
Họ, tên thí sinh :

Số báo danh :

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A. event B. between C. object D. record

Question 2. A. wicked B. mixed C. needed D. learned

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. ununcertainty B. aactivity C. poprosperity D. unuemployment

Question 4. A. produce B. market C. uurban D. report

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5. His welcoming speech wasn't good, _____?

A. wasn't it B. was he C. was it D. wasn't he

Question 6. Some younger people nowadays tend to be indifferent _____ burning environmental problems.

A. to B. at C. with D. from

Question 7. Using this polish on your car will give its surface an _____ shine.

A. attraction B. attractive C. unattractive D. attractively

Question 8. When learning a foreign language, keeping well-ordered vocabulary notes is _____.

A. paramount B. uppermost C. lugged D. selective

Question 9. The visit to my old school _____ an early memory of my favourite teacher, Mr. Bell.

A. honour B. jog C. trigger D. repress

Question 10. Over the last forty years, psychologists _____ three methods which consistently improve memory for words.

A. found B. had found C. will have found D. have found

Question 11. To my surprise, she earns _____ my older brother.

A. much money than B. as much money as C. more money D. the most money

Question 12. My computer is being repaired. I don't know how I'm going to _____ without it.

A. go off B. come down with C. take up D. get by

Question 13. He _____ from driving after picking up too many points on his licence.

A. disqualified B. will disqualify C. was disqualified D. had been disqualified

Question 14. Tim sold his _____ bicycle to have enough money for his favourite handheld electronic game.

A. German new black B. black new German C. new black German D. German black new

Question 15. _____ from the disease, she's more aware of the importance of taking regular exercise.

A. Having recovered B. Recover C. To recover D. Being recovered

Question 16. Susan is embarking on a new career as an air stewardess _____ she's dissatisfied with her previous job.

A. due to B. though C. because D. in spite of

Question 17. Trekkers should be prepared to _____ it as there are few facilities in remote areas.

A. struggle B. rough C. succumb D. tolerate

Question 18. Soaring prices mean that many prospective buyers will reach the end of their _____ as they can no longer afford to buy their wanted properties.

A. wit B. rope C. path D. road

Question 19. We ran out of the house to see what was happening _____.

- A. until we hear the deafening noise out in the street
- B. prior to hearing the deafening noise out in the street
- C. after we had heard the deafening noise out in the street
- D. as soon as we have heard the deafening noise out in the street

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined bold word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 20. The scientists are working on a drug capable of arresting the spread of cancerous cells.

- A. catching
- B. grasping
- C. curbing
- D. seizing

Question 21. The best way to travel around London is to stand at the side of the road and hail a cab.

- A. beckon
- B. call
- C. wave
- D. summon

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22. Becca gave a hilarious account of her teenage years.

- A. uproarious
- B. thrilling
- C. confused
- D. depressing

Question 23. If you don't study harder there is no way that you will make the grade.

- A. perform well
- B. pass with flying colors
- C. let your parents down
- D. fail to get good results

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 24. John and Jack are talking about how lessons are conducted via the Internet.

John: "Distancing learning is truly convenient nowadays."

Jack: "_____. This way of studying hinders our ability to interact with classmates."

- A. Precisely
- B. Fair enough
- C. Can you say that again?
- D. I hardly think so

Question 25. Michelson is at the travel agency.

Michelson: "How much is the tour price?" - **Travel agent:** "_____."

- A. You don't need to pay any fees in advance
- B. We only accept cash
- C. 18 pounds for each person
- D. There will be a cancellation fee

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

A SUCCESS STORY, OR IS IT?

Success, like beauty, lies in the eye of their beholder. How one person chooses to define it can be very different from how others perceive it. For some people, it's earning a fortune, while for (26)_____ it's working in a voluntary position helping those less fortunate. It's also relative rather than absolute because the person who masters a new skill has achieved success in their terms just as much as the self-made millionaire.

Ironically, there may also be a(n) (27)_____ contradiction in the term. After all, an actress who has a glamorous life and seems to have everything she wants may actually be troubled by the loss of her private life as paparazzi (28)_____ her personal space.

It also has something to do with the length of time success lasts. Many young people are happy with short-term fame but (29)_____ it's true that reaching that one goal might be comparatively straightforward, maintaining that success is often much harder. And surely, it's long-term success (30)_____ is ultimately the most satisfying and also the most enviable?

(Adapted from Gold Advanced Exam Maximiser by Lynda Edwards and Jacky Newbrook)

- Question 26.** A. another B. few C. others D. much
- Question 27.** A. complete B. separate C. individual D. underlying
- Question 28.** A. evade B. invade C. distract D. extract
- Question 29.** A. despite B. even C. although D. however

Question 30. A. it

B. that

C. which

D. when

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35

How do you feel about nature? After spending hours indoors, do you often like going outside for a walk? Or if you work for hours at your office desk, do you feel better when you take a break and visit your local park? Most people think that nature is good for us; **it** is good for our bodies and good for our brains. However, humans are spending more time inside and less time outside. For example, the number of visitors to Canada's national parks is getting lower every year. And in countries such as the USA, only 10% of teenagers spend time outside every day. Many doctors feel that this is a problem in the twenty - century, and that is making our physical health worse.

As a result, some doctors are studying the connection between nature and health: one example of this is the work Dr Matilda van den Bosch in Sweden. The doctor gave people a maths test. During their test, their heart rate was faster. After the test, one group of people sat in a 3D-virtual-reality room for fifteen minutes with pictures and sounds of nature. Their heart rates were slower than people in the other group. The virtual **contact** with nature helped them feel more relaxed. Another good example of how nature is good for health comes from Canada. In Toronto, researchers studied about 31,000 people living in cities. Overall, they found that healthier people lived near parks.

Because of studies like these, some countries and cities want nature to be part of people's everyday life. In Dubai, for example, there are plans for a new shopping mall with a large garden so shoppers can relax outside with trees, plants and water. In some countries, such as Switzerland, "forest schools" are popular, schoolchildren study their subjects in the forests and do lots of exercise outside. And South Korea is another good example: it has new forests near its cities and around 13 million people visit these forests every year. So, after building cities so long, it's now time to start rebuilding nature.

(Adapted from Life Pre-Intermediate by John Huges, Helen Stephenson and Paul Dummett)

Question 31. What is the most suitable title for the passage?

A. Prime examples of bringing nature to schools

B. Nature rebuilding

C. Nature is good for you

D. A test to measure humans' heart rate

Question 32. According to paragraph 1, people nowadays tend to _____.

A. go outside to get fresh air

B. sit at their own desks

C. lead sedentary lifestyles

D. have better physical health

Question 33. The word "**it**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. park

B. nature

C. fresh air

D. water

Question 34. The word "**contact**" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

A. connection

B. avoidance

C. touch

D. approach

Question 35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the paragraph?

A. Every year, the number of tourists to the National Parks of Canada is declining.

B. Doctors say our physical health is made worse by food choices and stress.

C. When they are in touch with nature, people feel more comfortable.

D. Students study in the forests in some countries and do a lot of exercise outside.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42

Where brainpower is concerned, the old edict of 'use it, or lose it' holds true from the start. Babies who receive love and encouragement from their parents develop the neural connections they need to get on in life. But what happens to those who fail to get this support? Do they grow up to be less bright than their nurtured peers? It would be comforting to believe that deprived children escape long-term damage by being too young to speak, or know any different, but the evidence suggests otherwise. At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine, medics were shown slides taken with a powerful scanner comparing the brains of 'normal' three-year-olds with those who had been raised in deprivation or in orphanages. The work was done by Dr Bruce Perry of the Child Trauma Academy in Houston, Texas. The scans showed that the frontal-temporal areas of the brain, those responsible for personality and enabling a person to display and regulate emotions, showed little activity.

For years, scientists have known that animals reared in enriched environments have larger and more complex brains than animals that grow up in deprivation, so experts like Perry anticipated that the same would hold true for humans. However, it is only now, thanks to powerful scanners that allow this theory to be put to the test, that the damage is clearly visible. Perry explains the reason for the abnormality is that the brain develops in a 'use-dependent' way, growing, organising and working according to experience. With the right stimulation, the brain makes the connections it needs. Without **it**, synapses, junctions between the neurons used to transport the brain's messages, literally **dissolve**. "Adverse experiences play a vital role in organising the neural system in the developing brain," says Perry; in other words, ill-treatment in infancy leads to faulty wiring in the brain. Significantly, the rate at which new synapses form is greatest in the first eight months of life.

Fortunately, different parts of the brain develop at different rates, so the damage may be confined to the parts that were actively organising at the time of stress or neglect. Perry describes these times as "windows of opportunity" that exist for different brain functions. If the connections between neurons are not developed at the critical period, they may not develop at all. Synapses associated with vision are most active when a child is eight months. A baby born with cataracts, removed at the age of two, will remain blind, as the window of opportunity has passed.

Interaction between the child and its carers is vital to teach the brain to function normally. By playing with and talking to her child, the mother distracts the infant from a bombardment of competing noises. This communication trains a section of the brain to regulate emotions so the child is able to function day-to-day without being a hostage to impulses and feelings.

Yet, despite the damage caused by stress and trauma in childhood, Perry, like most clinicians, is optimistic that intervention can help, as the cortex, the grey matter responsible for high level brain function, is **malleable** and capable of changing. He is supported in this belief by child psychiatrist Dr Dora Black, founder of the Traumatic Stress Clinic in London, who works with severely traumatized children. She claims neurological evidence is available that shows that, although trauma can affect the speech area in the brain, this function can return if the child receives help early enough. "Unfortunately," admits Perry, "what we don't know is how much deprivation is needed to prevent the recovery of normal expression of various emotional, cognitive or social skills."

(Adapted from Upstream Advanced by Virginia Evans and Lynda Edwards)

Question 36. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. Brain damages among children
- B. How to intervene trauma encountered by children?
- C. How does the brain work?
- D. Learning to live

Question 37. The word "**dissolve**" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. process
- B. tackle
- C. disappear
- D. decay

Question 38. According to the passage, recent evidence suggests that _____.

- A. babies do not respond to verbal communication.
- B. babies who are orphaned will grow up to be less bright than those with parents.
- C. babies' brains are not fully developed at birth.
- D. babies deprived of love and care do not suffer any long term emotional damage.

Question 39. The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. brain
- B. right stimulation
- C. powerful scanner
- D. theory

Question 40. The word "**malleable**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. strong
- B. stiff
- C. flexible
- D. vigorous

Question 41. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- A. The part of the brain that deals with vision might never function properly if not activated before the age of eight months
- B. Scientists were only recently able to prove the effects of emotional deprivation on children's brains with the aid of conventional technology
- C. Research conducted on animals helped to shed light on the theory of deprived children
- D. Children raised in harsh conditions tend to suffer from emotional inflexibility

Question 42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The effects of childhood trauma on speech can be reversed
- B. Interacting with very young children will help to prevent them from being over-sensitive

- C. Children's eyesight will become deteriorated when they reach the age of two
D. The brains of animals and humans work in the same way

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 43. The children jeered their classmate in the schoolyard with the crucial chant of "Suzy is the teacher's pet!"

- A. jeered B. crucial C. chant D. teacher's pet

Question 44. My parents earn a modest income and were unable to send me to public school.

- A. earn B. income C. to send D. public

Question 45. The project is almost completed and needs very little work to finish them off.

- A. almost B. completed C. little D. them

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46. "I spent a large amount of money on this valueless book." said Falla.

- A. Falla denied spending a large amount of money on that valueless book.
B. Falla promised to spend a large amount of money on that valueless book.
C. Falla admitted having spent a large amount of money on that valueless book.
D. Falla regretted not having spent a large amount of money on that valueless book.

Question 47. This is the first time I have ever seen such a spectacular scene.

- A. I saw such a spectacular scene many times ago.
B. I have never seen a spectacular scene like this before.
C. I have seen such a spectacular scene for many times.
D. I have never saw such a spectacular scene before.

Question 48. I'm certain that Johnny used his smartphone in the exam as he finished it in just 5 minutes.

- A. Johnny can't have used his smartphone in the exam as he finished it in just 5 minutes.
B. Johnny needn't have used his smartphone in the exam as he finished it in just 5 minutes.
C. Johnny might have used his smartphone in the exam as he finished it in just 5 minutes.
D. Johnny must have used his smartphone in the exam as he finished it in just 5 minutes.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49. Daisy got depressed. She couldn't do anything but cry all day.

- A. Had Daisy not got depressed, she could do something but cry all day.
B. Not only did Daisy get depressed but she also did nothing but to cry all day.
C. Such was Daisy's depression that she could do nothing but cry all day.
D. Suppose that Daisy got depressed, she would do nothing but cry all day.

Question 50. Joe is not here with us. He will know how to fix this technical issue.

- A. Provided that Joe is here with us, he won't know how to fix this technical issue.
B. Joe will know how to fix this technical issue even if he is not here with us.
C. We wish Joe were here with us and fix this technical issue.
D. If only Joe were here with us to help fix this technical issue.

--- THE END ---