4000 ESSENTIAL ENGLISH WORDS 1-6 TESTS

# 4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 25: Hundred Plays

40 questions · Choose the correct answer. Online test and answer key with explanations:
https://englishtestsonline.com/4000-essential-english-words-6-unit-25-hundred-plays/

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 40

**1.** **Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
veteran
**A)** wet **B)** amateur
**C)** young **D)** vague

**2.** harmonize
**A)** exaggerate **B)** disagree
**C)** lessen **D)** mark

**3.** misguided
**A)** lost **B)** lengthy
**C)** common **D)** well-planned

**4.** villain
**A)** supporter **B)** thief
**C)** hero **D)** loud person

**5.** scorn
**A)** respect **B)** weird
**C)** delicate **D)** factory-related

**6.** Stella was amazed by the performance of the _____.
**A)** statutes **B)** acrobats
**C)** inventive **D)** Mandarin
**E)** judicial

**7.** She thought their smooth, _____ movements were beautiful, like flowing water.
**A)** industrious **B)** communal
**C)** rehearsed **D)** metropolitan
**E)** fluid

**8.** Dave had four siblings, so he was used to _____ living.
**A)** industrious **B)** communal
**C)** rehearsed **D)** metropolitan
**E)** fluid

**9.** They shared almost everything and were _____ about finding new uses for old things.
**A)** statutes **B)** acrobats
**C)** inventive **D)** Mandarin
**E)** judicial

**10.** The _____ system has many roles.
**A)** statutes **B)** acrobats
**C)** inventive **D)** Mandarin
**E)** judicial

**11.** It interprets laws and _____ and judges whether they are fair.
**A)** statutes **B)** acrobats
**C)** inventive **D)** Mandarin
**E)** judicial

**12.** The students _____ for the play every day after school.
**A)** industrious **B)** communal
**C)** rehearsed **D)** metropolitan
**E)** fluid

**13.** They were very _____ and often stayed after dark.
**A)** industrious **B)** communal
**C)** rehearsed **D)** metropolitan
**E)** fluid

**14.** _____ is spoken throughout northern and southwestern China.
**A)** statutes **B)** acrobats
**C)** inventive **D)** Mandarin
**E)** judicial

**15.** However, other languages are also popular in _____ areas.
**A)** industrious **B)** communal
**C)** rehearsed **D)** metropolitan
**E)** fluid

**16.** **Choose C if the italicized word is used correctly. Choose I if the word is used incorrectly.**
The animal rights *advocacy* group worked to protect animals.
**A)** C **B)** I

**17.** He was well-liked by people in his class. A lot of people *scorned* him.
**A)** C **B)** I

**18.** Going on a rollercoaster is a wild *sensory* experience.
**A)** C **B)** I

**19.** Items like sunscreen, towels and bathing suits are *staple* items needed for the beach.
**A)** C **B)** I

**20.** The hotel had a *communal* kitchen that the guests were free to use.
**A)** C **B)** I

**21.** The *acrobat* had studied biology for many years before he became successful.
**A)** C **B)** I

**22.** The audience *rehearsed* the play for the actors.
**A)** C **B)** I

**23.** Chris's actions were *misguided*. He should have found out the facts first.
**A)** C **B)** I

**24.** The people of the small town were very *metropolitan*.
**A)** C **B)** I

**25.** *Mandarin* Chinese is said to be one of the hardest languages to learn.
**A)** C **B)** I

**26.** Kayla watched the *fluid* motions of the graceful bird.
**A)** C **B)** I

**27.** The *statute* was placed in front of the new police station.
**A)** C **B)** I

**28.** The singers *harmonized* during the last part of the song. It sounded lovely.
**A)** C **B)** I

**29.** After his shoelaces tore, the *inventive* boy used floss to tie his shoes together.
**A)** C **B)** I

**30.** Mrs. Campbell's son was lazy and *industrious*.
**A)** C **B)** I

**31.** I'm interested in getting a job as a *judicial* officer, like my father the judge.
**A)** C **B)** I

**32.** Some insects *mimic* the appearance of poisonous bugs to keep predators away.
**A)** C **B)** I

**33.** The *veteran* gave my pet dog medicine to help it feel better.
**A)** C **B)** I

**34.** Long *vines* grew around the side of the house and covered up the front wall.
**A)** C **B)** I

**35.** The *villain* helped the family escape their house when it caught fire.
**A)** C **B)** I

**(Please note: The following questions are related to a specific reading passage, available solely before the first question. Remember, referring back to the reading text while answering the questions may be helpful to ensure accuracy.)**

## HUNDRED PLAYS

Over two thousand years ago, Chinese farmers had a problem. Even though they were very **industrious**, the weather became too cold outside to plant their **staple** food, rice. So what did they do? Since they had so much free time during the long, cold winters, the **inventive** farmers started performing tricks to entertain themselves. They used their farm tools and anything they could find to make their tricks more spectacular. They even twisted their bodies into crazy shapes and performed awesome jumps. Over time, they became great **acrobats**, and their art form came to be known as "Hundred Plays."

Hundred Plays involves doing many kinds of tricks. For example, in **Mandarin**-speaking parts of China, performers do the lion dance. They wear costumes and **mimic** the animal's movements. Early performers also did tricks on ropes and **vines** that were high above the ground.

Even though the acrobats' **fluid** movements may have looked easy, they took a lot of work.

Learning Hundred Plays is a **communal** event. A **veteran** of the acrobatic arts usually teaches younger people in the village. They spend a lot of time **rehearsing**. The young performers also learn an old philosophy. The teachings help them **harmonize** the **sensory** aspects of acrobatics with mental aspects. In other words, it teaches them to use their physical and mental strength together.

Since the art has its origins with poor farmers, rich people used to **scorn** acrobats. They thought acrobats were **villains**. The rich people thought the acrobats just wanted to trick them. But later, their **misguided** opinions changed. Acrobats came to be respected in Chinese society. They were invited to perform in **metropolitan** areas as well as in small villages. They performed for important people, including **judicial** officers. Arts **advocacy** groups convinced the government to support Chinese acrobatics. As a result, there is now a **statute** that made several villages the center of training future acrobats.

**36. The Chinese farmers became great acrobats while planting staple crops like rice.**
**A)** TRUE **B)** FALSE

**37. The version of the lion dance in Mandarin-speaking areas involves performers mimicking the movements of the lion.**
**A)** TRUE **B)** FALSE

**38. Chinese acrobats gain their fluid motions by rehearsing often.**
**A)** TRUE **B)** FALSE

**39. The art form of Hundred Plays harmonizes the sensory and mental aspects of acrobatics.**
**A)** TRUE **B)** FALSE

**40. Advocacy groups worked to get a statute that would protect acrobats from being scorned.**
**A)** TRUE **B)** FALSE