



**INTERNATIONAL**

**ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE**

**ASSESSMENT**

**(IELA)**

**IELA PRACTICE TEST**



## **INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT (IELA)**

### **VOCABULARY - PART ONE**

**Instructions:** From the choices given (A, B, C or D) find the word which is nearest in meaning to the word on the left.

<b>Word</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
1) Compile	Mix	Compel	Assemble	Disassemble
2) Restore	Renovate	Maintain	Back	Status quo
3) Trigger	Motivate	Inculcate	Instigate	Instill
4) Likewise	Otherwise	Similarly	Moreover	Example
5) Predominant	Distinct	Important	Dormant	Pre-eminent

Answers: The correct answers are as follows:

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) B
- 5) B



## INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT (IELA)

### VOCABULARY - PART TWO

**Instructions:** Fill in the gaps with the correct word from “a”, “b”, “c” or “d”

6. Women who apply for jobs in middle or senior \_\_\_\_\_ have a higher success rate than men

a. manager	b. manage	c. management	d. managerial
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7. Larger firms, \_\_\_\_\_, appear to be more willing to experiment with flexible working arrangements.

a. in particular	b. particularly	c. particular	d. in specific
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8. Travel is a \_\_\_\_\_ of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary for good health.

a. marking	b. marker	c. mark-out	d. marked
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9. \_\_\_\_\_ at the failure of many of the poor imitations of Modernist architecture led to interest in various styles and ideas from the past and present.

a. Displeasure	b. Dispassionate	c. Disillusion	d. Disillusionment
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10. In business as a whole, there are a number of factors encouraging the \_\_\_\_\_ of greater equality in the workforce.

a. prospector	b. prospect	c. prospectus	d. prospective
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Answers:

- 6) c
- 7) a
- 8) b
- 9) d
- 10) b



## INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT (IELA)

### SENTENCE COMPREHENSION

**Instruction:** After each sentence, four possible meanings are given. Choose the sentence which is nearest in meaning to the original sentence. Now answer the following questions:

11. Inflation hits the poor hardest.
  - a) Inflation is not good for the poor.
  - b) The poor are hardly affected by inflation.
  - c) The poor are the most affected by inflation.
  - d) The poor are affected by inflation.
  
12. Sports surely mean mega bucks these days.
  - a) These days sports is very popular.
  - b) Investing in sports gives good monetary returns.
  - c) Sports make everyone rich.
  - d) These days' sports generate less money.
  
13. People who are in the public eye have to become accustomed to a great deal of attention.
  - a) People who are well-known must become used to attention.
  - b) Well-known people should get a lot of attention.
  - c) Well-known people seek attention.
  - d) People who are well-known may become used to attention.
  
14. Money alone can make you happy is still very premature.
  - a) Money alone can make you happy.
  - b) Still you cannot say that only money can make you happy.
  - c) Only money cannot make you happy.
  - d) You are immature if you say money alone can make you happy.
  
15. The visa scenario today is going to impact the aviation industry adversely.
  - a) The visa scenario has affected the aviation industry harmfully.
  - b) The visa scenario today is going to be beneficial for the aviation industry.
  - c) Because of today's visa scenario aviation industry is going to suffer a great deal.
  - d) The visa scenario today is going to improve the aviation industry soon.



Answers: The correct answers are as follows -

- 11) c
- 12) b
- 13) a
- 14) b
- 15) c



## **INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT (IELA)**

### **READING COMPREHENSION**

#### **Passage No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The recent news that local hospitals have had to reroute seriously ill patients because the community's critical –care beds are full is worrisome. Earlier this week, four of the six local hospitals ran out of space for the critically ill and had to turn people away.

Federal law requires hospitals to treat anyone who walks in. As a result of having to treat large numbers of uninsured patients, the emergency rooms often become an economic drain on their hospitals. Doctors now want to set up their own free-standing ambulatory surgical facilities and diagnostic centers. Critics contend this would leave hospitals with less revenues and the same number of indigents to treat.

A bill was recently introduced to phase out the need for a “certificate of public need” for non-hospital-based facilities, provided those facilities met stringent regulations and requirements. This would have made it easier to set up alternative facilities to help indigent patients. The finance committee balked at the hefty price and killed the bill, another casualty of a failed legislative session.

Unfortunately, the problem of access to medical care for those of limited means is not going to go away anytime soon and, despite the well-intended regulations, too-full hospitals compromise everyone's welfare. Healthy competition with small neighborhood surgical and diagnostic centers may be what is necessary to help dampen rising medical costs. But under no circumstances should the hospitals be forced to care for everybody without health insurance while competitors operate free of the burden of caring for those unable to pay.

- Q. 16 The purpose of this passage is primarily to explain that
- Doctors are establishing their own surgical facilities and diagnostic Centres.
  - Describe the sad situation prevailing at local hospitals.
  - Discuss the need for non-hospital-based facilities.
  - Explain the need for health insurance.



- Q. 17 Look at the phrase “ran out” in line 3. The meaning of this phrasal verb in the passage is
- a) Short of
  - b) Let of
  - c) End of
  - d) Complete
- Q. 18 According to the passage, which of the following statements about federal law is true?
- a) It states that the patient should be insured.
  - b) It states that hospitals should get more revenue.
  - c) Every patient who walks in should be treated.
  - d) Only insured patients should be treated.
- Q. 19 Look at the word “stringent” in line number 12. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word “stringent”
- a) Strict
  - b) Stingy
  - c) Very clear
  - d) Not clear
- Q. 20 Look at the word “this” in line number 13. Choose the word or phrase that the word refers to
- a) The facilities
  - b) Regulations
  - c) Requirements
  - d) Bill

The correct answers are as follows

- Q 16) b
- Q 17) a
- Q 18) c
- Q 19) a
- Q 20) d



## **INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT (IELA)**

### **READING COMPREHENSION**

#### **Passage No. 2**

#### **Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

Charging Joe Customer \$ 15 for a \$ 10 widget argue against honesty as the best policy in the short run. In the short run, ethics and profit are often related inversely, with honesty squeezing the bottom line. If you plan on going out of business after making your first sale, your bottom line will suffer from a policy of honesty. However, if you plan to remain in business, your object must be to make customers, not just sales.

Once made, a sale ends. A customer, however, represents many more potential sales. Become known for high ethical standards, and you'll probably make many customers.

In the short run, your honesty may reduce profit: "Joe, I could sell you this \$ 20 widget, but for your purpose, our \$ 10 model will do just fine." You're out \$ 10, but Joe will tell Jill that Acme just saved him \$10, and when she needs a widget, she'll come to you. In the long run, ethical firms are more profitable than unethical ones.

Your honesty reflects not just on you, but on your entire organization. If your job is selling Acme Widgets, your customers will see you as an honest salesperson and Acme as an honest firm.

Equally important, honesty percolates. Your ethical behavior permeates the organization. Act ethically, and your subordinates will probably do the same, as will your peers.

Honest organizations build trust not only among customers, but also among the members of the organization. In a climate of trust, people are generally more productive because they aren't constrained by hovering micromanagers. Productive companies are typically profitable companies.

While example is generally the best teacher, don't just rely on others to pick up on your demonstrations of ethical business behavior. Take time to discuss the role of ethics in your organization. Be clear and explicit: The policy of your business is ethical business.



- Q.21) The writer's overall purpose is to tell the reader that
- a) Your honesty may reduce profit.
  - b) A customer represents many more potential sales.
  - c) Productive companies are profitable companies.
  - d) The policy of your business should be ethical business.

- Q.22) Why ethics and profit often related inversely?
- a) Because ethics generates profit.
  - b) Because ethics may decrease the profits.
  - c) Because they are related to each other.
  - d) Because ethics may increase the profits.

- Q.23) The word 'squeezing' in line no. 3 is closest in meaning to
- a) firm
  - b) put
  - c) press
  - d) placed

- Q.24) According to the passage, which of the following statements about ethical business is true?
- a) In business, your object must be to make more sales.
  - b) Honesty takes a back seat in business.
  - c) The more sales, the more successful your business.
  - d) In business, your aim should be to make more customers, not just sales.

- Q.25) Look at the phrase 'honesty percolates' in line no.18.The meaning of this phrase is
- a) Honesty passes through.
  - b) Honesty is everywhere.
  - c) Honesty is the best policy.
  - d) Honesty is hardly seen in business.

#### Answers

- Q. 21) d
- Q. 22) b
- Q. 23) c
- Q. 24) d
- Q. 25) a



## **INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT (IELA)**

### **READING COMPREHENSION**

#### **Passage No. 3**

Read the following passage and answer the questions:-

Who is the busiest retailer in Britain? Marks & Spencer? Sainsbury perhaps or Tesco? Wrong on all three counts. The answer is Richer Sounds, a little-known, privately owned, cut-price retailer of hi-fi equipment with 12 shops in the UK.

In this year's Guinness Book of Records, Richer Sounds warrants an entry for the highest sales per square foot of any retailer in the UK – 16,635 – for its store on London Bridge Walk in the City. Even taking an average across all 12 stores, Richer Sounds clocks up 2500 square feet, five times more than Marks & Spencer, treble the sales achieved by Sainsbury.

It is profitable too. Last year- the year of the dog for UK retailing – Richer Sounds made profits of more than £ 5,00,000 on sales of almost £ 12 million.

The man behind Richer Sounds' success is founder, managing director and 98 percent shareholder Julian Richer, a 31-year-old Londoner who, at the age of 14, used to buy and sell candles during the energy crisis of 1974. A likeable bloke who wears his blond hair in a pony tail and operates from a small converted Victorian vinegar factory in Bermondsey, South-East London, he raps out his sales pitch.

“Even when I was at school I wanted to go into business”, he says, “but my age was against me. Property was out- I wasn't old enough to sign a contract. Cars were out- I couldn't drive. So I turned to hi-fi, which was catching on at school. I bought a second-hand Bang & Olufsen for £ 10, did it up and sold it for £ 22.” In 1979, at the age of 19, he opened his first shop- the one on London Bridge Walk.

Since then, little has changed. In simple terms, Richer Sounds sells discounted hi-fi from tiny, basic shops with low overheads. Stock turnover is rapid and the company's smallness gives it flexibility to take advantage of deals offered by manufacturers on end of line or surplus equipment.

The technique has enabled Richer Sounds to secure itself a lucrative niche in a £ 4 billion audio visual market dominated by independents.

Marketing is a key weapon. Richer Sounds advertises regularly in national newspapers (“We buy late space at a discount,” Richer says) and in alternative



magazines such as Private Eye and Viz. Every month it produces 1, 00,000 copies of a brochure pushing the latest offers.

Good service is another priority. At Richer Sounds staff are trained not to be pushy. They all attend two training seminars a year at Richer's country house in Yorkshire, where more attention is paid to following the correct administrative procedures.

Q. 26 Richer Sounds is

- a) a department store
- b) a big store
- c) privately owned retailer
- d) a single outlet

Q.27 Richer Sounds is cheaper than other hi-fi retailers because

- a) It only sells old models of hi-fi equipment.
- b) It buys equipment from manufactures at special prices.
- c) It sells second-hand equipment.
- d) It sells only low quality hi-fi equipment.

Q. 28 Richer Sounds

- a) Does all its advertising through brochures.
- b) Relies on getting free publicity from newspaper and magazine article.
- c) Buys advertising space at a low price.
- d) Doesn't believe in advertising.

Q. 29 According to the passage, which of the following statements about Richer Sounds is true?

- a) Their staff gets two months training.
- b) They are the busiest retailers in the entire Europe.
- c) Their staff attends two training sessions a year.
- d) Their staff are trained to be pushy.

Q. 30 Retailing is

- a) Selling grocery to the public.
- b) Selling cloths to the public.
- c) Covering all forms of selling goods to the public.
- d) Selling jewellery and cosmetics to the public.

Answers: The correct answers are as follows

- Q.26 c
- Q.27 b
- Q.28 c
- Q.29 c
- Q.30 c



## **INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT (IELA)**

### **READING COMPREHENSION**

#### **Passage no 4**

Read the following passage and answer the questions following:

According to statistics it is becoming increasingly rare in many Western countries for families to eat together. It seems that people no longer have time to enjoy a meal, let alone buy and prepare the ingredients. Meanwhile, fast food outlets are proliferating. Further evidence of the effects of the increasing pace of life can be seen on all sides. Motorists drum their fingers impatiently at stop lights. Tempers flare in supermarket queues. Saddest of all is the success of an American series of books called "One Minute Bedtime Stories". What, one has to ask, do parents do with the time thus saved?

According to Barton Sparagon, M.D. medical director of the Meyer Friedman Institute in San Francisco and an expert on stress-related illness, the above are all symptoms of a modern epidemic called "hurry sickness". The term was coined nearly 40 years ago by a prominent cardiologist, who noticed that all of his heart disease patients had common behavioral characteristics, the most obvious being that they were in a chronic rush. Hurry sickness has been an issue in our culture ever since, but the problem is escalating in degree and intensity, leading to rudeness, short-tempered behavior and even violence, alongside a range of physical ills.

The primary culprit, according to Sparagon, is the increasing prevalence of technology-like e-mail, cell phones, pagers and laptop computers. We can bring work home, into our bedrooms and on our vacations. Time has sped up for so many people, and there is increased pressure to do more in the same number of hours, says Sparagon.

Jill Stein, a sociologist at the University of California at Los Angeles, agrees that time is being more compressed than ever. "In the past, an overnight letter used to be a big deal. Now if you can't send an e-mail attachment, there's something wrong. Because the technology is available to us, there is an irresistible urge to use it."

What about those annoying people who shout into their cell phones, oblivious to those around them? Stein says that self-centered behavior is related to larger social trends as well as technology.

"There is a breakdown of the nuclear family, of community, of belonging; and an increased alienation and sense that we're all disconnected from one another. This breakdown came before the technology, but the technology has exacerbated it." Now we connect through this technology, says Stein, and we don't have face-to-face interaction. Ironically, as people pull their cell phones out in the most unlikely



venues, our personal lives are available on a public level as never before. People are having work meetings and conversations about their spouses and their therapy sessions with complete impunity. Ordinarily we'd never be exposed to this information, says Stein.

“People are finding that all of this multi-tasking, rushing and worrying is not only making life intolerable, but actually making them less efficient than they could otherwise be.”

- Q. 31. The purpose of this passage is primarily to
- Explain the consequences of hurry sickness.
  - define hurry sickness
  - discuss about Western countries
  - tell about the positive effect of hurry sickness
- Q.32. What is the meaning of the line, “Tempers flare in supermarket queues”?
- people get eager to pay the bills
  - people get angry standing in the supermarket queues
  - people don't like to stand in supermarket queues
  - people like to stand in supermarket queues
- Q.33. One result of technology and the increased pace of life is that people
- frequently meet work colleagues in public places
  - have personal telephone conversations in public
  - need to visit therapists on a regular basis
  - no longer have offices to work from
- Q. 34 The article above mentions a number of factors that contribute to “hurry sickness’ which one of them is not mentioned?
- using cell phones
  - bringing work home
  - communications have become faster
  - globalisation has led to 24-hour trading.
- Q.35 Look at the word “prominent” in line on 1 2. Choose the word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word “prominent”
- important
  - unimportant
  - famous
  - notorious



Answers: The correct answers are as follows:

Q. 31) a

Q. 32) b

Q. 33) b

Q. 34) a

Q. 35) b



## International English Language Assessment (IELA)

### Writing

Q.36. Read the following paragraph and then from the four sentences given below, choose the best sentence with which the paragraph would start.

A survey carried out in 1988 by Britain's Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) revealed that 78 per cent of sharers were female, the majority of whom were between the ages of 20 and 40 years of age. Subsequent studies have come up with similar result. Many of these women were re-entering the job market having had children, but they chose not to seek part-time work because it would have meant reduced wages and lower status. Job sharing also offered an acceptable transition back into full-time work after a long absence.

- a) The types of jobs that are shared may vary
- b) As would be expected, women comprise the bulk of job sharers.
- c) Women love the concept of jobs sharing.
- d) Job sharing is very good – for women.

Q.37. A source may be an individual (speaking, writing, drawing, gesturing) or a communication organization (like a newspaper, publishing house, television station or motion picture studio). The message may be in the form of link on paper, sound waves in the air, impulses in an electric current, a wave of the hand, a flag in the air, or any other signal capable of being interpreted meaningfully. The destination may be an individual listening, watching or reading; or a member of a group, such as a discussion group, a lecture audience, a football crowd, or a mob; or an individual member of the particular group we call the mass audience, such as the reader of a newspaper or a viewer of television.

- a) Mass communication has three elements
- b) Essence of communication is getting the receiver and the sender tuned together for a particular message.
- c) Communication requires of least three elements the source, the message, and the destination.
- d) The source, the message, and the destination are related to communication.

Q.38. Here are four sentences. Arrange them in the correct order so that they form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is marked 1,2,3,4. Choose the correct order from the four options given below:

- a) It leaves important but visually uninteresting stories such as government budget and legislation stories with little or no coverage.
- b) Television news, argue the critics, concentrates mostly on stories of visual interest.
- c) Thus, television news, according to this view, presents an image of the world that is quite subjective.



d) This leads to the claim that the selection of stories to be presented on television news tends less toward information and more toward entertainment.

The correct order is (a) a d c b  
(b) c b a d  
(c) b c a d  
(d) b a d c



## International English Language Assessment (IELA)

In the following sentences, one word or a phrase is used wrongly. Choose the word that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

- Q. 39 Provided they are with an **adult**, children are not **allowed** to **use** the swimming pool.
- a) allowed
  - b) use
  - c) provided
  - d) adult
- Q. 40 There **weren't** too **much** people **at this** meeting **as** the last one.
- a) as
  - b) weren't
  - c) at
  - d) too much
- Q. 41 Communication **is coming from the Latin** word "communis", common.
- a) is coming
  - b) the Latin
  - c) The sentence is right.
  - d) from
- Q. 42 Right guidance **is going to** give your arrow **a perfect** direction **so** that it **hits** the target.
- a) is going to
  - b) a perfect
  - c) hits
  - d) so
- Q. 43 Beside World War II, Japan **became** the world's second largest economy and **perfected** inclusive growth and **equitable** wealth model by capitalism.
- a) equitable
  - b) beside
  - c) perfected
  - d) became
- Q. 44 In recent months **there has been** a series of **mergers of various** telecom companies.
- a) mergers
  - b) there



- c) has been
- d) of various

Q. 45 Look **out of** the window. The sky is blue and the sun **is shining**. **It's** a beautiful day, is it?

- a) out of
- b) it's
- c) is shining
- d) is it

Q. 46 **At last** the Committee **were** ready **to** announce their decision. They **made up** their minds.

- a) were
- b) at last
- c) made
- d) to

Q. 47 If you **had planned** things **properly**, you **wouldn't got** into a mess.

- a) wouldn't
- b) had planned
- c) got
- d) properly

Q. 48 **The island** is very peaceful. **Life** is good here. Everybody moves **at nice** slow pace.

- a) The island
- b) Life
- c) At nice
- d) Pace

Q. 49 There **was a bank** robbery yesterday. The police **has arrested** five people

- a) has
- b) was
- c) arrested
- d) a bank

Q. 50 To be successful **in life**, you **must** believe in **yourself**.

- a) in life
- b) must
- c) yourself
- d) the sentence is correct



## Answers

Q. 36) b

Q. 37) c

Q. 38) d

Q. 39) c

Q. 40) d

Q. 41) a

Q. 42) a

Q. 43) b

Q. 44) c

Q. 45) d

Q. 46) c

Q. 47) a

Q. 48) c

Q. 49) a

Q. 50) d