answers the question. For example, listen to the question:

EXAMPLE: (listen)

- a** I've already seen it.
- b** Sure, we haven't been for a while.
- c** I forgot to book the tickets.

The correct answer is "b".

For problems 18 through 35, mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. No problems can be repeated. Please listen carefully. Do you have any questions?

- 18 a** I'll be there.
b Yes, I will.
c No, I'm afraid not.
- 19 a** George told me to do it.
b Just about.
c When do you want them?
- 20 a** Not that I know of.
b He said he would call.
c No, I didn't.
- 21 a** Yes, he has.
b I haven't seen him, either.
c Not recently.
- 22 a** No, not far.
b It's right around the corner.
c Why don't you walk?
- 23 a** I'll take the subway.
b Sure, if nothing comes up.
c I'd rather walk.
- 24 a** Barely.
b I don't mind walking.
c I'm always late for work.
- 25 a** That concert will be great!
b I would.
c There's a long line at the ticket office.
- 26 a** The post office is far away.
b Do you need stamps?
c Actually, I have to leave for work in five minutes.
- 27 a** I don't like working late.
b The boss asked me to.
c I have to work late, too.
- 28 a** Maybe I'll see it tomorrow.
b The movie theater was crowded.
c I was a bit disappointed.
- 29 a** It'll take twenty minutes.
b Sure, let me just say goodbye.
c Same here.
- 30 a** I think I see it coming.
b It's the number 51.
c It never does.
- 31 a** I will.
b Yes, I can.
c I won't.
- 32 a** I like walking.
b It's just a couple of blocks.
c There's a bank down the street.
- 33 a** Sorry, I'm busy.
b The boss wants it today.
c I am, too.
- 34 a** How about Thursday?
b I'll be there.
c Meetings are boring.
- 35 a** Sure I will.
b Go right ahead.
c Oh thanks.

In this part, you will hear three short segments from a radio program. The program is called "Learning from the Experts." You will hear what three different radio guests have to say about three different topics. Each talk lasts about two minutes. As you listen, you may want to take some notes to help you remember information given in the talk. **Write your notes in this test booklet.** After each talk, you will be asked some questions about what was said. From the three answer choices given, you should choose the one which best answers the question according to the information you heard. No problems can be repeated. For problems 36 through 50, **mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.** Do you have any questions?

SEGMENT 1 - WRITE NOTES HERE

SEGMENT 2 - WRITE NOTES HERE

SEGMENT 3 - WRITE NOTES HERE

- 36 How is Carnival celebrated in Nice?
- a The figure of a man is burned.
 - b Women wear masks.
 - c Musicians throw ticker tape.
- 37 What is not done in Venice to celebrate Carnival?
- a People celebrate until very late at night.
 - b There is no street parade.
 - c People wear fancy dress.
- 38 What are we told about Carnival in Quebec?
- a The Snow Queen makes an ice sculpture.
 - b People celebrate in the snow.
 - c Children ride on floats.
- 39 Which carnival is basically a competition?
- a New Orleans
 - b Nice
 - c Rio de Janeiro
- 40 What might a spectator at Mardi Gras receive?
- a a fake ring
 - b an exotic mask
 - c some flowers
- 41 Which industry was aided by the first patent issued to a woman?
- a military defense
 - b radio
 - c hat industry
- 42 Whose inventions were useful for ships?
- a Mary Dixon Kies' and Hedy Lamarr's
 - b Margaret Knight's and Ann Moore's
 - c Sarah Mather's and Martha Coston's
- 43 What did Hedy Lamarr invent?
- a system for transmitting and receiving codes
 - b musical compositions
 - c new radio frequencies
- 44 Where was Margaret Knight's safety invention most useful?
- a in communications systems
 - b in factories
 - c on ships
- 45 How did Ann Moore get the idea for her invention?
- a by watching mothers in Africa
 - b by discussion with her own mother
 - c by carrying her own baby
- 46 How heavy is an adult male giraffe?
- a a few hundred pounds lighter than the female
 - b about 3000 pounds on average
 - c approximately 1700 pounds
- 47 What happens to older male giraffes?
- a They become lighter in weight.
 - b They develop lines.
 - c They may become darker.
- 48 What do giraffes spend most of their time doing?
- a eating
 - b fighting
 - c drinking
- 49 Which animals prey on giraffes?
- a only leopards
 - b mainly lions
 - c mostly wild dogs
- 50 How long do giraffes sleep for?
- a 16-20 hours a day
 - b approximately 35 minutes
 - c extremely short periods

- 51 "I'm afraid the meeting has been canceled."
"Well, there's no point in staying here then. I
go home."
a would prefer
b had better to
c may as well
d might well
- 52 He was dismissed for embezzling company funds,
which came surprise to me.
a not a
b not as a
c as not any
d as no
- 53 "It's eight o'clock; the movie starts in half an
hour."
"Right. we leave then?"
a Will
b Shall
c Won't
d Needn't
- 54 "Do you think Sheila has a chance of getting that
promotion?"
"If she get it, I'll be very surprised."
a will
b would
c did
d does
- 55 Chicken isn't as tasty as lamb.
a almost near
b anywhere near
c nowhere near
d as near
- 56 "It looks like we're stuck in this elevator."
"..... we had taken the stairs!"
a If only
b Supposing
c I'd rather
d Providing
- 57 Out of the whole class, Margaret was the
person to pass the exams.
a alone
b only
c lonely
d lonesome
- 58 Only after I left the house that I'd left the
kitchen light on.
a I remembered
b was I remembering
c did I remember
d I had remembered
- 59 "Your house is fabulous!"
"..... for the money I inherited,
I wouldn't be living here."
a Except
b But
c If not
d Weren't it
- 60 "How long will it take us to get to the Carltons'
house?"
"It's at least drive."
a a two-hour
b a two hour's
c two hours of
d a two-hours
- 61 "When is the deadline for submitting the
application forms?"
"All forms by May 15th."
a are to hand in
b are handing in
c are being handed in
d are to be handed in
- 62 The manager requested straight to his office
the minute you arrive.
a you to go
b that you go
c that you would go
d you going

USEFUL TIP

- Remember that time is very significant so complete the easier questions first, and return to the others after having completed the more difficult Reading section.

- 63** My things are all out of place. Somebody's been going through my drawers,?
a has he
b hasn't he
c have they
d haven't they
- 64** "I don't want to talk about it!"
 "I can't help you you tell me what's wrong."
a unless
b except
c as long as
d if only
- 65** "Why is her husband a suspect?"
 "Because he was the last person before she disappeared."
a seeing her
b to see her
c he saw
d who had seen
- 66** I couldn't help that you were having some difficulty with the calculations. Would you like me to help you?
a to notice
b from noticing
c but notice
d it to notice
- 67** "How can you stand this heat?"
 "After living here all my life, I"
a am used to it
b was used to it
c become used to it
d get used to it
- 68** We had been friends for years. that she would betray me.
a I thought a little
b I thought little
c Little did I think
d Little I thought
- 69** "What time are we leaving?"
 "As soon as you ready."
a will be
b are
c will have been
d will get ready
- 70** "You told me you'd be here at six."
 "I don't remember any such thing."
a to say
b saying
c to have said
d having been said
- 71** It's very late. Don't you think it's about time home?
a to go
b we go
c we went
d for us to go
- 72** She's friend than a lover.
a more of a
b more
c more of
d a more
- 73** "Did you take out a loan?"
 "No, we My uncle lent us the money."
a needn't have
b needed not to
c didn't need to
d haven't needed to
- 74** "Isn't Dr. Jones a great professor?"
 "I've to meet a better one."
a ever
b never
c hardly
d yet
- 75** "How did you manage to get a table at such an expensive restaurant?"
 "I booked in advance."
a enough
b very
c well
d quite
- 76** "I had a great time. How about you?"
 "Yes, it was enjoyable evening."
a more
b most
c a most
d mostly

- 77 "Would you like to come to a club with me Friday night?"
"I'm afraid clubbing is not really"
a to my liking
b a likelihood
c likely
d of my likeness
- 78 At around midnight last night, we saw someone through our next-door neighbor's window.
a was climbing
b climbing
c to climb
d who he was climbing
- 79 I could tell a glance that she was upset.
a on
b at
c in
d with
- 80 The accountant was of misappropriating company funds.
a charged
b blamed
c prosecuted
d accused
- 81 She's terrible driver that I'm afraid to get in the car with her.
a so
b a very
c such a
d too
- 82 "I've been worried sick about you."
"I'm sorry. I called you earlier."
a would have
b may have
c should have
d ought to
- 83 The soldiers blew the bridge before the enemy could cross it.
a over
b up
c out
d off
- 84 She had no questions
a however
b whichever
c whatsoever
d whoever
- 85 "Are Bill and Tony coming to the meeting?"
"No, of them can make it."
a no one
b neither one
c neither one nor the other
d none
- 86 He's addicted television and spends all day watching it.
a for
b with
c of
d to
- 87 I'm sure things will soon change
a toward better
b even better
c for the better
d to the better
- 88 She got very low grades in her exams this time the high ones she attained last year.
a on the contrary
b whereas
c in contrast to
d regardless of
- 89 This is not so much a worry a challenge.
a than
b as
c such
d like
- 90 "I really don't know what to do."
"..... in your shoes, I'm afraid I can't advise you."
a Because of my never being
b To have never been
c That I have never been
d Never having been

This passage is about phobias.

Anyone who has ever suffered from a phobia will know that even the thought of the feared item or situation can be overwhelming and cause feelings of anxiety and panic. Most phobics will usually admit that their fear is (91) , but sometimes, it can be so strong that physical symptoms including dizziness and nausea (92) be experienced. Sufferers quite often manage to (93) their phobias hidden from family and friends.

Phobias focusing on a particular object or situation are classified as “specific phobias”, (94) a fear of being embarrassed in a public setting would be referred to as a “social phobia”. Objects or situations most commonly involved in specific phobias are small animals, blood, snakes, (95) spaces or air travel. Social phobias (96) the sufferer in situations such as meeting new people, giving a speech or having a meeting with superiors at work. (97) most people experience fear in these situations, with varying degrees of (98) , it is neither as strong (99) as persistent as it is in an individual afflicted by a phobia. In addition, their fear can interfere with working or social relationships to (100) an extent that it disrupts their life. Most phobias can be treated effectively.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 91 | a insane | c addictive |
| | b irrational | d fake |
| 92 | a to | c should |
| | b won't | d may |
| 93 | a keep | c shield |
| | b hold | d save |
| 94 | a when | c whereas |
| | b despite | d likewise |
| 95 | a limited | c closed |
| | b confined | d restrained |
| 96 | a affect | c affected |
| | b affecting | d effects |
| 97 | a So | c The |
| | b Now | d Although |
| 98 | a energy | c intensity |
| | b preparation | d satisfaction |
| 99 | a when | c and |
| | b nor | d how |
| 100 | a much | c such |
| | b far | d many |

This passage is about Bakelite.

When Dr Leo Hendrick Baekeland invented Bakelite in 1907, he could never have imagined the extent of its success. (101) , he came across the compound for this revolutionary material quite by accident (102) experimenting with synthetic resins. By his own (103) , he was actually looking (104) an invention that would enable him to live in the lap of luxury. It was just hard to believe that he would be able to achieve his goal by (105) two substances such as phenol and formaldehyde together. The result? Bakelite.

A scientist by (106) , this was not Baekeland's first invention. His name is also linked to a type of photographic paper called Velox, which is (107) used in the newspaper printing industry today. It was unique in that it could actually be produced under artificial light. Having sold the rights to this product to Eastman Kodak for a substantial amount, he was able to (108) the remainder of his working life conducting experiments, which was what he desired. Prior to this, he had been an independent consultant for a New York photographic supply house.

The uses that Bakelite could be put to were countless. Its appeal was that this non-flammable, early plastic could not only be molded or extruded into any shape imaginable, (109) with the addition of a(n) (110) pigment, it could also be colored. It can still be found in various guises in homes throughout America.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 101 | a Soon | c Apparently |
| | b Visibly | d Plainly |
| 102 | a with | c some |
| | b whenever | d while |
| 103 | a admission | c idea |
| | b saying | d truth |
| 104 | a at | c after |
| | b for | d up |
| 105 | a combining | c uniting |
| | b setting | d associating |
| 106 | a job | c expert |
| | b experience | d profession |
| 107 | a yet | c daily |
| | b almost | d still |
| 108 | a employ | c pass |
| | b spend | d use |
| 109 | a but | c therefore |
| | b except | d not |
| 110 | a few | c little |
| | b enough | d large |

USEFUL TIP

Since the multiple-choice words used in the Cloze section are of both a grammatical and lexical nature, you should first quickly read through the entire passage to gain an overall understanding. This will help you with the context so that you can more easily choose the correct answers.

111 We'll need a copy of your driver's license and your birth

- a** diploma
- b** certificate
- c** degree
- d** qualification

112 He spent most of his life doing manual labor.

- a** urgent
- b** daunting
- c** defective
- d** grueling

113 The table was filthy and the ashtray was full of cigarette

- a** butts
- b** tips
- c** parts
- d** smoke

114 By the time I got up from the chair, my leg was

- a** insensible
- b** firm
- c** numb
- d** paralyzed

115 There are many to overcome before you can even think about starting a family.

- a** walls
- b** predicaments
- c** bumps
- d** hurdles

116 I'm having serious about this plan. I'm worried that everything will go wrong.

- a** exceptions
- b** misgivings
- c** certainties
- d** disturbances

117 Many of the tiles had fallen off as they had not been properly to the wall.

- a** adhered
- b** coincided
- c** assembled
- d** clung

118 She lived on a diet of bread and pasta.

- a** petty
- b** remote
- c** minor
- d** meager

119 green peppers give me terrible indigestion.

- a** Unprocessed
- b** Crude
- c** Raw
- d** Rare

120 Any venture on the stock market a certain amount of risk.

- a** entails
- b** institutes
- c** instigates
- d** enthralls

121 Her paintings everyday country life in the 19th century.

- a** depict
- b** manifest
- c** dispose
- d** narrate

122 The interview went and I think I stand a good chance of getting the job.

- a** exactly
- b** smoothly
- c** harmoniously
- d** precisely

USEFUL TIPS

- The type of words used in the Vocabulary section sometimes fall into one of the following four groups. Those that:

- a) are lexically related.
- b) are syntactically similar.
- c) are synonymous.
- d) look or sound alike.

However, in the actual examination there is a tendency to group words which bear no relation to each other, making it difficult to find the correct answer. Answer as many as you can, as quickly as you can. You can come back to those you are not sure of later. It is better to use your time to focus on the Cloze and Reading passages.

- 123** Video games can be ; once you start playing you never want to stop.
a calculable
b compulsory
c addictive
d compulsive
- 124** After writing for an hour, he tore up the pages and started
a afresh
b initially
c originally
d newly
- 125** Despite government to the contrary, inflation rose.
a acknowledgements
b warranties
c confirmations
d assurances
- 126** His eyesight was seriously in a factory explosion.
a lessened
b crippled
c impaired
d disabled
- 127** I'm afraid I can't make it tonight - I have a engagement.
a prior
b preceding
c preliminary
d premature
- 128** The old document was faded in several places and it was very difficult to
a decipher
b determine
c deter
d derive
- 129** We must win this case
a at a loss
b at all costs
c at any rate
d at random
- 130** There is an pessimism in all her poems.
a underdeveloped
b underlying
c underdone
d undermentioned
- 131** The war social and economic changes.
a brought around
b brought about
c brought in
d brought over
- 132** Why has she suddenly herself from her family?
a sliced
b severed
c seethed
d secluded
- 133** His parents died, leaving him a sizable
a ancestry
b donation
c legacy
d heritage
- 134** There has been a change in his behavior over the past few months.
a revealed
b discernible
c vigorous
d recognized
- 135** She had the to blame me for the mistakes she made.
a vanity
b valor
c audibility
d audacity
- 136** His remarks were beginning to get on everyone's nerves.
a discreet
b rude
c erroneous
d errant

- 137** The hijacking was in for the imprisonment of the terrorist's leader.
a retaliation
b resolution
c counterattack
d countenance
- 138** Our school aims to not only the minds but also the moral standards of our students.
a contradict
b cultivate
c contemplate
d culminate
- 139** The group made a(n) decision that no action should be taken.
a inevitable
b homogeneous
c harmonious
d unanimous
- 140** Marriage must be based on respect and trust.
a ameliorated
b interactive
c complementary
d mutual
- 141** Her praise acted as a for him to try even harder.
a poke
b spur
c taunt
d whip
- 142** A similar product made in Korea would cost a of the price.
a fraction
b portion
c fracture
d partition
- 143** Nobody was allowed to leave the building until they had been searched
a wholly
b thoroughly
c altogether
d utterly
- 144** Press the selection button before the coins into the machine.
a inseting
b installing
c inserting
d inlaying
- 145** We asked him to take part in the project, but he was to be drawn in.
a reluctant
b redundant
c susceptible
d supercilious
- 146** There was a terrible accident at a busy , as the traffic lights were out of order.
a crossover
b cross-current
c interlude
d intersection
- 147** Having lived together for so many years, they decided marriage was
a superfluous
b superficial
c simultaneous
d spontaneous
- 148** The proposed construction of a new highway has angry reactions in the community.
a propagated
b provoked
c deferred
d defected
- 149** I all the necessary information about registration.
a attained
b captured
c acquired
d apprehended
- 150** George told some excellent jokes, but Beth was too to get them.
a solid
b packed
c compressed
d dense

This passage is about Parkinson's Disease.

Passage 1

Parkinson's Disease (PD) is a neurological disease affecting the body's motor system and is idiopathic, meaning that there is no medical explanation for it. It afflicts a million people worldwide, regardless of race, religion and profession, although research has shown that it mainly affects those over 50, and is more prevalent in men than women. Although not fatal, PD is neither preventable nor curable; technological advances in medicine have allowed it to be effectively managed, provided that it is detected in the early stages.

Scientists have established that the symptoms of PD occur due to a lack of dopamine, a neurotransmitter which acts as a messenger between the brain and nerve cells. For unknown reasons, nerve cells in the substantia nigra (the part of the brain affected) become damaged and degenerate, reducing dopamine levels. As a result of this deficit, the nerve cells cease to function normally and the muscles of the body are unable to receive the messages sent to them. As PD progresses, the brain eventually fails to effectively control muscle movement; hence the tremors associated with the disease.

These tremors are one of the first symptoms of PD and begin on one side of the body. They gradually progress to the other side over time. The tremors are more apparent when the sufferer is at rest, which is highly embarrassing and psychologically damaging in its obviousness, but tend to disappear when the patient is in motion. Other symptoms of PD include limb stiffness, slowness of movement, loss of balance and tiredness.

Diagnosis of PD is very difficult because many of its symptoms can be attributed to the problems associated with old age. Because there is no definitive testing tool for PD, an accurate diagnosis relies on the experience and skill of the physician.

151 All of the following are symptoms of PD **except** ...

- a early aging.
- b rigidity.
- c unsteadiness.
- d fatigue.

152 Low dopamine levels cause ...

- a nerve cell degeneration.
- b shaking.
- c abnormal brain function.
- d psychological problems.

153 Dopamine is produced by ...

- a brain neurotransmitters.
- b nerve cells.
- c the muscles.
- d the substantia nigra.

154 PD is caused by ...

- a brain damage.
- b degenerated dopamine cells.
- c a dopamine deficit.
- d injury to the substantia nigra.

155 Which of the following is true about PD?

- a It affects muscle movement.
- b It can be cured if detected early enough.
- c Age and sex are not factors in the disease.
- d It eventually leads to death.

USEFUL TIPS

- The best way to approach the Reading section is to first read through the text so as to get an idea of what it is about. Do not worry if you do not understand everything.
- Then read each question and the four possible answer choices and refer back to the text to find the correct answer.
- Should you have difficulty with one of the questions, leave it till last. Never leave any questions unanswered; it is better to guess rather than leave a blank.

This passage is about gambling.

Passage 2

Most of us have enjoyed a visit to a casino or buying the occasional lottery ticket. However, the specter of compulsive gambling is affecting increasing numbers of Americans, and thus society at large. According to a recent study by the American Psychiatric Association, between 2 and 3% of the U.S. adult population is affected seriously enough to fall into this category.

Although most compulsive gamblers are adults, their first experience will typically be during adolescence, as is also the case for smokers and alcoholics. But compulsive or pathological gambling is marked by the progression from a casual flutter to a habitual state based on the urge to gamble. The feeling within the individual of needing to gamble results in an ever-increasing tension that can only be relieved by more gambling. There may be some easily discernible warning signs associated with the condition, such as a dramatic rise in time spent gambling, and a blind continuation of betting whether on a winning or losing streak. It is of grave concern that large debts can be accumulated, or criminal activity engaged in, with a view to supporting the habit. Stark parallels with substance abusers are often made.

The availability of treatment options means there is light at the end of the tunnel for compulsive gamblers. Options include individual and group psychotherapy, or a self-help support group like Gamblers Anonymous, which is structured in the form of a 12-step program and is similar to the more renowned Alcoholics Anonymous. The treatment methods used in combating compulsive gambling traditionally center on abstinence principals, as with drug and alcohol withdrawal programs. Furthermore, recent medical developments, particularly in the field of anti-depressants have yielded positive results in combination with psychotherapy.

- 156** Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- a** If you have been to a casino or bought lottery tickets, you are probably a compulsive gambler.
 - b** Most Americans are compulsive gamblers.
 - c** Compulsive gambling affects only adults.
 - d** Compulsive gambling is a pathological condition.
- 157** Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of a compulsive gambler?
- a** abusing substances
 - b** spending increasingly more time gambling
 - c** stress that can only be alleviated by further gambling
 - d** a desperate need to gamble
- 158** Compulsive gambling can be considered ...
- a** a mental disorder.
 - b** an addiction.
 - c** as the accumulation of debts.
 - d** a medical problem.
- 159** All of the following are mentioned as methods of treating compulsive gambling **except** ...
- a** use of pharmaceuticals.
 - b** Alcoholics Anonymous.
 - c** one-on-one therapy sessions.
 - d** group therapy.
- 160** All treatment methods emphasize the importance of ...
- a** refraining from gambling.
 - b** taking anti-depressants.
 - c** a 12-step program.
 - d** medical developments.

This passage is about senescence.

Passage 3

Senescence is derived from the Latin word “senex” meaning old age. Cellular senescence is the process of aging and lifespan determination at cell level. A cell, in order to divide and reproduce, must initially double its chromosomes so that the new, reproduced cell will have its full complement of genes. However, during the replication process, compound structures found at the end of the chromosome, called telomeres, are lost. When the telomeres are critically shortened (after about 40-60 doublings in young cells), the cell cannot duplicate its chromosomes and therefore has no further capacity to divide. These cells are known as senescent cells. Dr. Leonard Hayflick, who undertook the research, noted that cells taken from older tissue replicated fewer times than their younger counterparts.

As normal cells approach their senescent level, they undergo biological changes affecting all their activities, a similar process to that witnessed in aging humans. The study of cellular senescence therefore gives us vital clues to the human aging process. For example, scientists know that the cells which produce collagen during their younger years, produce an enzyme called collagenase which destroys collagen in their senescent years. This has been attributed as the cause for the thinning and wrinkling of skin in humans as they age.

Scientists also believe (though evidence only exists so far in animal models) that the gradual loss of functions during the cells’ path to senescence increases vulnerability to disease and pathological conditions in the cell that are common in old age. Ten patients with heart disease were compared to twenty healthy patients and it was found that the length of the telomeres in those with heart disease were significantly shorter than those without the disease.

- 161** Research shows that ...
- a** old cells are not capable of reproducing at the same rate as young cells.
 - b** telomeres cannot duplicate their chromosomes.
 - c** cells are capable of dividing up to 60 times.
 - d** when biological changes occur in a cell, it causes aging in humans.
- 162** When is a cell considered senescent?
- a** When it doubles its chromosomes.
 - b** When it can no longer reproduce.
 - c** after 40-60 years
 - d** When a full complement of genes has been produced.
- 163** How does a cell reproduce?
- a** It divides and then produces new chromosomes.
 - b** It divides and then loses its telomeres.
 - c** It doubles its chromosomes and then divides.
 - d** It divides as many as 60 times and then stops.
- 164** Studies on animal subjects suggest that ...
- a** cell senescence is related to medical conditions common among the elderly.
 - b** cell senescence causes heart disease.
 - c** ten out of every twenty patients have shorter telomeres.
 - d** animals suffer function loss as they age.
- 165** Cellular senescence is of interest to scientists because ...
- a** the biological changes that occur affect human activity.
 - b** changes occurring to the skin are still a mystery.
 - c** it gives important information about collagen production.
 - d** it is useful in understanding human aging.

This passage is about biofuels.

Passage 4

Biofuels are derived from biomass, which is obtained from organisms that have recently perished or their metabolic by-products. There are two forms of biomass: solid, such as wood, dried plants, animal waste and husks from rice, peanuts and cotton; and liquid, such as oils and gases produced from various wastes, bioalcohols obtained from sugar cane and corn, and biologically produced oils.

Biofuels are important to us because of their beneficial effects on our environment and their easy accessibility. They reduce the number of greenhouse gas emissions that increase the threat of global warming; their addition to petroleum products causes the fuel to combust more completely, thus reducing air pollution; their availability allows less reliance on oil importation; they economically support agriculture.

The primary biofuels today are ethanol and biodiesel. Ethanol, also known as grain alcohol, is a clear, colorless, flammable liquid that is used either as an alternative fuel or as an octane-boosting, pollution-reducing additive to gasoline, and is the main biofuel produced in America today. Half of that produced is from wet mills, and the other half from dry mills. The U.S. Department of Energy Biofuels Program is currently undertaking further research into advanced bioethanol technology, whereby plant sugar chains are broken down into component sugars and then fermented to ethanol. If this technology were to be commercialized, its ramifications on the U.S. economy would be great – it would not only cut air pollution, but would also reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

Biodiesel is produced from animal fat or vegetable oil that is transformed into alcohol and can either be a direct substitute for diesel as neat fuel (B100) or as an oxygenated additive (B20). The largest producer and user of biodiesel in the world today is Europe, where the fuel is made from canola oil. The production and use is extremely relevant as it is the only fuel that does not require the purchase of new vehicles.

- 166** Biomass can be ...
- a** from wood, plants or animals.
 - b** either solid or liquid.
 - c** oil or gas.
 - d** solid, liquid or gas.
- 167** The most commonly used biofuels are ...
- a** ethanol and bioethanol.
 - b** ethanol and grain alcohol.
 - c** biodiesel and grain alcohol.
 - d** biodiesel, animal fat and vegetable oil.
- 168** Research is being done in the U.S. to produce ethanol ...
- a** from sugar.
 - b** in wet mills.
 - c** in dry mills.
 - d** as a gasoline additive.
- 169** Biofuels are considered significant forms of fuel because ...
- a** they are readily combustible.
 - b** they reduce the need for trade.
 - c** they are preferred by farmers.
 - d** they are eco-friendly and plentiful.
- 170** It can be inferred from the passage that other fuel alternatives require ...
- a** better technology.
 - b** further research.
 - c** that we replace our cars.
 - d** the production of canola oil.

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS (30 minute time limit)

- You may write in pen or pencil.
- You will have 30 minutes to write on one of the two topics. If you do not write on one of these topics, your paper will not be graded. If you do not understand the topics, ask the examiner to explain them.
- You may make an outline if you wish.
- Write about one-and-a-half to two pages (250-300 words).
- Your essay will be graded on clarity and overall effectiveness, as well as on topic development, organization, and the range, accuracy and appropriateness of your grammar and vocabulary.

TOPICS

- 1 Many people believe animal testing is necessary to develop new medicines and advance scientific knowledge. Others feel that animal testing is unethical and should be outlawed. What rights do these animals possess? What rights do humans have to use animals as they wish? Give reasons to support your point of view.
- 2 People in the West live in a consumerist society. Explain what this means. Describe someone you know who enjoys spending money. Include several examples of this person's behavior.

USEFUL TIPS

- Before attempting the Writing task read both of the topics through carefully and decide whether your general knowledge of the topic is sufficient to employ 250-300 words on it.
- Once you have decided, note down 5-6 important points you are going to cover. Then put them in a logical order. In this way, you will be able to develop and organize your thoughts more easily and write within the word limit.
- While keeping your language at an advanced level, it is advisable to only use structures, prepositions, etc. which you feel confident with. Otherwise, you might end up writing long-winded sentences which make coherence difficult. Try to write what is correct in English and not let yourself be influenced by the way some of the words and structures are used in your own language.

Contrasting Arguments

Although it is often argued that ..., it is also true that ...

While it could be said that ..., we should not forget that ...

Despite the fact that , it is also important to bear in mind that ...

Giving Examples

For instance / example, ...

... such as / like ...

... particularly / in particular / especially ...

Listing Points On The Same Topic

Furthermore, ...

Besides (this), ...

Moreover, ...

What is more, ...

Task 1**1 Join the sentences using the words / phrases given.**

- 1 Dogs can prove to be very loyal. They teach children a sense of responsibility too. (*not only*)
.....
- 2 The use of animals to test household products continues. There is no U.S. law that requires it. (*even though*)
.....
- 3 Alternative treatments are effective. They have few side-effects too. (*apart from*)
.....
- 4 Some claim that animal testing is vital to improve human health. It improves the welfare of other animals too. (*not to mention*)
.....

2a Fill in the correct prefix: *il-*, *im-*, *in-* or *un-*.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 forgivable | 3 legal | 5 civilized |
| 2 excusable | 4 valuable | 6 moral |

b Now fill in the positive or negative form of the appropriate adjective from above.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Cruelty to animals can never be justified. It is simply | 3 Medical research is an tool in the effort to prolong human life. |
| 2 The group wants to make the public aware of the issues arising from animal testing. | 4 In today's supposedly culture, many of the testing procedures are and cruel. |

3 Fill in the noun form of the word given.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Our is dependent upon finding cures for diseases such as cancer and AIDS.
SURVIVE | 3 The which many animals suffer in the name of science is unspeakable. CRUEL |
| 2 Many people do not know of the that these animals endure during testing. SUFFER | 4 Isn't it possible to carry out research without the of unnecessary pain on animals? INFLECT |

Task 2**Fill in *on*, *of*, *with*, *to* or *beyond*.**

- 1 Today many people live their means. This is because they spend too much money material goods.
- 2 Advertisements often appeal our desire to make an impression others.
- 3 Advertising agents are fully aware that children, in particular, are susceptible advertisements and therefore make them the target their Christmas campaigns.
- 4 It is a sad fact these days that people associate happiness a glamorous lifestyle.

NEW GENERATION PRACTICE TESTS is a new and innovative series, developed after extensive research into past exam papers, which provided an understanding of the rationale behind all sections. It differs from all other test books in that each book not only includes ample examination practice material, but also a wide range of exercises designed to cover all possible weaknesses in students' knowledge, whether grammatical, lexical or structural. This new approach will give candidates the knowledge and confidence they need in order to succeed.

NEW GENERATION PRACTICE TESTS for the **MICHIGAN ECPE** aims to help candidates achieve their objective by giving them not only adequate examination practice, but also a systematic review of the language encountered at proficiency level.

Key features are:

- ➔ **additional practice** in **GRAMMAR**, covering **500 grammatical points**, to ensure that candidates are prepared for any grammatical phenomena they may encounter in the exam.
- ➔ **additional practice** in *phrasal verbs* and *prepositions*.
- ➔ **additional practice** in *confusable words*, *related words*, *collocations* and *words with similar sounds*.
- ➔ **additional VOCABULARY practice**, covering over **3,500 words**, presented *alphabetically*, to help candidates deal with the problematic vocabulary section by exposing them to as many words as possible.
- ➔ special emphasis on **WRITING**, supplying candidates with the techniques and skills they need to help them write coherently and correctly.
- ➔ **15 SPEAKING** tests with vocabulary helplines to enable candidates to enhance their fluency and accuracy when speaking along with help and guidance for teachers.
- ➔ authentic dialogs and talks in the **LISTENING** tests, presented in the format currently used in the examination.
- ➔ **Special Language Points** that are not governed by traditional grammar rules.
- ➔ **special tips** on exam techniques throughout the book.

This book has been written after exhaustive research, utilizing all possible sources. The in-depth coverage of advanced language is an invaluable aid to success on the **MICHIGAN ECPE**.

Components: Student's Book • Teacher's Book • Companion • Audio CDs

ISBN 13: 978-960-409-745-6



9 789604 097456