**PRACTICE 1**

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

**Question‌ ‌1:‌ A.‌ ‌‌**permitt‌ed‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**want‌ed‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**stopp‌ed‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**need‌ed‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌2:‌ ‌A.‌ ‌‌**e‌ffect‌ **‌ B.‌ ‌‌**e‌nter‌ **‌ C.‌ ‌‌**r‌e‌store‌ ‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**e‌ngage‌ ‌ ‌

***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 ‌primary‌ ‌stress‌ ‌in‌ ‌each‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌following‌ ‌questions.‌ ‌*** ‌

**Question‌ ‌3‌**.‌**‌A.‌ ‌‌**effort‌ ‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**actor‌ ‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**perform‌ ‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**area‌ ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌4‌**.‌**‌A.‌ ‌‌**disappear‌ ‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**recommend‌ ‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**entertain‌ ‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**fortunate‌ ‌ ‌

***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:‌ ‌‌**Lady‌ ‌Gaga‌ ‌is‌ ‌an‌ ‌American‌ ‌singer,‌ ‌songwriter‌ ‌and‌ ‌actress,‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_?‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌doesn’t‌ ‌‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**is‌ ‌she‌ ‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌isn’t‌ ‌Lady‌ ‌Gaga‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌isn’t‌ ‌she‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌6.‌ ‌‌**Many‌ ‌graffiti‌ ‌‌\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_without‌ ‌the‌ ‌permission‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌owner‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌wall.‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**are‌ ‌writing‌ ‌‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**are‌ ‌written‌ ‌‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**is‌ ‌writing‌ ‌‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**is‌ ‌written‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌7‌**.‌‌ **‌‌**She‌ ‌likes‌ ‌reading‌ ‌books‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌the‌ ‌library.‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**on‌ **‌ B.‌ ‌‌**at‌ **‌ C.‌ ‌‌**in‌ ‌**‌ D.‌ ‌‌**from‌ ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌8.‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌more‌ ‌cigarettes‌ ‌you‌ ‌smoke,‌ ‌‌­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you‌ ‌will‌ ‌die.‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**the‌ ‌easier‌ ‌‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**more‌ ‌sooner‌ ‌‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**the‌ ‌sooner‌ ‌‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**faster‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌9.‌ ‌‌**It's‌ ‌silly‌ ‌of‌ ‌him‌ ‌to‌ ‌spend‌ ‌a‌ ‌lot‌ ‌of‌ ‌money‌ ‌buying‌ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ‌‌.‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**a‌ ‌thick‌ ‌wooden‌ ‌old‌ ‌table‌‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**a‌ ‌thick‌ ‌old‌ ‌wooden‌ ‌table‌ ‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**an‌ ‌old‌ ‌wooden‌ ‌thick‌ ‌table‌‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**a‌ ‌wooden‌ ‌thick‌ ‌old‌ ‌table‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌10.‌ ‌‌**When‌ ‌he‌‌ **‌‌**came,‌ ‌I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌kitchen.‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌cooked‌‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**am‌ ‌cooking‌‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**has‌ ‌cooked‌‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**was‌ ‌cooking‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌11.‌‌** ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌he‌ ‌was‌ ‌the‌ ‌most‌ ‌prominent‌ ‌candidate,‌ ‌he‌ ‌was‌ ‌not‌ ‌chosen.‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌Though‌ **B.‌‌** ‌Because‌ **C.‌‌** ‌As‌ **D.‌‌** ‌Since‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌‌**12‌. ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌the‌ ‌destination,‌ ‌he‌ ‌will‌ ‌have‌ ‌been‌ ‌walking‌ ‌for‌ ‌about‌ ‌three‌ ‌hours.‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌When‌ ‌John‌ ‌will‌ ‌get‌ ‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌By‌ ‌the‌ ‌time‌ ‌John‌ ‌gets‌ ‌ ‌

**C.‌‌** ‌After‌ ‌John‌ ‌has‌ ‌got‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌until‌ ‌John‌ ‌is‌ ‌getting‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌13.‌ ‌‌**On‌\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ‌‌he‌ ‌had‌ ‌won,‌ ‌he‌ ‌jumped‌ ‌for‌ ‌joy.‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**he‌ ‌was‌ ‌told‌‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**having‌ ‌told‌‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**being‌ ‌told‌‌ **D.‌**get‌ ‌fined‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌14:‌‌** ‌His\_\_\_\_\_\_of‌ ‌the‌ ‌generator‌ ‌is‌ ‌very‌ ‌famous.‌ ‌

‌**A.‌‌** ‌invent‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌inventive‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌invention‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌inventor‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌15:‌‌** ‌The‌ ‌government‌ ‌hopes‌ ‌to\_\_\_\_\_\_its‌ ‌plans‌ ‌for‌ ‌introducing‌ ‌cable‌ ‌TV.‌ ‌

‌**A.‌‌** ‌turn‌ ‌out‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌carry‌ ‌out‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌carry‌ ‌on‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌keep‌ ‌on‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌16:‌‌** ‌The‌ ‌jury\_\_\_\_\_\_her‌ ‌compliments‌ ‌on‌ ‌her‌ ‌excellent‌ ‌knowledge‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌‌ **‌‌**subject.‌ ‌

‌**A.‌‌** ‌paid‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌gave‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌made‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌said‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌17:‌‌** ‌Nobody‌ ‌took‌ ‌any\_\_\_\_\_\_of‌ ‌the‌ ‌warning‌ ‌and‌ ‌they‌ ‌went‌ ‌swimming‌ ‌in‌‌ **‌‌**the‌ ‌contaminated‌ ‌water.‌ ‌

‌**A.‌‌** ‌information‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌attention‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌sight‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌notice‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌18:‌** There‌ ‌has‌ ‌been‌ ‌a‌ ‌hot‌ ‌debate‌ ‌among‌ ‌the‌ ‌scientists‌ ‌relating‌ ‌to‌ ‌the\_\_\_\_\_\_of‌ ‌using‌ ‌robotic‌ ‌probes‌ ‌to‌ ‌study‌ ‌distant‌ ‌objects‌ ‌in‌ ‌space.‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**problems‌ ‌and‌ ‌solutions‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌pros‌ ‌and‌ ‌cons‌ ‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**solutions‌ ‌and‌ ‌limitations‌‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**causes‌ ‌and‌ ‌effects‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌19:‌‌‌**I‌ ‌had‌ ‌a‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌chat‌ ‌with‌ ‌my‌ ‌manager‌ ‌and‌ ‌gave‌ ‌him‌ ‌an‌ ‌update‌ ‌on‌ ‌the‌ ‌project.‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**brief‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**short‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**quick‌ ‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**lull‌ ‌ ‌

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

**Question‌ ‌20:‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌new‌ ‌air‌ ‌conditioner‌ ‌was‌ ‌‌**installed‌‌** ‌yesterday.‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌inspected‌ ‌thoroughly‌ **B.‌‌** ‌put‌ ‌in‌ ‌position‌ ‌

**C.‌‌** ‌well‌ ‌repaired‌ **D.‌‌** ‌delivered‌ ‌to‌ ‌the‌ ‌customer‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌21‌**:‌ ‌We‌ ‌were‌ ‌‌**pretty‌‌** ‌disappointed‌ ‌with‌ ‌the‌ ‌quality‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌food.‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌highly‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌rather‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌extremely‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌very‌ ‌

***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:‌ ‌‌**Many‌ ‌women‌ ‌prefer‌ ‌to‌ ‌use‌ ‌cosmetics‌ ‌to‌ ‌‌**enhance‌‌** ‌their‌ ‌beauty‌ ‌and‌ ‌make‌ ‌them‌ ‌look‌ ‌younger.‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌improve‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌maximize‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌worsen‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌enrich‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌23:‌ ‌‌**I‌ ‌think‌ ‌we‌ ‌cannot‌ ‌purchase‌ ‌this‌ ‌device‌ ‌this‌ ‌time‌ ‌as‌ ‌it‌ ‌‌**costs‌ ‌an‌ ‌arm‌ ‌and‌ ‌a‌ ‌leg‌**.‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌is‌ ‌cheap‌ ‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌is‌ ‌painful‌ ‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌is‌ ‌confusing‌ ‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌is‌ ‌expensive‌ ‌

***Mark‌ ‌the‌ ‌letter‌ ‌A,‌ ‌B,‌ ‌C,‌ ‌or‌ ‌D‌ ‌on‌ ‌your‌ ‌answer‌ ‌sheet‌ ‌to‌ ‌indicate‌ ‌the‌ ‌option‌ ‌that‌ ‌best‌ ‌completes‌ ‌each‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌following‌ ‌exchanges.‌*** ‌

**Question‌ ‌24:‌ ‌‌**Nam‌ ‌and‌ ‌Mai‌ ‌are‌ ‌having‌ ‌a‌ ‌party‌ ‌at‌ ‌Nam’s‌ ‌house.‌ ‌

-‌ ‌Nam:‌ ‌“Would‌ ‌you‌ ‌like‌ ‌to‌ ‌have‌ ‌some‌ ‌more‌ ‌dessert,‌ ‌Mai?”‌ ‌-‌ ‌Mai:‌ ‌“\_\_\_\_\_\_.‌ ‌I’m‌ ‌full.”‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌That‌ ‌would‌ ‌be‌ ‌great‌ ‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌Yes,‌ ‌I‌ ‌like‌ ‌your‌ ‌party‌ ‌ ‌

**C.‌‌** ‌Yes,‌ ‌please‌ ‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌No,‌ ‌thanks‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌25:‌ ‌‌**Tim‌ ‌and‌ ‌Peter‌ ‌had‌ ‌a‌ ‌quarrel‌ ‌last‌ ‌week‌ ‌and‌ ‌now‌ ‌Tom‌ ‌is‌ ‌giving‌ ‌Tim‌ ‌advice.‌ ‌

-‌ ‌Tom:‌ ‌“I‌ ‌think‌ ‌the‌ ‌best‌ ‌way‌ ‌to‌ ‌solve‌ ‌that‌ ‌problem‌ ‌is‌ ‌to‌ ‌keep‌ ‌silent.”‌ ‌

-‌ ‌Tim:‌ ‌“\_\_\_\_\_\_.‌ ‌Silence‌ ‌may‌ ‌kill‌ ‌our‌ ‌friendship.”‌ ‌

**A.‌‌** ‌That’s‌ ‌a‌ ‌great‌ ‌idea‌ ‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌That’s‌ ‌not‌ ‌a‌ ‌good‌ ‌idea‌ ‌ ‌

**C.‌‌** ‌I’m‌ ‌not‌ ‌wrong‌ ‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌Yes,‌ ‌I‌ ‌think‌ ‌much‌ ‌

***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 ‌26:‌ ‌‌**What‌ ‌I‌ ‌told‌ ‌her‌‌ ‌a‌ ‌few‌ ‌days‌ ‌ago‌ ‌‌is‌‌ ‌not‌ ‌the‌ ‌solution‌ ‌‌to‌‌ ‌‌most‌ ‌of‌‌ ‌her‌ ‌problems.‌ ‌

A‌ ‌B‌ C‌ ‌D‌ ‌  
**Question‌ ‌27:‌ ‌‌**Tom’s‌ ‌jokes‌ ‌are‌ ‌‌inappropriate‌‌ ‌but‌ ‌we‌ ‌have‌ ‌to‌ ‌put‌ ‌up‌ ‌with‌ ‌‌it‌‌ ‌just‌ ‌‌because‌‌ ‌he’s‌

A B C

‌‌the‌‌ ‌boss.‌

D‌ **‌ ‌**

**Question‌ ‌28:‌ ‌** ‌Modern‌ ‌‌office‌ ‌buildings‌‌ ‌have‌ ‌‌false‌ ‌ﬂoors‌‌ ‌under‌ ‌‌which‌‌ ‌computer‌ ‌and‌ ‌phone‌ ‌wires‌ ‌  
 A‌ ‌B‌  ‌C‌ ‌  
 ‌‌can‌ ‌be‌ ‌lain‌.‌ ‌  
 D‌ ‌

***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 ‌29.:‌‌** ‌The‌ ‌last‌ ‌time‌ ‌I‌ ‌saw‌ ‌her‌ ‌was‌ ‌three‌ ‌years‌ ‌ago.‌ ‌

‌**A.‌‌** ‌I‌ ‌have‌ ‌not‌ ‌seen‌ ‌her‌ ‌for‌ ‌three‌ ‌years.‌ ‌

‌**B.‌‌** ‌About‌ ‌three‌ ‌years‌ ‌ago,‌ ‌I‌ ‌used‌ ‌to‌ ‌meet‌ ‌her.‌ ‌

‌**C.‌‌** ‌I‌ ‌have‌ ‌often‌ ‌seen‌ ‌her‌ ‌for‌ ‌the‌ ‌last‌ ‌three‌ ‌years.‌ ‌

‌**D.‌‌** ‌I‌ ‌saw‌ ‌her‌ ‌three‌ ‌years‌ ‌ago‌ ‌and‌ ‌will‌ ‌never‌ ‌meet‌ ‌her‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌30:‌ ‌‌**She‌ ‌said,‌ ‌"John,‌ ‌I'll‌ ‌show‌ ‌you‌ ‌round‌ ‌my‌ ‌city‌ ‌when‌ ‌you're‌ ‌here."‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**She‌ ‌made‌ ‌a‌ ‌trip‌ ‌round‌ ‌her‌ ‌city‌ ‌with‌ ‌John.‌ ‌

**B.‌ ‌‌**She‌ ‌planned‌ ‌to‌ ‌show‌ ‌John‌ ‌round‌ ‌her‌ ‌city.‌ ‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**She‌ ‌promised‌ ‌to‌ ‌show‌ ‌John‌ ‌round‌ ‌her‌ ‌city.‌ ‌ ‌

**D.‌ ‌‌**She‌ ‌organized‌ ‌a‌ ‌trip‌ ‌round‌ ‌her‌ ‌city‌ ‌for‌ ‌John.‌ ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌31:‌ ‌‌**It‌ ‌is‌ ‌unnecessary‌ ‌for‌ ‌you‌ ‌to‌ ‌finish‌ ‌the‌ ‌report‌ ‌until‌ ‌tomorrow‌ ‌afternoon‌ ‌

**A.‌** You‌ ‌needn’t‌ ‌finish‌ ‌the‌ ‌report‌ ‌until‌ ‌tomorrow‌ ‌afternoon.‌ ‌

**B. ‌**You‌ ‌have‌ ‌to‌ ‌finish‌ ‌the‌ ‌report‌ ‌until‌ ‌tomorrow‌ ‌afternoon.‌ ‌

**C.‌** You‌ ‌may‌ ‌finish‌ ‌the‌ ‌report‌ ‌after‌ ‌tomorrow‌ ‌afternoon.‌ ‌

**D.** You‌ ‌should‌ ‌finish‌ ‌the‌ ‌report‌ ‌until‌ ‌tomorrow‌ ‌afternoon‌ ‌

***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 ‌32:‌ ‌‌**Susan‌ ‌didn’t‌ ‌apply‌ ‌for‌ ‌the‌ ‌summer‌ ‌job‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌cafe.‌ ‌She‌ ‌now‌ ‌regrets‌ ‌it.‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**Susan‌ ‌wishes‌ ‌that‌ ‌she‌ ‌applied‌ ‌for‌ ‌the‌ ‌summer‌ ‌job‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌cafe.‌ ‌

**B.‌ ‌‌**Susan‌ ‌feels‌ ‌regret‌ ‌because‌ ‌she‌ ‌didn’t‌ ‌apply‌ ‌for‌ ‌the‌ ‌summer‌ ‌job‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌cafe.‌ ‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**If‌ ‌only‌ ‌Susan‌ ‌didn’t‌ ‌apply‌ ‌for‌ ‌the‌ ‌summer‌ ‌job‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌cafe.‌ ‌

**D.‌ ‌‌**Susan‌ ‌wishes‌ ‌that‌ ‌she‌ ‌had‌ ‌applied‌ ‌for‌ ‌the‌ ‌summer‌ ‌job‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌cafe.‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌33:‌‌** ‌She‌ ‌had‌ ‌only‌ ‌just‌ ‌put‌ ‌the‌ ‌telephone‌ ‌down‌ ‌when‌ ‌the‌ ‌boss‌ ‌rang.‌ ‌

‌‌**A‌**.‌ ‌She‌ ‌put‌ ‌the‌ ‌telephone‌ ‌down‌ ‌and‌ ‌the‌ ‌boss‌ ‌rang.‌ ‌

‌‌**B.**‌ ‌Hardly‌ ‌had‌ ‌she‌ ‌put‌ ‌the‌ ‌telephone‌ ‌down‌ ‌when‌ ‌the‌ ‌boss‌ ‌rang.‌ ‌

**C.‌‌** ‌The‌ ‌boss‌ ‌rang‌ ‌back,‌ ‌but‌ ‌she‌ ‌put‌ ‌the‌ ‌telephone‌ ‌down.‌ ‌

**D.**‌ ‌She‌ ‌had‌ ‌put‌ ‌the‌ ‌telephone‌ ‌down,‌ ‌so‌ ‌she‌ ‌let‌ ‌it‌ ‌ring‌ ‌when‌ ‌the‌ ‌boss‌ ‌rang.‌ ‌

***Read‌ ‌the‌ ‌following‌ ‌passage‌ ‌and‌ ‌mark‌ ‌the‌ ‌letter‌ ‌A,‌ ‌B,‌ ‌C,‌ ‌or‌ ‌D‌ ‌on‌ ‌your‌ ‌answer‌ ‌sheet‌ ‌to‌ ‌indicate‌ ‌the‌ ‌correct‌ ‌word‌ ‌or‌ ‌phrase‌ ‌that‌ ‌best‌ ‌fits‌ ‌each‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌numbered‌ ‌blanks‌ ‌***

Have‌ ‌you‌ ‌ever‌ ‌had‌ ‌the‌ ‌feeling‌ ‌that‌ ‌people‌ ‌older‌ ‌than‌ ‌you‌ ‌are‌ ‌hard‌ ‌to‌ ‌understand?‌ ‌Or,‌ ‌have‌ ‌you‌ ‌felt‌ ‌like‌ ‌people‌ ‌from‌ ‌younger‌ ‌generations‌ ‌just‌ ‌don't‌ ‌get‌ ‌it?‌ ‌Maybe‌ ‌you‌ ‌find‌ ‌it‌ ‌easier‌ ‌to‌ ‌connect‌ ‌with‌ ‌people‌ ‌(34)‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌are‌ ‌closer‌ ‌to‌ ‌your‌ ‌age‌ ‌than‌ ‌those‌ ‌who‌ ‌are‌ ‌older‌ ‌or‌ ‌younger‌ ‌than‌ ‌you.‌ ‌You‌ ‌can‌ ‌probably‌ ‌thank‌ ‌the‌ ‌generation‌ ‌gap‌ ‌for‌ ‌these‌ ‌feelings.‌ ‌

There‌ ‌are‌ ‌currently‌ ‌six‌ ‌generations‌ ‌living‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌United‌ ‌States:‌ ‌the‌ ‌Greatest‌ ‌Generation,‌ ‌Silent‌ ‌Generation,‌ ‌Baby‌ ‌Boomers,‌ ‌Generation‌ ‌X,‌ ‌Millennials,‌ ‌and‌ ‌Generation‌ ‌Z.‌ ‌(35)‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌generation‌ ‌has‌ ‌its‌ ‌own‌ ‌unique‌ ‌set‌ ‌of‌ ‌characteristics‌ ‌and‌ ‌norms.‌ ‌For‌ ‌(36)‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌,‌ ‌the‌ ‌Greatest‌ ‌Generation‌ ‌(born‌ ‌1901-1924)‌ ‌is‌ ‌known‌ ‌for‌ ‌its‌ ‌patriotism,‌ ‌hard‌ ‌workers,‌ ‌and‌ ‌loyalty‌ ‌to‌ ‌institutions.‌ ‌The‌ ‌Millennials‌ ‌(born‌ ‌1980-2000)‌ ‌are‌ ‌characterized‌ ‌by‌ ‌their‌ ‌dependence‌ ‌on‌ ‌technology,‌ ‌detachment‌ ‌from‌ ‌traditional‌ ‌institutions,‌ ‌optimism,‌ ‌and‌ ‌open-mindedness.‌ ‌It‌ ‌is‌ ‌no‌ ‌(37)‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌that‌ ‌many‌ ‌people‌ ‌from‌ ‌different‌ ‌generations‌ ‌have‌ ‌a‌ ‌hard‌ ‌time‌ ‌understanding‌ ‌each‌ ‌other.‌ ‌

Generation‌ ‌gap‌ ‌refers‌ ‌to‌ ‌differences‌ ‌in‌ ‌actions,‌ ‌beliefs,‌ ‌interests,‌ ‌and‌ ‌opinions‌ ‌that‌ ‌(38)‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_‌ ‌between‌ ‌individuals‌ ‌from‌ ‌different‌ ‌generations.‌ ‌So,‌ ‌what‌ ‌causes‌ ‌these‌ ‌differences?‌ ‌

*(Adapted‌ ‌from‌ ‌‌*[*https://study.com/‌*](https://study.com/)*)‌* ‌

**Question‌ ‌34:‌ ‌A.‌‌** ‌who‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌which‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌when‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌what‌ ‌  
**Question‌ ‌35:‌ ‌A.‌‌** ‌Another‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌Very‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌All‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌Each‌ ‌  
**Question‌ ‌36:‌ ‌A.‌‌** ‌answer‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌process‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌example‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌study‌ ‌  
**Question‌ ‌37:‌ ‌A.‌‌** ‌wonder‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌picture‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌business‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌training‌ ‌  
**Question‌ ‌38:‌ ‌A.‌‌** ‌trade‌‌ **B.‌‌** ‌exist‌‌ **C.‌‌** ‌credit‌‌ **D.‌‌** ‌target‌ ‌

***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 ‌39 ‌to‌ ‌43.‌*** ‌

**‌‌**The‌ ‌UK‌ ‌has‌ ‌a‌ ‌vast‌ ‌variety‌ ‌of‌ ‌higher‌ ‌education‌ ‌opportunities‌ ‌to‌ ‌offer‌ ‌students‌ ‌with‌ ‌over‌ ‌100 universities‌ ‌offering‌ ‌various‌ ‌degree‌ ‌programs‌ ‌for‌ ‌students‌ ‌from‌ ‌the‌ ‌UK‌ ‌and‌ ‌around‌ ‌the‌ ‌world.‌ ‌In‌ ‌the‌ ‌UK‌ ‌about‌ ‌one-third‌ ‌of‌ ‌all‌ ‌students‌ ‌go‌ ‌on‌ ‌to‌ ‌some‌ ‌form‌ ‌of‌ ‌higher‌ ‌education‌ ‌and‌ ‌this‌ ‌number‌ ‌is‌ ‌well‌ ‌over‌ ‌50%‌ ‌for‌ ‌students‌ ‌from‌ ‌Scotland.‌ ‌This‌ ‌makes‌ ‌competition‌ ‌for‌ ‌places‌ ‌very‌ ‌‌**fierce‌‌ ‌‌**and‌ ‌so‌ ‌it‌ ‌is‌ ‌advised‌ ‌to‌ ‌apply early‌ ‌for‌ ‌courses.  ‌ ‌

 In‌ ‌the‌ ‌UK‌ ‌most‌ ‌undergraduate‌ ‌degree‌ ‌programs‌ ‌take‌ ‌three‌ ‌years‌ ‌to‌ ‌finish;‌ ‌however,‌ ‌the‌ ‌"sandwich‌ ‌course"‌ ‌is‌ ‌increasing‌ ‌in‌ ‌popularity,‌ ‌‌**which‌ ‌‌**is‌ ‌four‌ ‌years‌ ‌and‌ ‌involves‌ ‌one‌ ‌year‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌workplace‌ ‌(normally‌ ‌in‌ ‌your‌ ‌third‌ ‌year).‌ ‌In‌ ‌Scotland,‌ ‌the‌ ‌courses‌ ‌are‌ ‌four‌ ‌years‌ ‌in‌ ‌length‌ ‌for‌ ‌undergraduate programs.  ‌ ‌

 ‌For‌ ‌graduate‌ ‌or‌ ‌masters‌ ‌programs,‌ ‌they‌ ‌are‌ ‌generally‌ ‌shorter‌ ‌in‌ ‌length‌ ‌and‌ ‌undertaken‌ ‌after graduation‌ ‌of‌ ‌your‌ ‌undergraduate‌ ‌program.‌ ‌Some‌ ‌professional‌ ‌degrees‌ ‌like‌ ‌medicine,‌ ‌veterinary,‌ ‌law, etc.‌ ‌have‌ ‌longer‌ ‌programs‌ ‌that‌ ‌can‌ ‌be‌ ‌as‌ ‌much‌ ‌as‌ ‌five‌ ‌years.  ‌ ‌

From‌ ‌2007,‌ ‌universities‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌UK‌ ‌are‌ ‌allowed‌ ‌to‌ ‌charge‌ ‌students‌ ‌from‌ ‌the‌ ‌UK‌ ‌up‌ ‌to‌ ‌£3,070‌ ‌per year‌ ‌(depending‌ ‌on‌ ‌the‌ ‌school‌ ‌and‌ ‌location).‌ ‌For‌ ‌students‌ ‌from‌ ‌the‌ ‌EU,‌ ‌you‌ ‌will‌ ‌also‌ ‌only‌ ‌have‌ ‌the‌ ‌pay the‌ ‌same‌ ‌fees‌ ‌as‌ ‌students‌ ‌from‌ ‌the‌ ‌UK,‌ ‌but‌ ‌international‌ ‌students‌ ‌from‌ ‌the‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌world‌ ‌will‌ ‌have‌ ‌to‌ ‌pay‌ ‌the‌ ‌full‌ ‌school‌ ‌fees‌ ‌which‌ ‌will‌ ‌vary‌ ‌depending‌ ‌on‌ ‌the‌ ‌school.‌ ‌These‌ ‌fees‌ ‌for‌ ‌international‌ ‌students‌ ‌can‌ ‌range‌ ‌anywhere‌ ‌from‌ ‌£4,000‌ ‌per‌ ‌year‌ ‌right‌ ‌up‌ ‌to‌ ‌£18,000‌ ‌per‌ ‌year‌ ‌or‌ ‌more.  ‌ ‌

Choosing‌ ‌the‌ ‌right‌ ‌school‌ ‌is‌ ‌dependent‌ ‌on‌ ‌a‌ ‌large‌ ‌number‌ ‌of‌ ‌factors‌ ‌such‌ ‌as:  ‌ ‌

•‌ ‌Location‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌school?  ‌ ‌

•‌ ‌How‌ ‌much‌ ‌it‌ ‌costs?  ‌ ‌

•‌ ‌Size‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌school?  ‌ ‌

•‌ ‌Access‌ ‌to‌ ‌home‌ ‌comforts?‌ ‌Place‌ ‌of‌ ‌worship,‌ ‌home‌ ‌foods?  ‌ ‌

•‌ ‌Courses‌ ‌available?  ‌ ‌

*(Source:‌ ‌http://www.intemationalstudent.com/study\_uk) ‌* ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌39.‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌word‌ ‌"**fierce**"‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌first‌ ‌paragraph‌ ‌is‌ ‌closest‌ ‌in‌ ‌meaning‌ ‌to‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ‌ ‌ ‌

‌**A.‌ ‌‌**intense‌  ‌‌**B.‌ ‌‌**aggressive‌ ‌‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**challenging‌  ‌‌**D.‌ ‌‌**competitive‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌40.‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌word‌ ‌"**which**"‌ ‌in‌ ‌paragraph‌ ‌2‌ ‌refers‌ ‌to‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**undergraduate‌ ‌‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**popularity‌ ‌‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**sandwich‌ ‌course‌  ‌‌**D.‌ ‌‌**degree‌ ‌programs‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌41.‌ ‌‌**Which‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌following‌ ‌is‌ ‌mostly‌ ‌likely‌ ‌the‌ ‌reason‌ ‌why‌ ‌sandwich‌ ‌courses‌ ‌are‌ ‌

increasingly popular?  ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌students‌ ‌can‌ ‌do‌ ‌apprenticeship‌ ‌for‌ ‌their‌ ‌career‌ ‌in‌ ‌another‌ ‌country.  ‌ ‌

**B.‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌courses‌ ‌are‌ ‌shorter,‌ ‌helping‌ ‌international‌ ‌students‌ ‌save‌ ‌money.  ‌ ‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌courses‌ ‌help‌ ‌students‌ ‌gain‌ ‌practical‌ ‌work‌ ‌experience‌ ‌upon‌ ‌graduation. ‌ ‌

**D.‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌courses‌ ‌are‌ ‌more‌ ‌affordable‌ ‌because‌ ‌students‌ ‌can‌ ‌earn‌ ‌their‌ ‌living.‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌42.‌ ‌‌**Which‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌following‌ ‌is‌ ‌TRUE‌ ‌according‌ ‌to‌ ‌the‌ ‌passage?  ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**Half‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌students‌ ‌at‌ ‌UK‌ ‌universities‌ ‌are‌ ‌always‌ ‌those‌ ‌from‌ ‌Scotland‌ ‌as‌ ‌stated‌ ‌by‌ ‌laws. ‌‌**B.‌ ‌‌**School‌ ‌fees‌ ‌for‌ ‌international‌ ‌students‌ ‌at‌ ‌UK‌ ‌universities‌ ‌vary‌ ‌only‌ ‌according‌ ‌to‌ ‌school‌ ‌location. ‌ ‌ ‌

‌**C.‌ ‌‌**It‌ ‌takes‌ ‌about‌ ‌eight‌ ‌years‌ ‌for‌ ‌a‌ ‌student‌ ‌of‌ ‌medicine‌ ‌to‌ ‌complete‌ ‌a‌ ‌professional‌ ‌degree. ‌ ‌ ‌

‌**D.‌ ‌‌**A‌ ‌student‌ ‌from‌ ‌German‌ ‌has‌ ‌to‌ ‌pay‌ ‌£12,000‌ ‌for‌ ‌his‌ ‌three-year‌ ‌course‌ ‌at‌ ‌a‌ ‌UK‌ ‌university.‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌43.‌ ‌‌**What‌ ‌can‌ ‌be‌ ‌the‌ ‌best‌ ‌title‌ ‌for‌ ‌the‌ ‌passage?  ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**UK‌ ‌Higher‌ ‌Education‌ ‌System:‌ ‌A‌ ‌Brief‌ ‌Overview  ‌ ‌

**B.‌ ‌‌**UK‌ ‌Education‌ ‌in‌ ‌Comparison‌ ‌with‌ ‌the‌ ‌Scotland's ‌ ‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**UK‌ ‌Tertiary‌ ‌Schools:‌ ‌Freedom‌ ‌of‌ ‌Choice  ‌ ‌

**D.‌ ‌‌**UK‌ ‌Higher‌ ‌Education‌ ‌System:‌ ‌Facts‌ ‌and‌ ‌Figures‌ ‌

***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 ‌44‌ ‌to‌ ‌50.‌*** ‌

Do‌ ‌you‌ ‌feel‌ ‌like‌ ‌your‌ ‌teenager‌ ‌is‌ ‌spending‌ ‌most‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌day‌ ‌glued‌ ‌to‌ ‌a‌ ‌phone‌ ‌screen?‌ ‌You're‌ ‌not‌ ‌too‌ ‌far‌ ‌off.‌ ‌A‌ ‌new‌ ‌survey‌ ‌from‌ ‌the‌ ‌Pew‌ ‌Research‌ ‌Center‌ ‌reveals‌ ‌the‌ ‌surprising‌ ‌ways‌ ‌that‌ ‌technology‌ ‌intersects‌ ‌with‌ ‌teen‌ ‌friendships‌ ‌–‌ ‌and‌ ‌the‌ ‌results‌ ‌show‌ ‌that‌ ‌57‌ ‌percent‌ ‌of‌ ‌teens‌ ‌have‌ ‌made‌ ‌at‌ ‌least‌ ‌one‌ ‌new‌ ‌friend‌ ‌online.‌ ‌Even‌ ‌more‌ ‌surprisingly,‌ ‌only‌ ‌20‌ ‌percent‌ ‌of‌ ‌those‌ ‌‌**digital‌‌** ‌friends‌ ‌ever‌ ‌meet‌ ‌in‌ ‌person.‌ ‌

‌While‌ ‌teens‌ ‌do‌ ‌connect‌ ‌with‌ ‌their‌ ‌friends‌ ‌face-to-face‌ ‌outside‌ ‌of‌ ‌school,‌ ‌they‌ ‌spend‌ ‌55‌ ‌percent‌ ‌of‌ ‌their‌ ‌day‌ ‌texting‌ ‌with‌ ‌friends,‌ ‌and‌ ‌only‌ ‌25‌ ‌percent‌ ‌of‌ ‌teens‌ ‌are‌ ‌spending‌ ‌actual‌ ‌time‌ ‌with‌ ‌their‌ ‌friends‌ ‌on‌ ‌a‌ ‌daily‌ ‌basis‌ ‌(outside‌ ‌of‌ ‌school‌ ‌hallways).‌ ‌These‌ ‌new‌ ‌forms‌ ‌of‌ ‌communication‌ ‌are‌ ‌key‌ ‌in‌ ‌maintaining‌ ‌friendships‌ ‌day-to-day‌ ‌–‌ ‌27‌ ‌percent‌ ‌of‌ ‌teens‌ ‌instant‌ ‌message‌ ‌their‌ ‌friends‌ ‌every‌ ‌day,‌ ‌23‌ ‌percent‌ ‌connect‌ ‌through‌ ‌social‌ ‌media‌ ‌every‌ ‌day,‌ ‌and‌ ‌7‌ ‌percent‌ ‌even‌ ‌video‌ ‌chat‌ ‌daily.‌ ‌Text‌ ‌messaging‌ ‌remains‌ ‌the‌ ‌main‌ ‌form‌ ‌of‌ ‌communication‌ ‌–‌ ‌almost‌ ‌half‌ ‌of‌ ‌survey‌ ‌respondents‌ ‌say‌ ‌it's‌ ‌their‌ ‌chosen‌ ‌method‌ ‌of‌ ‌communication‌ ‌with‌ ‌their‌ ‌closest‌ ‌friend.‌ ‌

‌While‌ ‌girls‌ ‌are‌ ‌more‌ ‌likely‌ ‌to‌ ‌text‌ ‌with‌ ‌their‌ ‌close‌ ‌friends,‌ ‌boys‌ ‌are‌ ‌meeting‌ ‌new‌ ‌friends‌ ‌(and maintaining‌ ‌friendships)‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌gaming‌ ‌world‌ ‌–‌ ‌89‌ ‌percent‌ ‌play‌ ‌with‌ ‌friends‌ ‌they‌ ‌know,‌ ‌and‌ ‌54‌ ‌percent‌ ‌play‌ ‌with‌ ‌online-only‌ ‌friends.‌ ‌Whether‌ ‌they're‌ ‌close‌ ‌with‌ ‌their‌ ‌teammates‌ ‌or‌ ‌not,‌ ‌online‌ ‌garners‌ ‌say‌ ‌that‌ ‌playing‌ ‌makes‌ ‌them‌ ‌feel‌ ‌"more‌ ‌connected"‌ ‌to‌ ‌friends‌ ‌‌**they‌‌** ‌know,‌ ‌or‌ ‌garners‌ ‌they've‌ ‌never‌ ‌met.‌ ‌

‌When‌ ‌making‌ ‌new‌ ‌friends,‌ ‌social‌ ‌media‌ ‌has‌ ‌also‌ ‌become‌ ‌a‌ ‌major‌ ‌part‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌teenage‌ ‌identity‌ ‌–‌ ‌62‌ ‌percent‌ ‌of‌ ‌teens‌ ‌are‌ ‌quick‌ ‌to‌ ‌share‌ ‌their‌ ‌social‌ ‌media‌ ‌usernames‌ ‌when‌ ‌connecting‌ ‌with‌ ‌a‌ ‌new‌ ‌friend‌ ‌(although‌ ‌80‌ ‌percent‌ ‌still‌ ‌consider‌ ‌their‌ ‌phone‌ ‌number‌ ‌the‌ ‌best‌ ‌method‌ ‌of‌ ‌contact).‌ ‌Despite‌ ‌the‌ ‌negative‌ ‌consequences-21‌ ‌percent‌ ‌of‌ ‌teenage‌ ‌users‌ ‌feel‌ ‌worse‌ ‌about‌ ‌their‌ ‌lives‌ ‌because‌ ‌of‌ ‌posts‌ ‌they‌ ‌see‌ ‌on‌ ‌social‌ ‌media‌ ‌–‌ ‌teens‌ ‌also‌ ‌have‌ ‌found‌ ‌support‌ ‌and‌ ‌connection‌ ‌through‌ ‌various‌ ‌platforms.‌ ‌In‌ ‌fact,‌ ‌68‌ ‌percent‌ ‌of‌ ‌teens‌ ‌received‌ ‌support‌ ‌during‌ ‌a‌ ‌challenging‌ ‌time‌ ‌in‌ ‌their‌ ‌lives‌ ‌via‌ ‌social‌ ‌media‌ ‌platforms.‌

‌Just‌ ‌as‌ ‌technology‌ ‌has‌ ‌become‌ ‌a‌ ‌gateway‌ ‌for‌ ‌new‌ ‌friendships,‌ ‌or‌ ‌a‌ ‌channel‌ ‌to‌ ‌stay‌ ‌connected‌ ‌with‌ ‌current‌ ‌friends,‌ ‌it‌ ‌can‌ ‌also‌ ‌make‌ ‌a‌ ‌friendship‌ ‌‌**breakup‌‌** ‌more‌ ‌public.‌ ‌The‌ ‌study‌ ‌reveals‌ ‌that‌ ‌girls‌ ‌are‌ ‌more‌ ‌likely‌ ‌to‌ ‌block‌ ‌or‌ ‌unfriend‌ ‌former‌ ‌allies,‌ ‌and‌ ‌68‌ ‌percent‌ ‌of‌ ‌all‌ ‌teenage‌ ‌users‌ ‌report‌ ‌experiencing‌ ‌"drama‌ ‌among‌ ‌their‌ ‌friends‌ ‌on‌ ‌social‌ ‌media."‌ ‌

*‌(Source:‌ ‌https://www.realsimple.com)‌* ‌

**Question‌ ‌44:‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌word‌ ‌"‌**digital‌**"‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌first‌ ‌paragraph‌ ‌is‌ ‌closest‌ ‌in‌ ‌meaning‌ ‌to‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_.‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**analogue‌ ‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**numeracy‌ ‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**numerous‌ ‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**online‌ ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌45:‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌word‌ ‌"‌**they‌**"‌ ‌in‌ ‌paragraph‌ ‌3‌ ‌refers‌ ‌to‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_.‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**friends‌ ‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**online-only‌ ‌friends‌ ‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**online‌ ‌gamers‌ ‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**their‌ ‌teammates‌ ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌46:‌ ‌‌**According‌ ‌to‌ ‌the‌ ‌passage,‌ ‌what‌ ‌percentage‌ ‌of‌ ‌teens‌ ‌spend‌ ‌actual‌ ‌time‌ ‌with‌ ‌their‌ ‌friends?‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**23%‌ ‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**25%‌ ‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**27%‌ ‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**55%‌ ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌47:‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌following‌ ‌sentences‌ ‌are‌ ‌true,‌ ‌EXCEPT‌ ‌\_\_\_\_\_.‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**Most‌ ‌teenagers‌ ‌use‌ ‌video‌ ‌chat‌ ‌to‌ ‌maintain‌ ‌relationship‌ ‌with‌ ‌friends‌ ‌

**B.‌ ‌‌**New‌ ‌forms‌ ‌of‌ ‌communication‌ ‌play‌ ‌an‌ ‌important‌ ‌role‌ ‌in‌ ‌keeping‌ ‌friendships‌ ‌ ‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**According‌ ‌to‌ ‌the‌ ‌survey,‌ ‌more‌ ‌than‌ ‌half‌ ‌of‌ ‌teens‌ ‌have‌ ‌ever‌ ‌made‌ ‌new‌ ‌friends‌ ‌online‌ ‌ ‌

**D.‌ ‌‌**Teens‌ ‌only‌ ‌meet‌ ‌face-to-face‌ ‌one‌ ‌fifth‌ ‌of‌ ‌online‌ ‌friends‌ ‌they‌ ‌have‌ ‌made‌ ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌48:‌ ‌‌**What‌ ‌can‌ ‌be‌ ‌inferred‌ ‌from‌ ‌the‌ ‌passage?‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌majority‌ ‌of‌ ‌teenage‌ ‌users‌ ‌agree‌ ‌that‌ ‌social‌ ‌media‌ ‌has‌ ‌negative‌ ‌consequences‌ ‌in‌ ‌their‌ ‌lives.‌ ‌

**B.‌ ‌‌**Thanks‌ ‌to‌ ‌social‌ ‌media,‌ ‌more‌ ‌than‌ ‌two‌ ‌thirds‌ ‌of‌ ‌teens‌ ‌are‌ ‌supported‌ ‌when‌ ‌they‌ ‌face‌ ‌with‌ ‌challenges‌ ‌in‌ ‌their‌ ‌lives.‌ ‌

‌**C.‌ ‌‌**Boys‌ ‌are‌ ‌more‌ ‌likely‌ ‌to‌ ‌meet‌ ‌new‌ ‌friends‌ ‌than‌ ‌girls.‌ ‌ ‌

**D.‌ ‌‌**Most‌ ‌teens‌ ‌are‌ ‌not‌ ‌easy‌ ‌to‌ ‌give‌ ‌others‌ ‌their‌ ‌usernames‌ ‌when‌ ‌making‌ ‌new‌ ‌friends.‌ ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌49:‌ ‌‌**What‌ ‌is‌ ‌the‌ ‌synonym‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌word‌ ‌"‌**breakup‌**”‌ ‌in‌ ‌the‌ ‌last‌ ‌paragraph?‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**commencing‌ ‌ **B.‌ ‌‌**popularity‌ ‌ **C.‌ ‌‌**termination‌ ‌ **D.‌ ‌‌**divorce‌ ‌ ‌

**Question‌ ‌50:‌ ‌‌**What‌ ‌is‌ ‌the‌ ‌main‌ ‌idea‌ ‌of‌ ‌the‌ ‌passage?‌ ‌ ‌

**A.‌ ‌‌**The‌ ‌difference‌ ‌of‌ ‌making‌ ‌new‌ ‌friends‌ ‌between‌ ‌girls‌ ‌and‌ ‌boys.‌ ‌ ‌

**B.‌ ‌‌**Social‌ ‌media‌ ‌connects‌ ‌friendship.‌ ‌ ‌

**C.‌ ‌‌**Social‌ ‌media‌ ‌affects‌ ‌friendship‌ ‌too‌ ‌much.‌ ‌ ‌

**D.‌ ‌‌**Teenagers‌ ‌are‌ ‌making‌ ‌and‌ ‌keeping‌ ‌friends‌ ‌in‌ ‌a‌ ‌surprising‌ ‌way.‌ ‌ ‌

**PRACTICE 2**

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

**Question 1**.A. laughed B. sacrificed C. cooked D. explained

**Question 2.** A. meat B. bean C. sweat D. meaning

***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 primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3**.A. support B. slogan C. icon D. motto

**Question 4**.A. dominate B. disagree C. disrespect D. interfere

***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**.Nobody called me yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. didn't it B. do they C. didn't they D. did they

**Question 6.**This house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1970 by my grandfather.

A. built B. was built C. was build D. has built

**Question 7.** What do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him?

A. on B. about C. with D. for

**Question 8.**  The more I tried my best to help her, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she became.

A. less lazy B. the lazier C. the more lazy D. lazier

**Question 9.** She has just bought .

A. an interesting French old painting

B. an old interesting French painting

C. a French interesting old painting

D. an interesting old French painting

**Question 10**. When the boss walked into the office, his secretary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has been typing  B. was typing  C. is typing  D. had typed

**Question 11.** She got the job the fact that she had very little experience.

A. although B. because of C. despite D. because

**Question 12.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help, we will have finished the work.

A. By the time John comes

B. Since John comes

C. When John comes

D. Until John comes

**Question 13**: the distance was too far and the time was short, we decided to fly there instead of going there by train.

A. To discover B. Discovered C. To have discovered D. Discovering

**Question 14:** She was pleased that things were going on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. satisfied B. satisfactorily C. satisfying D. satisfaction

**Question 15.** I was late for work because my alarm clock did not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. turn off B. put off C. send off D. go off

**Question 16:** Peter\_\_\_\_\_\_ a better understanding of Algebra than we do.

A. makes B. has C. takes D. gives

**Question 17:** The sight of his pale face brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me how ill he really was.

A. place

B. house

C. life

D. home

**Question 18**. The children had to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the principal’s office after they took part in a fight.

A. hit the right notes

B. beat around the bush

C. play second fiddle

D. face the music

**Question 19:** In the formal interview, it is essential to maintain good eye with the interviewers.

A. contact

B. touch

C. link

D. connection

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

**Question 20:** The factory is fined for **discharging** dangerous chemicals into the river.

A. releasing

B. increasing

C. decreasing

D. keeping

**Question 21:** The new college is intended to improve the life **chances** of children in the inner city.

A. productions

B. communities

C. opportunities

D. questions

***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:** Children brought up in a **caring** environment tend to grow more sympathetic towards others.

A. loving

B. dishonest

C. healthy

D. hateful

**Question 23:** It’s quite disappointing that some people still **turn a blind eye to** acts of injustice they witness in the street.

A. take no notice of

B. have no feeling for

C. show respect for

D. pay attention to

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the fol­lowing exchanges.***

**Question 24:** Janet wants to invite Susan to go to the cinema.

- Janet: “Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?”

- Susan: “\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. I don’t agree, I’m afraid

B. You’re welcome

C. That would be great

D. I feel very bored

**Question 25:** - Baker: “In my opinion, women often drive more carefully than men.”

- Barbara: “\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Never mind

B. What nonsense

C. Absolutely D. Yes, please

***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 26:** The passengers, tired after a very long trip, was relaxing in every available seat in the airport lobby.

A B C D

**Question 27:** He didn’t meet her even one time since they said good bye together .

A B C D

**Question 28:** He was so exhausted that he felt asleep at his desk.

A B C D

***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 29:** She began to play the piano three years ago.

A. She has played the piano since three years.

B. She has played the piano for three years

C. She doesn’t play the piano now.

D. She stops playing the piano now.

**Question 30:** "Don't forget to submit your assignments by Thursday," said the teacher to the students.

A. The teacher reminded the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

B. The teacher allowed the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

C. The teacher ordered the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

D. The teacher encouraged the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

**Question 31:** It’s very likely that the company will accept his application.

A. The company needs accept his application.

B. The company might accept his application.   
C. The company must accept his application.

D. The company should accept his application.

***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 32:** Marie didn’t turn up at John’s birthday party. I feel so sorry for that.

A. If only Marie turn up at John’s birthday party.

B. I wish Marie had turned up at Johns birthday party.

C. I wished Marie wouldn’t turn up at John’s birthday party.

D. It’s a shame Marie had turned up at John’s birthday party.

**Question 33:** The government does not know what to do with household rubbish in large cities.

A. Little does the government know what to do with household rubbish in large cities.

B. It is unknown what to do with household rubbish in large cities by the government.

C. Rarely the government knows what to do with household rubbish in large cities.

D. Hardly any government knows what to do with household rubbish in large cities.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.***

Urban development is having a direct impact on the weather in (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ cities worldwide. It has been noticed that the difference in temperature is usually greater at night and the phenomenon occurs in both winter and summer. Experts agree that this is due to urban development, when open green spaces are replaced with asphalt roads and tall brick or concrete buildings. These materials retain heat generated by the Sun and release it through the night. In Atlanta, in the US, this has even led to thunderstorms (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ occur in the morning rather than, as is more common, in the afternoon.

Large cities around the world are adopting strategies to combat this issue, (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ it is not uncommon to find plants growing on top of roofs or down the walls of large buildings. In Singapore, the government has (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to transform it into a "city within a garden" and, in 2006, they held an international competition calling for entries to develop a master plan to help bring this about. One outcome was the creation of 18 "Supertrees" – metal constructions resembling very tall trees. Each one is a vertical freestanding garden and is (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to exotic plants and ferns. They also contain solar panels used to light the trees at night and also containers to collect rainwater, making them truly self-sufficient.

**Question 34:**

A. one

B. many

C. each

D. much

**Question 35:**

A. which

B. where

C. what

D. when

**Question 36:**

A. however

B. for

C. otherwise

D. and

**Question 37:**

A. committed

B. pledged

C. confessed

D. required

**Question 38:**

A. land

B. house

C. place

D. home

***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 39 to 43.***

Edward Patrick Eagan was born on April 26th 1897 in Denver, Colorado, and his father died in a railroad accident when Eagan was only one year old. He and his four brothers were raised by his mother, who earned a small income from teaching foreign languages.

**Inspired** by Frank Marriwell, the hero of a series of popular novels for boys, Eagan pursued an education for himself and an interest in boxing. He attended the University of Denver for a year before serving in the U.S. army as an artillery lieutenant during World War I. After the war, he entered Yale University and while studying there, won the US national amateur heavyweight boxing title. He graduated from Yale in 1921, attended Harvard Law School, and received a Rhodes scholarship to the University of Oxford where he received his A.M. in 1928.

While studying at Oxford, Eagan became the first American to win the British amateur boxing championship. Eagan won his first gold medal as a light heavyweight boxer at the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp, Belgium. Eagan also fought at the 1924 Olympics in Paris as a heavyweight but failed to get a medal. Though he had taken up the sport just three weeks before **the competition**, he managed to win a second gold medal as a member of four-man bobsled team at the 1932 Olympics in Lake Placid, New York. Thus, he became the only athlete to win gold medals at both the Summer and Winter Olympics.

*(Adapted from "Peteson's Master TOEFL Reading Skills)*

**Question 39:**What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Eagan's life shows that a man can be an athlete and a well-educated person.

B. Eagan's life shows that military experiences make athletes great.

C. Eagan's life shows how a wealthy student can achieve as much as a poor one.

D. Eagan's life shows how easy it is to win two gold medals in different Olympic sports.

**Question 40:** According to the passage, who was Frank Merriwell?

A. A teacher at Yale

B. A student at Oxford

C. A fictional character

D. A bobsledder at the Olympics

**Question 41:** The word "**Inspired**" in paragraph 2 in CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stopped

B. challenged

C. calmed

D. stimulated

**Question 42:** According to the passage, Eagan won all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. British amateur boxing championship

B. U.S. national amateur heavyweight boxing title

C. Heavyweight boxing, Olympic gold medal

D. Light heavyweight boxing, Olympic gold medal

**Question 43:** The word **"the competition"** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sport

B. 1932 Olympics

C. gold medals

D. Summer Olympics

***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 44 to 50.***

It is estimated that by 2050 more than two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities, up from about 54 percent today. While the many benefits of organized and efficient cities are well understood, we need to recognize that this rapid, often unplanned urbanization brings risks of profound social instability, risks to critical infrastructure, potential water crises and the potential for devastating spread of disease. These risks can only be further exacerbated as this unprecedented transition from rural to urban areas continues.

How effectively these risks can be **addressed** will increasingly be determined by how well cities are governed. The increased concentration of people, physical assets, infrastructure and economic activities mean that the risks materializing at the city level will have far greater potential to disrupt society than ever before.

Urbanization is by no means bad by itself. It brings important benefits for economic, cultural and societal development. Well managed cities are both efficient and effective, enabling economies of scale and network effects while reducing the impact on the climate of transportation. As such, an urban model can make economic activity more environmentally-friendly. Further, the proximity and diversity of people can **spark** innovation and create employment as exchanging ideas breeds new ideas.

But these utopian concepts are threatened by some of the factors driving rapid urbanization. For example, one of the main factors is rural-urban migration, driven by the prospect of greater employment opportunities and the hope of a better life in cities. But rapidly increasing population density can create severe problems, especially if planning efforts are not sufficient to cope with the influx of new inhabitants. The result may, in extreme cases, be widespread poverty. Estimates suggest that 40% of the world's urban expansion is taking place in slums, exacerbating socio-economic disparities and creating unsanitary conditions **that** facilitate the spread of disease.

The Global Risks 2015 Report looks at four areas that face particularly daunting challenges in the face of rapid and unplanned urbanization: infrastructure, health, climate change, and social instability. In each of these areas we find new risks that can best be managed or, in some cases, transferred through the mechanism of insurance.

**Question 44:** The word “**that**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** urban expansion

**B.** socio-economic disparities

**C.** disease

**D.** unsanitary conditions

**Question 45:**According to paragraph 3, what is one of the advantages of urbanization?

**A.** It minimizes risks for economic, cultural and societal development.

**B.** It makes water supply system both efficient and effective.

**C.** Weather and climate in the city will be much improved.

**D.** People may come up with new ideas for innovation.

**Question 46:**Which statement is TRUE, according to the passage?

**A.** Urbanization brings important benefits for development as well.

**B.** 54% of the world's population will live in cities by 2050.

**C.** Risks cannot be addressed effectively no matter how well cities are governed.

**D.** Rapidly increasing population density can help solve poverty.

**Question 47:** The word "**addressed**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** aimed at

**B.** dealt with

**C.** added to

**D.** agreed on

**Question 48:** What can be inferred from the passage?

**A.** Poverty may be a foregone conclusion of unplanned urbanization.

**B.** Diseases are caused by people migrating to cities.

**C.** Urbanization can solve the problem of environmental pollution in cities.

**D.** The increasing number of people in cities can create more employment.

**Question 49:** Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

**A.** The Risks of Rapid Urbanization in Developing Countries

**B.** Infrastructure and Economic Activities in Cities

**C.** The Global Risks 2015 Report on Developing Urban Areas

**D.** Rapid Urbanization Put Cities in Jeopardy

**Question 50:** The word “**spark**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** need

**B.** start

**C.** encourage

**D.** design

**PRACTICE 3**

***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.** mended | **B.** faced | **C.** objected | **D.** waited |
| **Question 2. A.** breakfast | **B.** feature | **C.** peasant | **D.** pleasure |

***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 primary stress in each of the following questions.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 3. A.** confide  **Question 4. A.** compulsory | **B.** gather  **B.** certificate | **C.** divide  **C.** category | **D.** maintain  **D.** accompany |

***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.** She didn’t go yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. does she

B. doesn't she

C. did she

D. didn’t she

**Question 6**. Laura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Boston.

A. are born

B. were born

C. was born

D. born

**Question 7.** These facts may be familiar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. with

B. about

C. to

D. into

**Question 8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I get to know Jim, the more I like him.

A. For more

B. More

C. The more

D. The most

**Question 9.**We like policies.

**A.** American recent economic

**B.** economic recent American

**C.** recent American economic

**D.** recent economic American

**Question 10.** He fell down when he towards the church.

**A.** run

**B.** runs

**C.** was running

**D.** had run

**Question 11.** He managed to win the race hurting his foot before the race.

**A.** in spite of

**B.** despite of

**C.** although

**D.** because of

**Question 12** the letter, Tom will have left for Paris.

**A**. By the time we receive

**B**. before we receive

**C.** when we receive

**D**. after we receive

**Question 13**: UNESCO criteria for outstanding universal value to humanity, Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex was added to the World Heritage List in 2014.

**A.** Meeting

**B.** Met

**C.** To meet

**D.** Having met

**Question 14:** The teacher likes her essay because it’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** imagination

**B.** imaginable

**C.** imaginative

**D.** imaginary

**Question 15:** When being interviewed, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_ what the interviewer is saying or asking you.

**A.** be related to

**B.** be interested in

**C.** express interest to

**D.** concentrate on

**Question 16:** We have been working hard. Let’s a break.

**A.** make

**B.** find

**C.** do

**D.** take

**Question 17**: The \_\_\_\_\_\_ prices of property in big cities may deter people on low incomes from owning a house there.

**A.** competitive

**B.** forbidding

**C.** prohibitive

**D.** inflatable

**Question 18.** We were so looking forward to stretching out on the beach in the sunshine, but it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the whole time we were there.

**A**. poured with rain

**B**. rained dogs and cats

**C**. dropped in the bucket

**D**. made hay while the sun shined

**Question 19.** Environmental groups try to stop farmers from using harmful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their crops.

**A**. economy

**B**. Agriculture

**C**. investments

**D**. chemicals

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

**Question 20:** My uncle, who is an **accomplished** guitarist, taught me how to play.

**A.** skillful

**B.** famous

**C.** perfect

**D.** modest

**Question 21:** Dozens of valuable works of art disappeared during **shipment** to the US.

**A.** authority

**B.** security

**C.** activity

**D.** delivery

***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:** Some vegetables are grown without soil and **artificial** light**.**

**A.** real

**B.** natural

**C.** genuine

**D.** true

**Question 23:** It is very difficult to tell him to give in because he is so **big-headed.**

**A.** wise

**B.** generous

**C.** modest

**D.** arrogant

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the fol­lowing exchanges.***

**Question 24:** Jane had difficulty carrying her suitcase upstairs, and Mike, her friend, offered to help.

– Mike: “Need a hand with your suitcase, Jane?” – Jane: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Not a chance.

**B.** That’s very kind of you.

**C.** Well done!

**D.** I don’t believe it.

**Question 25:** Julia and Phoebe is talking about Peter.

- Julia: “Peter was born and brought up in Hastings and he must know it very well.”

- Phoebe: “\_\_\_\_\_\_. He even couldn’t tell me where to have some street food there.”

**A.** I can’t agree with you more.

**B.** You must be right.

**C.** I'm of the opposite opinion

**D.** I don't think that's a good idea

***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 26:**  (A) The man, (B) a poor man, (C) is invited (D) to the Clambake last night.

**Question 27:**  (A) Their free trip, which they won (B) on a television game show, (C) include four days in London and (D) a week in Paris.

**Question 28:**  (A) Today's students (B) also appear (C) more formerly dressed and conservative-looking (D) these days.

***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 29:**  This is the first time we have been to the circus.

**A.** We have been to the circus some times before.

**B.** We had been to the circus once before.

**C.** We have ever been to the circus often before.

**D.** We have never been to the circus before.

**Question 30:**  "I’ll take the children to the park," said the husband to his wife.

**A.** The husband asked the wife to take the children to the park.

**B**. The husband offered to take the children to the park.

**C.** The husband insisted on taking the children to the park.

**D.** The husband requested to take the children to the park.

**Question 31:** Is it necessary to meet the manager at the airport?

**A.** Did the manager have to be met at the airport?.

**B.** Does the manager have to be met at the airport?

**C.** Is the manager had to be met at the airport?

**D.** Does the manager have to meet at the airport?

***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 32: Nam was so rude to them last night. Now he feels regretful.

A. Nam regrets to have been so rude to them last night.

B. Nam regrets having so rude to them last night.

C. Nam wishes he hadn’t been so rude to them last night.

D. Nam wishes he weren’t so rude to them last night.

**Question 33**: He started computer programming as soon as he left school.

A. No sooner had he started computer programming than he left school.

B. Hardly had he started computer programming when he left school.

C. No sooner had he left school than he started computer programming.

D. After he left school, he had started computer programming.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.***

In the year 1900, the world was in the midst of a machine revolution. (34) \_\_\_\_\_ electrical power became more ubiquitous, tasks once done by hand were now completed quickly and efficiently by machine. Sewing machines replaced needle and thread. Tractors replaced hoes. Typewriters replaced pens. Automobiles replaced horse-drawn carriages.

A hundred years later, in the year 2000, machines were again pushing the boundaries of (35) \_\_\_\_\_ was possible. Humans could now work in space, thanks to the International Space Station. We were finding out the composition of life thanks to the DNA sequencer. Computers and the world wide web changed the way we learn, read, communicate, or start political revolutions.

So what will be the game-changing machines in the year 2100? How will they (36) \_\_\_\_\_ our lives better, cleaner, safer, more efficient, and (37) \_\_\_\_\_ exciting?

We asked over three dozen experts, scientists, engineers, futurists, and organizations in five different disciplines, including climate change, military, infrastructure, transportation, and space exploration, about how the machines of 2100 will change humanity. The (38) \_\_\_\_\_ we got back were thought-provoking, hopeful and, at times, apocalyptic.

*(Adapted from* [*https://www.popularmechanics.com/*](https://www.popularmechanics.com/)*)*

**Question 34:**

**A.** Despite

**B.** However

**C.** Although

**D.** As

**Question 35:**

**A.** what

**B.** that

**C.** who

**D.** which

**Question 36:**

**A.** notice

**B.** taste

**C.** make

**D.** hope

**Question 37:**

**A.** much

**B.** more

**C.** little

**D.** less

**Question 38:**

**A.** answers

**B.** programs

**C.** contacts

**D.** services

**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.**

Right now, the biggest source of energy in the world is fossil fuel. Fossil fuels are oil, gas, and coal. More than 80 percent of the world's energy comes from fossil fuel. There are many problems with fossil fuel. One problem is that when fossil fuel is burned, it pollutes the air. Also, when we take fossil fuel from the Earth, we often cause a lot of damage. Another problem is that we are running out of it. That is why we need new sources of energy. A big source of energy for many countries is nuclear power. Thirty-one countries use nuclear power. Many ships also use it.

Nuclear power has some advantages. First of all, we can't run out of nuclear power. Nuclear power does not make the air dirty. Also, if a country has nuclear power, it doesn't need to buy as much as oil from other countries.

However, there are also a lot of problems that come with nuclear power. For example, nuclear accidents are very serious. In 1986, there was a nuclear accident in Ukraine. In the next 20 years, about 4,000 people got sick and died. In 2011, there was another very serious nuclear accident in Japan. Japan is still trying to **clean up** the nuclear waste from the accident.

Many people don't want nuclear power in their countries. **They** say that it is not safe. A lot of people want their countries to use safer and cleaner ways to get electricity. There have been protests against nuclear energy in the United States, Russia, France, Taiwan, Japan, India, and many other countries.

Although many people hate nuclear energy, more and more countries are using it. One reason for this is that the world is using more and more energy. We just don't have enough fossil fuel. However, if we use nuclear power, then we may have more serious problems in the future.

**Question 39:** *Which of the following is NOT true about fossil fuel?*

**A.** It can pollute the air.

**B.** We don't use much of it.

**C.** Its sources are limited.

**D.** Mining fossil fuel can bring harm to the environment.

**Question 40:** *All of the following are true about nuclear accidents EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** they have been very serious

**B.** their effects can last many years

**C.** it doesn't take us much time to clean up the nuclear waste from the accident

**D.** there were serious nuclear accidents in Ukraine in 1986 and in Japan in 2011

**Question 41:** *The phrase "****clean up****" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** block

**B.** evacuate

**C.** disappear

**D.** remove

**Question 42:** *What does the word "****They****" in paragraph 4 refer to?*

**A.** countries

**B.** protesters

**C.** officials

**D.** supporters

**Question 43:***Which of the following statements would the author of the passage support most?*

**A.** Some governments are wrong when they are using nuclear energy.

**B.** We should consider seriously nuclear power because it has both advantages and disadvantages.

**C.** We can continue using nuclear energy until there is an accident.

**D.** Many people don't want nuclear power in their countries and governments should follow their people.

**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.**

Contrary to popular belief, one does not have to be trained programmer to work online. Of course, there are plenty of jobs available for people with high-tech computer skills, but the growth of new media has opened up a wide range of Internet career opportunities requiring only a minimal level of technical expertise. Probably one of the most well-known online job opportunities is the job of webmaster. However, it is hard to define one basic job description for this position. The qualifications and responsibilities depend on what tasks a particular organization needs a webmaster to perform.

To specify the job description of a webmaster, one needs to **identify** the hardware and software that the website the webmaster will manage is running on. Different types of hardware and software require different skill sets to manage **them.** Another key factor is whether the website will be running internally (at the firm itself) or externally (renting shared space on the company servers). Finally, the responsibilities of a webmaster also depend on whether he or she will be working independently, or whether the firm will provide people to help. All of these factors need to be considered before one can create an accurate webmaster job description.

Webmaster is one type of Internet career requiring in-depth knowledge of the latest computer applications. However, there are also online jobs available for which traditional skills remain in high demand. Content jobs require excellent writing skills and a good sense of the web as a “new media”.

The term “new media” is difficult to define because it encompasses a constantly growing set of new technologies and skills, specifically, it includes websites, email, Internet technology, CD-ROM, DVD, streaming audio and video, interactive multimedia presentations, e-books, digital music, computer illustration, video games, virtually reality, and computer artistry.

Additionally, many of today’s Internet careers are becoming paid-by-the-job professions. With many companies having to **downsize** in tough economic items, the outsourcing and contracting of freelance workers online has become common business practice. The Internet provides an infinite pool of buyers from around the world with whom freelancers can contract their services. An added benefit to such online jobs is that freelancers are able to work on projects with companies outside their own country of residence.

How much can a person make in these kinds of career? As with many questions related to today evolving technology, there is no simple answer. There are many companies willing to pay people with technical Internet skills salaries well above $70,000 a year. Generally, webmasters start at about $30,000 per year, but salaries can vary greatly. Freelance writers working online have been known to make between $40,000 and $70,000 per year.

**Question 44: What is the best title for this passage?**

**A**. The definition of “new media”

**B**. Internet jobs

**C**. The job of Webmasters

**D**. People with Internet skills

**Question 45: According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE of webmasters?**

**A**. They work either independently or collaboratively.

**B**. The duties they perform stay almost unchanged.

**C.** Their jobs require a minimal level of expertise

**D**. They hardly support hardware and software products.

**Question 46: The word “identity” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A**. find out

**B**. pick up on

**C**. come across

**D**. look into

**Question 47: The word “them” in paragraph 2 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A**. websites

**B**. tasks

**C**. hardware and software

**D**. skill sets

**Question 48: Which of the followings is NOT true about the job of the freelance writers?**

**A**. It may involve working with foreign companies.

**B**. It is considered a “content” job.

**C**. There is a high demand for traditional skills.

**D**. It requires deep knowledge of computer applications.

**Question 49: The word “downsize” in paragraph 5 most likely means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A**. dismiss workers

**B**. decrease salary

**C**. go bankrupt

**D**. win new contracts

**Question 50: It can be inferred from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A**. only well-trained workers are advised to work online.

**B**. online workers can work full-time online.

**C**. becoming a webmaster is really easy.

**D**. workers with limited computer skills cannot make good money.

**PRACTICE 4**

***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. mended B. faced C. objected D. waited

Question 2. A. breakfast B. feature C. peasant D. pleasure

*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 primary stress in each of the following questions.*

Question 3. A. confide B. gather C. divide D. maintain

Question 4. A. compulsory B. certificate C. category D. accompany

*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. She didn’t go yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. does she B. doesn't she C. did she D. didn’t she

Question 6. My father’s last birthday party \_\_\_\_ carefully by my mother.

A. is prepared B. prepared C. be prepared D. was prepared

Question 7. Many people are dying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ various types of cancer.

A. by B. in C. of D. about

Question 8. As the day went on, the weather got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. bader and bader B. bad and worse C. worse and bad D. worse and worse

Question 9 Last Sunday, I felt uncomfortable when sitting in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. a small square room B. a room small square C. a square small room D. square small a room

Question 10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a terrible accident while I \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the beach.

A. see / am walking C. saw / was walking

B. was seeing / walked D. have seen / were walking

Question 11 The class discussion was short. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we gained some new knowledge from it.

A. However B. Moreover C. Although D. Therefore

Question 12 She will take management training course \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. right after the epidemic has been controlled

B. as soon as the epidemic was controlled

C. when the epidemic had been controlled

D. until the epidemic will be controlled

Question 13: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you to the job, he felt calm

A Appointed B. Appoint C Having appointed D. To appoint

Question 14: Universities send letters of .......... to successful candidates by post.

A. accept B. acceptable C. acceptably D. acceptance

Question 15. I finally\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cold that I had had all week.

A. pass out B. get over C. come down with D. pull through

Question 16 The government has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different measures to protect the wildlife

A. made B. listed C. done D. taken

Question 17.The Red Cross all over the world has carried out a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. jobs B. works C. missions D. responsibilities.

Question 18. “What’s Peter’s cousin’s name?” “It’s on the tip of my \_\_\_\_\_\_, but I can’t quite remember”

A. mouth B. lips C. tongue D. memory

Question 19..What a confusing story! I can’t make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of it.

A. sense B. meaning C. logic D. understanding

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

Question 20 .Life on Earth is **disappearing** fast and will continue to do so unless urgent action is taken.

A. vanishing B. damaging C. polluting D destroying

Question 21. Helen Keller, blind and deaf from an early age, developed her sense of smell so finely that she could **identify** friends by their personal odors.

A. classify B. communicate with C. describe D. recognize

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

Question 22. There has been **insufficient** rainfall over the past two years, and farmers are having trouble.

A. adequate B. unsatisfactory C. abundant D. dominant

Question 23. My little daughter would spend an **inordinate** amount of time in the shop, deciding exactly which 4 comics she was going to buy.

A. excessive B. limited C. required D. abundant

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges***

Question 24: Susan accidentally stepped on Denise’s foot.

- Susan: “Oops! I’m sorry, Denise.”

- Denise: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. You shouldn’t do that. C. You are welcome.

B. It’s alright. D. It’s nonsense.

Question 25: Hana and Jenifer are talking about a book they have just read.

- Hana: “The book is really interesting and educational.”

- Jenifer: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I’d love it. C. I couldn’t agree more.

B. That’s nice of you to say so. D. Don’t mention it.

***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 26:** The passengers, tired after a very long trip, was relaxing in every available seat

**A B C D**

in the airport lobby.

**27:** If we had more time last week, we would certainly have finished the project on time.

**A B C D**

**Question 28:** She returned home quite latelythat night and found that someone had broken into

A B C

her garage and stolen her car.

D

***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 29: My father hasn’t smoked cigarettes for a month.

A. It’s a month since my father last smoked cigarettes.

B. It’s a month ago that my father smoked cigarettes.

C. It’s a month that my father hasn’t smoked cigarettes.

D. It’s a cigarette that my father smoked a month ago.

Question 30: . My friend told me, “If I were you, I would not smoke so much.”

A. My friend advised me not to smoke so much.

B. My friend warned me against smoking so much.

C. My friend prohibited me from smoking so much.

D. My friend suggested not smoking so much.

Question 31:.It’s possible that we won’t go camping this weekend.

A. We will probably go camping this weekend.   
B. We will not go camping this weekend.   
C. We may not go camping this weekend.   
D. We must not go camping this weekend.

***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 32:Put your coat on. You will get cold.

A. You will not get cold unless you put your coat on.

B. Put your coat on, otherwise you will get cold.

C. It is not until you put your coat on that you will get cold.

D. You not only put your coat on but also get cold.

Question 33:The match on Sunday is very popular. It was wise of him to buy the tickets in advance.

A. Since it is a popular match, he should have brought the tickets beforehand.

B. Although he bought the tickets in advance, he wasn’t wise to forsee the match popularity,

C. Such is the popularity of the match on Sunday that he wisely bought the tickets beforehand.

D. The match on Sunday is so popular that he had enough wisdom to buy the tickets in advance.

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

Every child in Great Britain between the age of five and fifteen must (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school. There are three main types of educational institutions: primary elementary schools, secondary schools and universities.

State schools are free, and attendance is (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Morning school begins at nine o’clock and lasts until half past four. School is open five days a week.

On Saturdays and Sundays there are no lessons. There are holidays (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas, Easter and in summer. In London as in all cities there are two grades of state schools for those (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will go to work at fifteen : primary schools for boys and girls (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ages of five and eleven, and secondary schools for children from eleven to fifteen years. The lessons are reading, writing, the English language, English literature, English history, geography, science, nature study, drawing, painting, singing, woodwork and drill (physical training).

**34.** **A.** attend **B.** come **C.** arrive  **D.** go

**35.** **A.** optional  **B.** temporary **C.** compulsory  **D.** permanent

**36.** **A.** on **B.** at  **C.** in  **D.** from

**37.** **A.** where **B.** when  **C.** which  **D.** who

**38** **A.** both **B.** either  **C.** between  **D.** neither

***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.***

     As customers choose brands based on how they make **them** feel, rather than their actual products or services, there is an intrinsic advantage to those organizations who use designed experiences as a weapon to cut through the most competitive of markets. Those that don’t, operate in what we call the “experience gap”, the space between them and their customer’s expectation of them. Make no mistake, in our high paced and digitally connected economies, the experience gap is driving markets, fast.

     For example, take Instagram and Twitter. These brands filled the demand for a whole new human experience that did not exist before the evolution of digital technologies enabled that. They were pioneers, and there were no established players to unseat. But we are also seeing a similar dynamic in existing industries. New entrants are coming in and taking the space, also using whole new experiences, purely because the incumbents left the door open.

    Closer to home, this can be seen with Australian neobanks who are giving customers a better experience than the incumbents. Robert Bell is the CEO at neobank 86400. He says banking has already become quite complicated and he wanted to make a change. His neobank is working to solve customer problems more holistically. Bell said, “It’s significantly harder work and takes more time to become a bank, but having done that we can have a much better relationship with our customers and we can offer them a lot more products and services.”

      Think about that for a moment. Do you notice how better experiences, leads to better relationships, which is then the **stepping stone** for more offerings? Many brands still jump straight to modified offerings, without gaining that customer connection and the necessary foundation of trust first.

*(source: https://which-50.com/)*

**Question 39.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.** The importance of experience to competitive advantage.

**B.** Businesses are unwilling to disrupt themselves.

**C.** A far-reaching cultural transformation.

**D.** Knowledge drives behavior, loyalty, satisfaction.

**Question 40.** The word “**them**” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** brands  **B.** customers **C.** economies  **D.** markets

**Question 41.** According to paragraph 2, what is true about Instagram and Twitter in the stated instance?

**A.** Their reputation famously preceded even the 4th Industrial Revolution.

**B.** They are the one and only companies providing such revolutionary services.

**C.** They were the trailblazers for the experience-oriented marketing strategy.

**D.** Prior to their advent, there were already several competitors in the field.

**Question 42.** According to paragraph 3, what is the attitude of Robert Bell towards the customers?

**A.** He sees them as modern slaves to consumerism.

**B.** He maintains a healthy relationship of give and take.

**C.** He displays worship in its purest form towards them.

**D.** He views them as the golden goose for his business.

**Question 43** What does the phrase “**stepping stone**” in paragraph 4 mean?

**A.** An asset or possession prized as being the best of a group of similar things.

**B.** A person who travels without settling down for any significant period of time

**C.** An important clue to understanding something that is challenging or puzzling.

**D.** An action or event that helps one to make progress towards a specified goal.

***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 question from 43 to 50.***

Pollutants are clogging up the atmosphere above our planet and trapping the sun's heat. That makes our planet warmer, which causes glaciers to melt, crazy weather patterns to develop, and natural disasters spread like wildfires.

But there are other consequences that people don't always associate with climate change. One surprising fact about global warming is that it makes people more aggressive.

As the world gets hotter, tempers also get fierier. A new study found that violent crimes and even war become more likely as temperatures rise. Heart rates tend to be elevated in warm weather, so people are prepped for a physical response to a situation. That’s not to say we're headed for a violent end as Earth warms up, though. Advances in everything from technology to health have sparked a decline in conflict. It's just that global warming **might be slowing that decline.**

Question 44: What is trapping the sun’s heat?

A. The atmosphere B. Pollutant

C. Glaciers D. The atmosphere above our planet

Question 45: According to the paragraph 1, all of the following are results of our planet getting warmer EXCEPT

A. Melting glaciers B. Increasing greenhouse gas

C. Natural disasters like wildfires D. Crazy weather patterns to develop

Question 46: One surprising fact about global warming surprising fact about global warming is that

A. it could sink cities B. it makes people more aggressive

C. it makes mountains taller D. It will last for centuries

Question 47: What does the new study found about the causes of rising temperatures?

A. People becomes more healthy B. Plants bloom earlier in the winter

C. Violent crimes are likely to happen D. Sea level rises

Question 48: Why are people prepped for a physical response to a situation?

A. Because heart rates tend to be elevated in warm weather

B. Because there are a lot of surprising facts

C. Because their hearts are weaker due to the rising temperatures

D. Because they are more aggressive now

Question 49: The author uses the phrase “headed for” to mean

A. To change B. To experience something soon

C. To go for D. To be good at

Question 49: The word “elevated” is closest in meaning to

A. dropped B. grew C. enlarged D. raised

Question 50: What is the topic of the passage?

A. A global warming surprising fact B. Aggressive modem people

C. The bad effects of global warming D. A study on global warming

**PRACTICE 5**

**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. ben*e*fit B. s*e*ntence C. g*e*t D. b*e*d

Question 2. A. fat*s* B. date*s* C. dad*s* D. state*s*

**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 primary stress in each of the following questions.**

Question 3. A. struggle B. survive C. inspire D. appeal

Question 4. A. importance B. happiness C. relation D. employment

***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. Your children don’t go out alone, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.do they B. did they C. are they D were they

Question 6. We should participate in the movements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to conserve the natural environment.

A. organizing B. is organized C. to organize D. which was organized

Question 7 Some teams such as tennis, badminton, karatedo were composed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ top competitors in the region.

A. of B. with C. for D. in

Question 8. The more cigarettes you smoke, you will die.

A. the easier B. more sooner C. the sooner D. faster

Question 9. It's silly of him to spend a lot of money buying .

A. a thick wooden old table B. a thick old wooden table

C. an old wooden thick table D. a wooden thick old table

Question 10. : She has not written to me since we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last time.

A. met B. to meet C. will meet D. was meeting

Question 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was the most prominent candidate, he was not chosen.

A. Though B. Because C. Despite D. Because of

Question 12 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the destination, he will have been walking for about three hours.

A. When John will get B. By the time John gets

C. After John has got D. until John is getting

Question 13. On he had won, he jumped for joy.

A. he was told B. having told C. being told D. get fined

Question 14: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, commonly referred to as ASEAN, is a geo-political and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organization.

A economy B economic C. economics D economical

Question 15: The government hopes to\_\_\_\_\_\_its plans for introducing cable TV.

A. turn out B. carry out C. carry on D. keep on

Question 16: The jury\_\_\_\_\_\_her compliments on her excellent knowledge of the subject.

A. paid B. gave C. made D. said

Question 17: Nobody took any\_\_\_\_\_\_of the warning and they went swimming in the contaminated water.

A. information B. attention C. sight D. notice

Question 18: I had a \_\_\_\_\_\_ chat with my manager and gave him an update on the project.

A. brief B. short C. quick D. lull

Question 19: There was a terrible storm on the night we first stayed at the campsite but we were alright with our tent and were dry as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bone B. cover C. coat D. sheet

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

**Question 20:** The new air conditioner was **installed** yesterday.

A. inspected thoroughly B. put in position

C. well repaired D. delivered to the customer

**Question 21**: . Many people ***enrich***themselves by taking educational classes.

A. damage B. improve C. help D. research

***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:** Many women prefer to use cosmetics to **enhance** their beauty and make them look younger.

A. improve B. maximize C. worsen D. enrich

**Question 23:** I think we cannot purchase this device this time as it **costs an arm and a leg**.

A. is cheap B. is painful C. is confusing D. is expensive

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the fol­lowing exchanges.***

**Question 24:** Nam and Mai are having a party at Nam’s house.

- Nam: “Would you like to have some more dessert, Mai?” - Mai: “\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’m full.”

A. That would be great B. Yes, I like your party

C. Yes, please D. No, thanks

**Question 25:** Tim and Peter had a quarrel last week and now Tom is giving Tim advice.

- Tom: “I think the best way to solve that problem is to keep silent.”

- Tim: “\_\_\_\_\_\_. Silence may kill our friendship.”

A. That’s a great idea B. That’s not a good idea

C. I’m not wrong D. Yes, I think much

***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 26:** (A)What I told her a few days ago (B)is not the solution (C)to (D)most of her problems.

**Question 27:** Tom’s jokes are (A)inappropriate but we have to put up with (B)it just (C)because he’s (D)the boss.

**Question 28:**  Modern (A)office buildings have (B)false ﬂoors under (C)which computer and phone wires (D)can be lain.

***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 29: The last time I saw her was three years ago.

A. I have not seen her for three years.

B. About three years ago, I used to meet her.

C. I have often seen her for the last three years.

D. I saw her three years ago and will never meet her

Question 30 “That’s a lovely new dress, Jane,” said her mother.

A. Jane’s mother said that she liked her lovely dress.

B. Jane’s mother wanted to buy a lovely new dress.

C. Jane’s mother complimented her on the lovely new dress.

D. Jane’s mother told her to buy that lovely new dress.

Question 31: She probably buys this house next week.

A. She may buy this house next week

B. She must buy this house next week

C. She should buy next house next week.

D. She doesn’t have to buy this house next week.

***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 32:** Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the cafe. She now regrets it.

A. Susan wishes that she applied for the summer job in the cafe.

B. Susan feels regret because she didn’t apply for the summer job in the cafe.

C. If only Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the cafe.

D. Susan wishes that she had applied for the summer job in the cafe.

**Question 33:** Although he was very tired, he agreed to help me with my homework.

A. Tired as he was, he agreed to help me with my homework.

B. Despite being very tired, but he agreed to help me with my homework.

C. Tired though he was, but he agreed to help me with my homework.

D. As tired as was he, he agreed to help me with my homework.

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

Personal space is a term that refers (34) ………. the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When (35) …………. we do not know well gets too close we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is to move (36) ………. Some interesting (37) ……….. have been done in libraries. If strangers come too close, many people get up and leave the building; others use different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contact, and apologize if hands touch by mistake. People use newspapers (38) …….. a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, making sure they are not looking into anyone’s eyes.

Question 34: A. from B. about C. to D. for

Question 35: A. people B. anyone C. someone D. nobody

Question 36 A. up B. away C. on D. in

Question 37: A. survey B. questionnaires C. research D. studies

Question 38: A. like B. alike C. as D. such as

***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 39 to 43.***

The changing profile of a city in the United States is apparent in the shifting definitions used by the United States Bureau of the Census. In 1870 the census officially distinguished the nation's “urban” from its “rural” population for the first time. “Urban population” was defined as persons living in towns of 8,000 inhabitants or more. But after 1900 it meant persons living in incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Then, in 1950 the Census Bureau radically changed its definition of “urban” to take account of the new vagueness of city boundaries. In addition to persons living in incorporated units of 2,500 or more, the census now included those who lived in unincorporated units of that size, and also all persons living in the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas located around cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Each such unit, conceived as an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus, was named a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

Each SMSA would contain at least (a) one central city with 50,000 inhabitants or more or (b) two cities having shared boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000. Such an area included the county in which the central city is located, and adjacent counties that are found to be metropolitan in character and economically and socially integrated with the county of the central city. By 1970, about two-thirds of the population of the United States was living in these urbanized areas, and of that figure more than half were living outside the central cities.

While the Census Bureau and the United States government used the term SMSA (by 1969 there were 233 of them), social scientists were also using new terms to describe the elusive, vaguely defined areas reaching out from what used to be simple “towns” and “cities”. A host of terms came into use: “metropolitan regions,” “polynucleated population groups”, “conurbations,” “metropolitan clusters,” “megalopolises,” and so on.

Question 39. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. How cities in the United States began and developed

B. Solutions to overcrowding in cities

C. The changing definition of an urban area

D. How the United States Census Bureau conducts a census

Question 40. According to the passage, the population of the United States was first classified as rural or urban in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1870 B. 1900 C. 1950 D. 1970

Question 41. Which of the following is NOT true of an SMSA?

A. It has a population of at least 50,000 B. It can include a city's outlying regions.

C. It can include unincorporated regions. D. It consists of at least two cities.

Question 42. The Census Bureau first used the term “SMSA” in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1900 B. 1950 C. 1969 D. 1970

Question 43. Prior to 1900, how many inhabitants would a town have to have before being defined as urban?

A. 2,500 B. 8,000 C. 15,000 D. 50,000

***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 question from 44 to 50.***

It was once believed that being overweight was healthy, but nowadays few people subscribe to this viewpoint. While many people are fighting the battle to reduce weight, studies are being conducted concerning the appetite and how it is controlled by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusions of these studies may give insight into how to deal with weight problems. For example, when several hundred people were asked about their eating habits in times of stress, 44 percent said they reacted to stressful situations by eating. Further investigations with both humans and animals indicated that it is not food which relieves tension but rather the act of chewing.

A test in which subjects were blindfolded showed that obese people have a keener sense of taste and **crave** more flavorful food than non-obese people. When deprived of the variety and intensity of tastes, obese people are not satisfied and consequently eat more to fulfil this need. Blood samples taken from people after they were shown a picture of food revealed that overweight people reacted with an increase in blood insulin, a chemical associated with appetite. **This** did not happen with average-weight people. In another experiment, results showed that certain people have a specific, biologically induced hunger for carbohydrates. Eating carbohydrates raises the level of serotonin, a neurotransmitter in the brain. Enough serotonin produces a sense of satiation, and hunger for carbohydrates **subsides**.

Exercise has been recommended as an important part of a weight-loss program. However, it has been found that mild exercise, such as using stairs instead of the elevator, is better in the long run than taking on a **strenuous** program, such as jogging, which many people find difficult to continue over periods of time and which also increase appetite.

Question 44: What is the main purpose of the passage?

1. To discuss the health problems caused by being overweight
2. To recommend a weight-loss program for the obese
3. To help overweight people overcome their eating problem
4. To present research into factors causing obesity

Question 45: The author mentions people’s eating habits during times of stress to show that

A. overweight people are tense

B. thin people don’t eat when under stress

C. a large percentage of people deal with stress by eating

D. 56 percent of the population isn’t overweight

Question 46: The word “crave” is closest in meaning to

A. devour B. absorb C. season D. desire

Question 47: According to the passage,

1. insulin increases in the bloodstream when people eat large amounts of food
2. insulin can be used to lessen the appetite
3. insulin causes a chemical reaction when food is seen
4. insulin levels don’t change in average-weight people who see food

Question 48: The word “this” refers to

A. a reaction to a chemical B. an increase in appetite

C. a revealing blood sample D. an increase in blood insulin

Question 49: The author suggests that it might be good for people wanting to lose weight to do all of the following EXCEPT

1. jog 3 miles daily and look at pictures of food
2. walk up stairs and chew on carrot sticks
3. eat plenty of chewy carbohydrates
4. avoid stressful situations

Question 50: Which of the following exercises might be best for an overweight person to engage in daily?

A. An evening walk B. Cross-country skiing

C. A long swim D. 10-mile bicycle rides

**PRACTICE 6**

***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. coughed B. fixed C. brushed D. warned

Question 2: A, sorrow B. pillow C. allow D. follow.

***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 primary stress in each of the following questions.***

Question 3 A. focus B. remind C. circus D. patient

Question 4: A. economy B. certificate C. recommend D. semester

***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. Somebody has left these socks on the bathroom, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. have they B. haven’t they C has he D hasn’t he

Question 6. The report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the committee of experts yet.

A. hasn’t examined B. hasn’t been examined C. is examined D. examines

Question 7 What exactly do the letters B.C. stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. out B. for C. up D. with

Question 8. The more you work, \_\_\_\_\_ you’ll pass your exams.

1. The good B. the best C. best D. the better

Question 9. It's silly of him to spend a lot of money buying .

A. a small wooden old chair B. a small old wooden table

C. an old wooden small table D. a wooden small old table

Question 10. The child\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the doctor arrived.

A. died B. had died C. has died D. was dying

Question 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peter gets here, we will congratulate him.

A. As soon as B After C No sooner D. Since

Question 12 . I realized her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. until she turned up at the party. B. as soon as she turned up at the party.

C. although she turned up at the party. D. so that she turned up at the party.

Question 13. \_\_\_\_\_\_ a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.

A. Finding B. We found C. Found D. Having found

Question 14: Books are still a cheap way to get information and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. entertainer                B. entertaining             C. entertainment D. entertain

Question 15: He does not \_\_\_\_\_ his colleagues and there are often disagreements between them.

A. get on with B. get up C. get over D. get through

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Question 16: Although he has not got necessary experience, he used to take  a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in business administration. | | | | | | | |
| A.period | B. | course | C. | class | D. | school |

Question 17: Terry is a very imaginative boy. He always comes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting ideas.

A. out of B. down on C. up with D. in for

Question 18: My work is to communicate with people from all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and find out their problems

A.road B. path C. walk D. situation

Question 19: We are up to our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in paperwork and don’t have a bit of free time for entertainment

A. neck B. forehead C. chest D. shoulders

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

**Question 20:** My sister is a very **diligent** student. She works very hard at every subject.

A. clever B. practical C. studious D. helpful

**Question 21.** **Domestic** chores will no longer be a burden thanks to the inventions of labour-saving devices.

A. Official B. Household C. Schooling D. Foreign

***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:** Sorry, I can’t come to your party. I am **snowed under with** work at the moment.

A. busy with B. free from C. relaxed about D. interested in

**Question 23:** The Vietnamese Women’s Football team successfully **defended** the SEA Games title.

A. attacked B. hosted C. ranked D. proposed

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the fol­lowing exchanges.***

**Question 24.**   Tony: “ My favorite band is releasing a new album next week”

                        Tom: “                          ”

A. Really? You must be a big fan                    B. It’s not my interest, Tom

C. That’s a good idea                           D. That’s great. What’s its name?

**Question 25.**  Joan and her colleague, Smith are having a conversation. Select the most suitable response to complete the exchange.

Joan: “ We would like to invite you to our house for a small birthday party this Saturday.”

Smith::”\_\_\_”

A. I want to love C. I am very happy about that

B. Thank you, I’d love to come D. Well, you are so lovely

***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 26:** When Sam will arrive, he will open the gift.

A B C D

**Question 27:** The International Red Cross , which has helped so many nations, won the Nobel

A B

Peace Prize three times for their efforts to reduce human sufferings

C D

**Question 28:**  My parents were satisfactory with the result of the election.

A B C D

***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 29:** I have not seen Tom for ages.  A. Tom and I do not look the same age.  B. It has been a long time since I last saw Tom.  C. Tom and I are friends for a long time.  D. I often met Tom ages ago. |  |  |

**Question 30** “My company makes a large profit every year. Why don’t you invest more money in it?” my friend said to me.

A. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.

B. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.

C. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.

D. I was asked to invest more money in my friend’s company.

**Question 31:** I took a sweater but it was not necessary.

A. I needn’t have taken a sweater.

B. It was too necessary for me to take a sweater.

C. I should have taken a sweater.

D. I must have taken a sweater.

***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 32:** Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the café. She now regrets

A. Susan wishes that she applied for the summer job in the café.

B. Susan feels regret because she didn’t apply for the summer job in the café.

C. If only Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the café.

D. Susan wishes that she had applied for the summer job in the café.

**Question 33:** The soccer team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.

A. Not only did the soccer team lose the match but they blamed each other as well

B. No sooner had the soccer team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.

C. As soon as they blamed each other, the soccer team knew they lost the match.

D. Hardly had the soccer team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

Many people love boats .Going out on the water (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a warm summer day is a lot of fun. (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, different people like different kinds of boats. Two of the most popular kinds of boats are sailboats and speedboats. Sailboats use the (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to give them power. They only have small engines. In contrast, speedboats have large engines and go very fast. Furthermore, speedboats are usually not as (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as sailboats. Speedboats are small so that they can go fast. Sailboats, on the other hand, are big so that they are more comfortable.(37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sailboats can travel into the ocean ,but this would be very dangerous in a speedboat. You can only use most speedboats on rivers and lakes.

Question 33. A. at B. on C. in D. while

Question 34. A. However B. Although C. Because D. Unless

Question 35. A. water B. speeds C. weather D. wind

Question 36. A. small B. fast C. warm D. big

Question 37. A. Unfortunately B. At first C. In addition D. Except for

***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 38 to 42***

**Google Books: Cataloging the World’s Library**

The digital age has brought us several conveniences which seemed unimaginable just a few decades ago. In particular, it has changed the way in which we consume and store information. Before the Internet, people would need large rooms with bookshelves if they wanted to maintain a large book collection. However, thanks to e-books and services like Google Books, readers have access to millions of books with a few clicks of their mice.

Google Books is a service provided by Google that catalogs books by scanning them and making them searchable online. The project kicked off in 2004 with the ambitious goal of creating the largest body of human knowledge ever and making it available online. To date, Google Books has scanned over 30 million books into its catalog. By the end of the decade, its goal is to cover every book that is currently available.

Using Google Books is quite convenient, as it is integrated into Google’s search engine. When searching for a book that Google Books has in its catalog, users can access some contents of the books depending on its copyright status. If a work is considered to be in the public domain, as many old books are, they can read the entire thing. However, if a book is still under copyright, the searcher will often be able to **preview** a few pages. In some cases, when a author has not given permission to display their work , only a few random lines of text from the book will be displayed.

Although most book lovers and researchers are thrilled that Google has scanned so many books, several publishers are upset by the company’s actions. They believe that Google Books is hurting their business. In 2005, a group of publishers joined together to sue Google claiming massive copyright violations. In response, Google claimed that its procedures were in line with the concept of fair use, which specifies that it is legal to display parts of copyrighted works if **it** is for educational purposes.

Furthermore, Google compared its profect to a modern –day online equivalent to libraries’ card catalog system. In November 2013, the case went to trial and a judge ruled in favour of Google. Although the publishers have announced that they will appeal the verdict, the decision is a good indicator that Google is inching closer to becoming the main caretaker of the world’s library of books.

Question 39.What is the goal of Google Books?

A. To put every book available online B. To encourage people to read more often

C. To print millions of textbooks for free D. To help publishers earn more money.

Question 40. What could replace the word “preview” in paragraph 3?

A. purchase B. protect C. sample D. destroy

Question 41 The word “it” in he last paragraph refer to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. copyright B. selling C. copying D. display

Question 42 Why are publishers upset with Google Books?

A.They think Google is ruining their books.

B. The author’s names are listed on books.

C. Most publishers are against e –book sales.

D. They feel that Google is costing them money.

Question 43. What does Google compare Google Books to?

A. A library that sells the best novels.

B. A service that helps people find books.

C. A bookshop that improves the quality of books.

D. A teacher who explains why stories are important.

***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 question from 43 to 50.***

In the exploration of the linguistic life circle, it is apparent that it is much more difficult to learn a second language in adulthood than a first language in childhood. Most adults never completely master a foreign language, especially in phonology - hence the foreign accent. Their development often 'fossilizes' into permanent error patterns that no teaching or correction can undo. Of course there are great individual differences, which depend on effort, attitudes, amount of exposure, quality of teaching, and plain talent, but there seems to be a **cap** for the best adults in the best circumstances.

Many explanations have been advanced for children's superiority: they exploit the simplified, repetitive conversation between parents and children, make errors unself-consciously, are more motivated to communicate, like to conform, are not **set** in their ways, and have no first language to, interfere. But some of these accounts are unlikely, based on what is known about how language acquisition works.: Recent evidence is calling these social and motivation explanations into doubt. Holding every other factor constant, a key factor stands out: sheer age.

Systematic evidence comes from the psychologist Elissa Newport and her colleagues. They tested Korean and Chinese-born students at the University of Illinois **who** had spent at least ten years in the U.S. The immigrants were given a list of 276 simple English sentences, half of them containing some grammatical error. The immigrants who came to the U.S. between the ages of three an seven performed identically to American-born students. Those who arrived between the ages of 8 and 15 did worse the later they arrived, and those who arrived between 17 and 39 did the worst of all, and showed huge variability **unrelated** their age of arrival.

Question 44: The passage mainly discusses\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. adult differences in learning a foreign language

B. children's ability to learn a language

C. the age factor in learning languages fast

D. Research into language acquisition

Question 45: The word '**cap**' is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A. prize B. limit C. covering D. level

Question 46: According to the passage, young children learn languages quickly for all the following reasons **EXCEPT**\_\_\_\_\_

A. they make many mistakes B. they want to talk

C. their approach is flexible D. they frequently repeat words

Question 47: The word '**set**' is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fixed B. changed C. stable D. formed

Question 48: In the experiment in the passage, the psychologists discovered\_\_\_\_.

A. most students had lived in the U.S. for more than ten years

B. older students were unable to learn English

C. young students learn English best

D. students who arrived late were worst of all

Question 49: The word '**who**' refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Elissa Newport B. Koreans C. students D. colleagues

Question 50: According to the passage, what was the purpose of examining a sample number of immigrants ?

A. To compare different age groups B. To detect differences in nationalities

C. To confirm different language characteristics D. To measure the use of grammar

**PRACTICE 7**

***Make 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.***

1. A . attract***s*** B. photograph***s*** C. cook***s*** D. speed***s***

2. A. creature B. equal C. league D. menace

***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.***

3. A. terrorist B. pessimist C. applicant D. domestic

4. A. conquer B. award C. regard D. control

***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.***

5. The University of Kentucky has held (A) this prestigious title until 1989, when it (B) was granted (C) to (D) the University of Georgia.

6. ASEAN has actively worked (A) to improve the socio-economic (B) situation and solve problems (C) among their (D) member countries.  
7. Exceeding speed (A) limits and fail (B) to wear safety belts (C) are two common causes (D) of automobile death.

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

8. Everyone in this class has been to Hanoi, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. haven’t they B. hasn’t he C. has he D. have they

9. The cricket score \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A. wasn’t announced B. hasn’t been announced

C. hasn’t announced D. doesn’t announce

10. Rose is an authority \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modern textiles.  
A. of B. on C. from D. in

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he doesn’t have to work, the happier he feels.

A. The fewer B. The more C. The most D. The least

12. Rose really likes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jewelry box that her mom gave her.

A. nice brown wooden B. brown wooden nice

C. nice wooden brown D. wooden brown nice

13. Linda rarely goes to school by bike, but today she \_\_\_\_\_\_ a bike.

A. rides B. is riding C. is going to ride D. will ride

14. John has worked very late at night these days, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is physically exhausted.

A. yet B. hence C. because D. so

15. You will see him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here tomorrow.

A. when he will come B. as he comes

C. by the time he comes D. until he comes

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through a telescope, Venus appears to go through changes in size and shape.

A. Having seen B. To be seen C. Seen D. Seeing

17. Advances in computing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, from processing speed to network capacity and the internet, have revolutionized the way scientists work.

A. technology B. technological C. technologically D. technologist

18. We intend to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the old system as soon as we have developed a better one.

A. indulge in B. do down C. put up D. do away

19. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easy for him to learn baseball because he had been a cricket player.

A. purposefully B. exceedingly C. relatively D. normally

20. It was found that he lacked the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pursue a difficult task to the very end.

A. persuasion B. commitment C. engagement D. obligation

21. I went to a restaurant last night. I was the ten thousandth customer, so my dinner was on the \_\_\_

A. holiday B. house C. free D. decrease

22. The 1st week of classes at university is a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because so many students get lost, change classes or go to the wrong place.

A. uncontrolled B. arranged C. chaotic D. notorious

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

23. In the twentieth century, drug **markedly** improved health throughout the world.

A. consistently B. supposedly C. noticeably D. recently

24. We should find ways to improve our products **in terms of** quality and packaging.

A. for considering aspects B. in spite of

C. with a view to D. in regard to

***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.***

25. Many animals, like the otter who uses a stone to crack mussel shells are capable of using objects in the natural environment as **rudimentary** tools.

A. technical B. basic C. superior D. original

26. Those who **advocate** for doctor-assisted suicide say the terminally ill should not have to suffer.

A. support B. oppose C. annul D. convict

***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.***

27. Bill is talking to his colleague.

Bill: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Jack?”

Jack: “Fine! I have just got a promotion.”

A. What happened B. What are you doing

C. How are you doing D. How come

28. Mr. Collin: “You’ve been making very good progress. I’m proud of you!”

Brian: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. No problem. B. Don’t worry about it!

C. Everything’s alright. Thank you. D. I really appreciate you saying that.

***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.***

29. I first met him when I was a student.

A. I have known him since I was a student.

B. I have known him when I was a student.

C. I had known him when I was a student..

D. I have known him since I am a student.

*30.* “I agree that I am narrow–minded,” said the manager.

A. The manager denied being narrow–minded.

B. The manager admitted being narrow–minded.

C. The manager refused to be narrow–minded.

D. The manager promised to be narrow–minded.

31. It was a mistake for Tony to give up the position.

A. Tony couldn’t have given up the position.

B. Tony can’t have given up the position.

C. Tony needn’t have given up the position.

D. Tony shouldn’t have given up the position.

M***ark 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.***

32.Julian dropped out of college after his first year. Now he regrets it.

A. Julian regrets not having dropped out of college after his first year.

B. Julian wishes he didn’t drop out of college after his first year.

C. If only Julian hadn’t dropped out of college after his first year.

D. Only if Julian had dropped out of college after his first year.

33. Seth informed us of his retirement from the company. He did it when arriving at the meeting.

A. Only after his retiring from the company did Seth tell us about his arrival at the meeting.

B. Not until Seth said to us that he would leave the company did he turn up at the meeting.

C. Hardly had Seth notified us of his retiring from the company when he arrived at the meeting.

D. No sooner had Seth arrived at the meeting than we were told about his leaving the company.

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

Amy Tan was born on February 19, 1952 in Oakland, California. Tan grew up in Northern California, (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when her father and older brother both died from brain tumors in 1966, she moved with her mother and younger brother to Europe, where she attended high school in Montreux, Switzerland. She returned to the United States for college. After college, Tan worked as a language development consultant and as a corporate freelance writer. In 1985, she wrote the story "Rules of the Game" for a writing workshop, which laid the early (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for her first novel The Joy Luck Club. Published in 1989, the book explored the (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between Chinese women and their Chinese–American daughters, and became the longest–running New York Times bestseller for that year. The Joy Luck Club received numerous awards, including the Los Angeles Times Book Award. It has been translated into 25 languages, including Chinese, and was made into a major motion picture for (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tan co–wrote the screenplay. Tan's other works have also been (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ into several different forms ofmedia.

34. A. however B. moreover C. so D. but

35. A. preparation B. base C. source D. foundation

36. A. relate B. relative C. relationship D. relatively

37. A. whom B. that C. what D. which

38. A. adjoined B. adapted C. adjusted D. adopted

***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.***

Newspapers and television news programs always seem to report about the bad things happening in society. However, there is a place where readers can find some good news. That place is the website called Happy News. The man behind Happy News is Byron Reese. Reese set up Happy News because he thought other news sources were giving people an unbalanced view of the world. Reese said about Happy News, “The news media gives you a distorted view of the world by **exaggerating** bad news, misery, and despair. We’re trying to balance out the scale.”

Not everyone agrees with Reese’s view, though. Many people think that news sources have a responsibility to provide news that is helpful to people. People need to know about issues or problems in today’s society. Then **they** are better able to make informed decisions about things that affect their daily lives. Reese said that Happy News is not trying to stop people from learning about issues or problems. Happy News is just trying to provide a balanced picture of today’s world.

By the end of its first month online, Happy News had more than 70,000 unique readers. About 60 percent of those readers were women. Something else unique makes Happy News different from any of the other news or information websites that are on the Internet. Unlike many other websites, Happy News gets fan mail from its readers on a daily basis.

39.Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

A. “Byron Reese Tells People How to Be Happy”

B. “Good News for a Change”

C. “Newspapers vs. Online News”

D. “Why Women Like Happy News”

40. How is Happy News different from other news sources?

A. All of the stories are written by Reese.

B. Happy News does not exaggerate its stories.

C. Its stories are not about bad things.

D. The website only has stories about women.

41. The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sources B. problems C. people D. issues

42. Why might some people NOT like Happy News?

A. It doesn’t tell them about important issues or problems.

B. Reese’s stories are about misery and despair.

C. Some sources give a balanced view.

D. The stories are from around the world.

43. What does “**exaggerating**” mean in this reading?

A. improving B. explaining C. editing D. worsening

***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.***

Martin Luther King, Jr., is well- known for his work in civil rights and for his many famous speeches, among which is his moving “I have a dream” speech. But fewer people know much about King’s childhood. M.L., as he was called, was born in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, at the home of his maternal grandfather. M.L.’s grandfather purchased their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909, twenty years before M.L was born. His grandfather allowed the house to be used as a meeting place for a number of organizations dedicated to the education and social advancement of blacks. M.L. grew up in the atmosphere, with his home being used as a community gathering place, and was no doubt influenced by it. M.L.’s childhood was not especially eventfully. His father was a minister and his mother was a musician. He was the second of three children, and he attended all black schools in a black neighborhood. The neighborhood was not poor, however. Auburn Avenue was an area of banks, insurance companies, builders, jewelers, tailors, doctors, lawyers, and other businesses and services. Even in the face of Atlanta’s segregation, the district thrived. Dr. King never forgot the community spirit he had known as a child, nor did he forget the racial prejudice that was a huge barrier keeping black Atlantans from mingling with whites.

44. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The prejudice that existed in Atlanta.

B. M.L.’s grandfather

C. Martin Luther King’s childhood.

D. The neighborhood King grew up in

45. When was M.L. born?

A. in 1909 B. in 1929 C. in 1949 D. 20 years after his parents had met.

46. What is Martin Luthur King well- known for?

A. His publications. B. His neighborhood.

C. His childhood. D. His work in civil rights.

47. According to the author, M.L. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had a difficult childhood.

B. was a good musician as a child

C. loved to listen to his grandfather speak.

D. grew up in a relatively rich area of Atlanta.

48. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Auburn was a commercial areas.

B. M.L.’s grandfather built their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909.

C. M. L. grew up in a rich, black neighborhood.

D. M.L.’s childhood was uneventful.

49.From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. M.L.’s father was a church member

B. people gathered at M.L.’s to perform religious rituals

C. M.L.’s father purchased their home on Auburn Avenue

D. M.L. had a bitter childhood

50. M.L. was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the atmosphere in which he grew up.

A. not affected at all B. doubted C. certainly influenced D. prejudiced

**PRACTICE 8**

***Make 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.***

1. A. attempt**s** B. learn**s**  C. obey**s** D. studi**es**

2. A. example B. exotic C. excellent D. exhaust

***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.***

3. A. decent B. reserve C. confide D. appeal

4. A. preparation B. transportation C. diagnostic D. technology

***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.***

5. At (A) this time tomorrow, my family will go (B) on (C) an excursion in (D) Ninh Binh.

6. The leader emphasized the need (A) for justice (B) and equality (C) among (C) their (D) people .

7. The purpose of the United Nations, broadly speaking (A) is to maintain peace and security (B) and encourage (C) respect for human rights (D).

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

8. Susan rarely stays up late, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. is she B. isn’t she C. does she D. doesn’t she

9. The factory is said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a fire two years ago.  
A. being destroyed B. to have been destroyed

C. to have destroyed D. to destroy

10. I agree \_\_\_\_\_\_ one point with Chris: it will be hard for us to walk 80km.

A. in B. of C. on D. for

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attentively we listened to him, the better we understood the lesson.

A. The much B. The more C. The most D. The least

12. Where’s that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dress that your boyfriend gave you?

A. lovely long pink silk B. lovely pink long silk

C. long pink silk lovely D. pink long lovely silk

13. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here for hours and I feel tired.

A. had been standing B. have been standing C. have stood D. am standing

14. She was absent from class yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , she didn’t understand the lesson.

A. As B. Therefore C. Because D. However

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the letters, he took them to the post office.

A. As he read B. When he had read C. Since he read D. While he was reading

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the ancient place is still popular with modern tourists.

A. Building thousands of years ago B. It was built thousands of years ago

C. To have built thousands of years ago D. Built thousands of years ago

17. He was pleased that things were going on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. satisfied B. satisfactorily C. satisfying D. satisfaction

18. After his illness, Robert had to work hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his classmates.

A. catch sight of B. keep pace with C. get in touch with D. make allowance for

19. The social services are chiefly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the poor, the old and the sick.

A. influenced B. related C. suffered D. concerned

20. I can’t stand the car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, I hate traveling by car.

A. illness B. sickness C. ailment D. disease

21. She went to college to study history, but changed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is now a doctor.

A. horses in midstream B. for a better C. her tune D. hands

22. Many young people in rural areas don’t want to spend their lives on the farm like their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parents. So they leave their home villages to find well-paid jobs in the fast-growing industrial zones.

A. long-term B. up-to-date C. weather-beaten D. wide-ranging

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

23. His new yacht is certainly an **ostentatious** display of his wealth.

A. showy B. expensive C. large D. ossified

24. With so many daily design resources, how do you **stay-up-date** with technology without spending too much time on it?

A. connect to the Internet all day B. update new status

C. use social network daily D. get latest information

***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.***

25. Organized research may discourage **novel** approaches and inhibit creativity, so seminal discoveries are still likely to be made by inventors in the classic individualistic tradition.

A. common B. coherent C. varied D. unbiased

26. Urbanization is the **shift** of people moving from rural to urban areas, and the result is the growth of cities.

A. transposition B. maintenance C. variation D. movement

***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.***

27. John: “May I come in?” - Peter: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Feel free. B. Yes, no problem.

C. You’re welcome. D. Sorry, let’s wait.

28. Jane: “I’m bored!” – Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Have some chocolate. B. Let’s go somewhere.

C. Don’t be. D. Sorry to hear that.

***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.***

29. She has known how to play the piano for 5 years.

A. She didn’t play the piano 5 years ago.

B. She started to play the piano 5 years ago.

C. She played the piano 5 years ago.

D. The last time she played the piano was 5 years ago.

*30.* “Why didn’t you join your friends on the trip?” she asked.

A. She asked me why I didn’t join her friends on the trip.

B. She wanted to know why I hadn’t joined my friends on the trip.

C. She asked for the reason I hadn’t joined my friends on the trip.

D. She asked me why didn’t I join my friends on the trip.

31. It was careless of you to leave the windows open last night.

A. You shouldn’t leave the windows open last night.

B. You are so careless that you left the windows open last night.

C. You shouldn’t have left the windows open last night.

D. You might have been careless because you left the windows open last night.

M***ark 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.***

32.It is a pity you said that. It would be nice if you hadn’t done that.

A. I wish you not to say that.

B. If only you didn’t say that.

C. I wish you would not say that.

D. If only you hadn’t said that.

33. I have not seen a more wonderful building anywhere else.

A. Nowhere else have I seen a more wonderful building.

B. Nowhere I have seen a more wonderful building.

C. Anywhere else haven’t I seen a more wonderful building.

D. Anywhere have I not seen a more wonderful building else

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

Stories about how people somehow know when they are being watched have been going around for years. However, few \_\_\_\_\_\_(34) have been made to investigate the phenomenon scientifically. Now, with the completion of the largest ever study of the so-called staring effect, there is impressive evidence that this is a recognizable and \_\_\_\_\_\_(35) sixth sense. The study involved hundreds of children. For the experiments, they sat with their eyes covered and with their backs to other children, who were told to either stare at them or look away. The results consistently showed that the children who could not see were able to \_\_\_\_\_\_(36) when they were being stared at. In a total of 18.000 trials carried \_\_\_\_\_\_(37) worldwide, the children \_\_\_\_\_\_(38) sensed when they were being watched almost 70% of the time.

34. A. tries B. attempts C. tests D. aims

35. A. genuine B. accepted C. received D. sure

36. A. notice B. find C. reveal D. tell

37. A. through B. over C. out D. on

38. A. thoroughly B. correctly C. obviously D. Perfectly

***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.***

At home, I used to suffer enough with my husband who is a heavy smoker. Now, I am delighted that smoking is going to be banned in the majority of enclosed public spaces in Britain from July this year. In fact, I cannot wait for the ban to arrive. When hanging out, I am fed up with sitting in pubs with my eyes and throat hurting because of all the tobacco smoke in the air. As soon as I leave the pub I always find that my clothes and hair **stink** of cigarettes, so the first thing I do when I get home is to have a shower.

It is not my problem if smokers want to destroy their own health, but I hate it when they start polluting my lungs as well. Passive smoking is a real problem, as a lot of medical studies have shown that non-smokers who spend a long time in smoky environments have an increased risk of heart disease and lung cancer.

It is ridiculous when you hear smokers talking about the ban taking away their ‘rights’. If they are in a pub and they feel the need for a cigarette, obviously they will still be able to go outside in the street and have **one**. What is wrong with that? It will certainly be a bit inconvenient for them, but maybe that will help them to quit.

39. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Reasons British people suggest the government to ban smoking in public places.

B. How British people oppose the smoking ban in enclosed public spaces.

C. A personal view on British smoking ban in enclosed public areas.

D. Harmful effects of smoking on second-hand smokers in the family.

40. According to paragraph 2, what does the writer say about smokers?

A. They have risks of heart disease. B. They will certainly have lung cancer.

C. She does not care about their health. D. They have polluted lungs.

41. According to the passage, what can be inferred about the writer’s attitude toward the smoking ban?

A. She thinks it might be helpful to smokers. B. She feels sorry for heavy smokers.

C. She thinks it is unnecessary. D. She expresses no feelings.

42. In paragraph 1, what is the word “**stink”** closest in meaning to?

A. smell unpleasantly B. cover fully C. pack tightly D. get dirty

43. In paragraph 3, what does the word “**one”** refer to?

A. need B. pub C. cigarette D. street

***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.***

A large number of inventions require years of **arduous** research and development before they are perfected. For instance, Thomas Edison had to make more than 1,000 attempts to invent the incandescent

light bulb before he finally succeeded. History is replete with numerous other examples of people trying, yet failing to make inventions before they eventually succeeded. Yet some inventions have come about not through hard work but simply by accident.

In most cases, when someone unintentionally invented something, the inventor was attempting to create something else. For example, in the 1930s, chemist Roy Plunkett was attempting to make a new substance that could be used to refrigerate items. He mixed some chemicals together. Then, he put them into a pressurized container and cooled the mixture. By the time his experiment was completed, he had a new invention. It was not a new substance that could be used for refrigeration though. Instead, he had invented Teflon, which is today most commonly used to make nonstick pots and pans. Similarly, decades earlier, John Pemberton was a pharmacist in Atlanta, Georgia. He was attempting to create a tonic that people could use whenever they had headaches. While he was not successful in that **endeavor**, he managed to invent Coca - Cola, the world – famous carbonated soft drink.

Scientists have also made crucial discoveries by accident when they were conducting experiments. In 1928, Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, an antibiotic, in this manner. He discovered some mold growing in a dish with some bacteria. He noticed that the bacteria seemed to be avoiding the mold. When he investigated further, he determined some of the many useful properties of penicillin, which has saved millions of lives over the past few decades. Likewise, in 1946, scientist Percy Spencer was conducting an experiment with microwaves. He had a candy bar in his pocket, and he noticed that it suddenly melted. He investigated and learned the reason why that had happened. Soon afterward, he built a device that could utilize microwaves to heat food: the microwave oven.

44. Which title best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

A. History's Most Important Inventions B. Accidental Inventions and Discoveries

C. How to Become a Great Inventor D. You Don't Always Get What You Want

45. In paragraph 1, the word “**arduous**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. detailed B. tough C. specific D. constant

46. In paragraph 2, the word “**endeavor**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. research B. dream C. request D. attempt

47. What does the author say about Teflon?

A. People first used it as a refrigeration device.

B. It was created many years before Coca-Cola.

C. The man who made it was a pharmacist.

D. It is used for kitchenware nowadays.

48. Who was John Pemberton?

A. The person who made Teflon B. The creator of Coca-Cola

C. The man who discovered penicillin D. The inventor of the microwave

49. The author uses Alexander Fleming as an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. one of the most famous inventors in history

B. a person who made an accidental scientific discovery

C. someone who became a millionaire from his invention

D. a man who dedicated his life to medical science

50. What does the author imply about penicillin?

A. Doctors seldom use it nowadays. B. Some people are not affected by it.

C. It is an invaluable medical supply. D. Mold combines with bacteria to make it.

**PRACTICE 9**

***Make 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.***

1. A. played B. cooked C. photographed D touched

2. A. pension B. vision C. pleasure D. measure

***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.***

3. A. tenant B. burglar C. sulphur D. guitar

4. A. catastrophe B. graduation C. grammatical D. emergency

M***ark 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.***

5. Yesterday, he flew (A) to Hanoi for the first time(B). He has never gone (C) by air (D) before.

6. John congratulated us on (A) passing (B) his exam (C) with flying colors (D) .

7. I believe that only (A) very self-confident, knowledge (B) and attentive students will prefer (C) 100% of eye contact time (D).

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

8. Somebody wanted a drink, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. did she B. didn’t they C. do they D. didn’t he

9. Her imagination \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the exciting stories her grandmother told her.  
A. kindled B. kindle C. are kindled D. was kindled

10. We really respect our teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her good teaching method.

A. by B. about C. with D. for

11. The farther we go, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we are to meet high temperature.

A. the less likely B. the most likely C. the least likely D. the likely

12. The boy has a collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. old valuable Australian postage stamp

B. old Australian valuable postage stamp

C. valuable Australian old postage stamp

D. valuable old Australian postage stamp

13. Mr. Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for this company from 1980 to 1990.

A. had worked B. has worked C. had been working D. worked

14. Make sure you mix the ingredients well, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you might get lumps in your cake.

A. supposing B. otherwise C. provided D. unless

15 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the zoo, it poured down..

A. As soon as I left B. While I left C. Until I left D. Since I left

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the distance was too far and the time was short, we decided to fly there instead of going there by train.

A. To discover B. Discovered C. To have discovered D. Discovering

17. She hates those who are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for appointment. She doesn’t want to wait.

A. punctually B. punctual C. punctuality D. punctuate

18. We are surprised to hear that Rose and Jack have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They seemed very happy together when I saw them last in Hanoi.

A. ended up B. been separating C. split up D. finished up

19. In an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to diffuse the tension, I suggest that we go to see a movie.

A. attempt B. improvement C. determination D. capability

20. The profit has now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards the point where it nearly doubled.

A. arrived B. approached C. advanced D. reached

21. Whenever the boss does something, he should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the sake of the company.

A. go down well with B. turn over a new leaf

C. weigh up the pros and cons D. get through

22. Hey, have you watched the extensive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sporting events on Star Channel this afternoon?

A. broadcast B. network C. coverage D. vision

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

23. I admired the **expertise with** which she prepared the lesson.

A. activity of B. courage of C. mastery of D. effort to

24. Why don't you vote - how can you be so **indifferent**!

A. neutral B. unkind C. precious D. mean

***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.***

25. The book is about his sickness and **subsequent** resignation from his position as the C.E.O of the company.

A. aloof B. previous C. following D. dismissive

26. **Severe** pain in his back made him so uncomfortable.

A. lenient B. cautious C. serious D. minor

***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.***

27. Mark: “I wouldn’t do that if I were you.” - Laura: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Wouldn’t you? Why? B. It’s out of the question.

C. I’d rather you didn’t. D. Would you, really?

28. Tim: “Our team has just won the regional Maths competition.” Michael: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”

A. Good idea. Thanks for the news B. Yes. I guess it’s very good

C. Well, that’s very surprising D. Yes, it’s our pleasure

***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.***

29. The new zoo restaurant has been open for a week.

A. The new zoo restaurant was opened for a week.

B. The new zoo restaurant has been open last week.

C. The new zoo restaurant was opened last week.

D. The new zoo restaurant was opened since last week

*30.* “We lost the last battle because of the player 11,” said the team captain.

A. The team captain refused to tell the player 11 about their loss in the last battle.

B. The team captain admitted to the player 11 that they had lost the last battle.

C. The team captain blamed the player 11 for their loss in the last battle.

D. The team captain said that without the player 11, they might have lost the battle.

31. My uniform needs to be washed before the meeting.

A. I must have my uniform washed before the meeting.

B. I should have my uniform to be washed before the meeting.

C. I can wash my uniform before the meeting.

D. I might get my mum to wash my uniform before the meeting.

**M*ark 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.***

32 We’d better leave them a note. It’s possible they’ll arrive later.

A. If they arrive late, we’d better leave them a note.

B. We’d better leave them a note as they will possibly arrive later.

C. They’ll probably arrive later so that we’d better leave them a note.

D. We’d better leave them a note in case they arrive later.

33. He ate all his food. He even ate some of mine.

A. As soon as he ate some food of mine, he ate all his food.

B. Hardly had he ate some food of mine when he ate all his food.

C. Not only did he ate all his food but also he ate some of mine.

D. Not only did he eat all his food but he ate some of mine as well.

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

A solid object that has the power to attract iron and some metals is known as a magnet. It does this through its magnetic field, an area of force surrounding it. The (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the magnet, the more intense is the field.

Objects that are attracted to the magnet feel a force (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as magnetism when they are inside the magnetic field. This magnetic force can pass through some materials. Even a weak magnet will attract a pin to the other side of a sheet of paper, for instance.

Magnets can be in (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shapes. A accustomed one is the curved horseshoes magnet. There are also bar magnets in the form of disc or a thick cylinder. Every magnet has (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poles, called north and south, at opposite ends of it: at the two ends of a horseshoes magnet, for instance, or on the two sides of a disc.

Powerful magnets can be made by passing an electric current through wire coiled around a piece of iron. The (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is so-called and electromagnet. Magnets are used in countless home and everyday devices. They are also commonly used in industrial machinery, usually in the form of electromagnets.

34. A. smaller B. stronger C. weaker D. thinner

35. A. mentioned B. called C. known D. said

36. A. separate B. different C. unknown D. identical

37. A. many B. several C. two D. one

38. A. ending B. result C. conclusion D. final

***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.***

Carbohydrates, which are sugars, are an essential part of a healthy diet. They provide the main source of energy for the body, and they also function to flavor and sweeten foods. Carbohydrates range from simple sugars like glucose to complex sugars such as amylose and amylopectin. Nutritionists estimate that carbohydrates should make up about one-fourth to one- fifth of a person's diet. This translates to about 75-100 grams of carbohydrates per day.

A diet that is **deficient** in carbohydrates can have an adverse effect on a person's health. When the body lacks a sufficient amount of carbohydrates, it must then use its protein supplies for energy, a process called gluconeogenesis. **This**, however, results in a lack of necessary protein, and further health difficulties may occur. A lack of carbohydrates can also lead to ketosis, a build-up of ketones in the body that causes fatigue, lethargy, and bad breath.

39. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Carbohydrates are needed for good health.

B. Carbohydrates prevent a build-up of proteins.

C. Carbohydrates can lead to ketosis.

D. Carbohydrates are an expendable part of a good diet.

40. According to the passage, what do most nutritionists suggest?

A. Sufficient carbohydrates will prevent gluconeogenesis.

B. Carbohydrates are simple sugars called glucose.

C. Carbohydrates should make up about a quarter of a person's daily diet.

D. Carbohydrates should be eaten in very small quantities.

41. Which of the following do carbohydrates NOT do?

A. prevent ketosis B. cause gluconeogenesis

C. provide energy for the body D. flavor and sweeten food

42. Which of the following words could best replace "**deficient**" as used in line 6?

A. outstanding B. abundant C. insufficient D. unequal

43. What does the word "**this**" refer to in line 8?

A. using protein supplies for energy

B. converting carbohydrates to energy

C. having a deficiency in carbohydrates

D. having an insufficient amount of protein

***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.***

In the past oysters were raised in much the same way as dirt farmers raised tomatoes – by transplanting them. First, farmers selected the oyster bed, cleared the bottom of old shells and other debris, then scattered clean shells about. Next, they" planted" fertilized oyster eggs, which within two or three weeks hatched into larvae. The larvae drifted until they attached themselves to the clean shells on the bottom. There they remained and in time grew into baby oysters called seed or spat. The spat grew larger by drawing in seawater from which they derived microscopic particles of food. Before long farmers gathered the baby oysters transplanted them in other waters to speed up their growth, then transplanted them once more into another body of water to fatten them up.

Until recently; the supply of wild oysters and those crudely farmed were more than enough to satisfy people's needs. But today the delectable seafood is no longer available in abundance. The problem has become so serious that some oyster beds have vanished entirely.

Fortunately, as far back as the early 1900's marine biologists realized that if new measures were not taken, oysters would become extinct or at best a luxury food. So they set up well equipped hatcheries and went to work. But they did not have the proper equipment or the skill to handle the eggs. They did not know when, what, and how to feed the larvae. And they knew little about the predators that attack and eat baby oysters by the millions. They failed, but they doggedly kept at it. Finally, in the 1940's a significant breakthrough was made.

The marine biologists discovered that by raising the temperature of the water, they could induce oysters to spawn not only in the summer but also in the fall, winter, and spring. Later they developed a technique for feeding the larvae and rearing them to spat. Going still further, they succeeded in breeding new strains that were resistant to diseases, grew faster and larger, and flourished in water of different salinities and temperatures. In addition, the cultivated oysters tasted better.

44. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. The Threatened Extinction of Marine Life

B. The Cultivation of Oysters

C. The Discoveries Made by Marine Biologists

D. The Varieties of Wild Oysters

45. In the first paragraph, the production of oysters is compared to what other industry?

A. Mining B. Fishing C. Banking D. Farming

46. In the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a stage of an oyster's life?

A. Debris B. Egg C. Larvae D. Spat

47. When did scientists discover that oysters were in danger?

A. In the early part of the 19th century B. At the beginning of this century

C. In the 1940's D. Just recently

48. In the passage, the author mentions that the new strains of oyster are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cheaper B. shaped differently C. better textured D. healthier

49. In what paragraph does the author describe successful methods for increasing the oyster population?

A. First B. Second C. Third D. Fourth

50. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

A. Step by step description of the evolution of marine biology

B. Discussion of chronological events concerning oyster production

C. Random presentation of facts about oysters

D. Description of oyster production at different geographic locations

**PRACTICE 10**

***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.** matched **B.** faced **C.** published **D.** involved

**Question 2.** **A.** expand **B.** vacancy **C.** applicant **D.** category

***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 primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3.** **A.** marriage **B.** response **C.** believe **D.** maintain

**Question 4.** **A.** photography **B.** certificate **C.** category **D.** historical

***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.** She didn’t go yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A**. does she **B**. doesn't she **C**. did she **D**. didn’t she

**Question 6**. .Laura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Boston.

**A.** are born **B.** were born **C.** was born **D.** born

**Question 7.**These facts may be familiar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

**A.** with **B.** about **C.** to **D.** into

**Question 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**I get to know Jim, the more I like him.

**A.** For more **B.** More **C.** The more **D.** The most

**Question 9.** She likes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car.

**A.** Japanese new red big luxurious **B.** big luxurious new red Japanese

**C.** luxurious big new red Japanese **D.** red Japanese luxurious big new

**Question 10.** He fell down when he \_\_\_\_ towards the church.

**A.** run **B.** runs **C.** was running **D.** had run

**Question 11.** He managed to win the race \_\_\_ hurting his foot before the race.

**A.** in spite of **B.** despite of **C.** although **D.** because of

**Question 12** \_\_\_ the letter, Tom will have left for Paris.

**A**. By the time we receive **B**. before we receive

**C.** when we receive **D**. after we receive

**Question 13**: \_ UNESCO criteria for outstanding universal value to humanity, Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex was added to the World Heritage List in 2014.

**A.** Meeting **B.** Met **C.** To meet **D.** Having met

**Question 14:** The teacher likes her essay because it’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** imagination **B.** imaginable **C.** imaginative **D.** imaginary

**Question 15:** When being interviewed, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what the interviewer is saying or asking you.

**A.** be related to **B.** be interested in **C.** express interest to **D.** concentrate on

**Question 16:** We have been working hard. Let’s \_\_\_\_ a break.

**A.** make **B.** find **C.** do **D.** take

**Question 17**: The \_\_\_\_\_\_ prices of property in big cities may deter people on low incomes from owning a house there.

**A.** competitive  **B.** forbidding  **C.** prohibitive  **D.** inflatable

**Question 18.** We were so looking forward to stretching out on the beach in the sunshine, but it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the whole time we were there.

**A**. poured with rain **B**. rained dogs and cats

**C**. dropped in the bucket **D**. made hay while the sun shined

**Question 19.** Environmental groups try to stop farmers from using harmful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their crops.

**A**. economy **B**. Agriculture **C**. investments **D**. chemicals

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

**Question 20:** My uncle, who is an **accomplished** guitarist, taught me how to play.

**A.** skillful **B.** famous **C.** perfect **D.** modest

**Question 21:** Dozens of valuable works of art disappeared during **shipment** to the US.

**A.** authority **B.** security **C.** activity **D.** delivery

***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:** Some vegetables are grown without soil and **artificial** light**.**

**A.** real **B.** natural **C.** genuine **D.** true

**Question 23:** It is very difficult to tell him to give in because he is so **big-headed.**

**A.** wise **B.** generous **C.** modest **D.** arrogant

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the fol­lowing exchanges.***

**Question 24:** Jane had difficulty carrying her suitcase upstairs, and Mike, her friend, offered to help.

– Mike: “Need a hand with your suitcase, Jane?” – Jane: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Not a chance. **B.** That’s very kind of you.

**C.** Well done! **D.** I don’t believe it.

**Question 25:** Julia and Phoebe is talking about Peter.

- Julia: “Peter was born and brought up in Hastings and he must know it very well.”

- Phoebe: “\_\_\_\_\_\_. He even couldn’t tell me where to have some street food there.”

**A.** I can’t agree with you more. **B.** You must be right.

**C.** I'm of the opposite opinion **D.** I don't think that's a good idea

***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 26:**  The teacher (A)told the students (B)to don’t (C)discuss the take-home exam (D)with each other.

**Question 27:** : (A)Their free trip, which they won (B)on a television game show, (C)include four days in London and (D)a week in Paris.

**Question 28:**  (A)Today's students (B)also appear (C)more formerly dressed and conservative- looking (D)these days.

***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 29:**  This is the first time we have been to the circus.

**A.** We have been to the circus some times before.

**B.** We had been to the circus once before.

**C.** We have ever been to the circus often before.

**D.** We have never been to the circus before.

**Question 30:**  "I’ll take the children to the park," said the husband to his wife.

**A.** The husband asked the wife to take the children to the park.

**B**. The husband offered to take the children to the park.

**C.** The husband insisted on taking the children to the park.

**D.** The husband requested to take the children to the park.

**Question 31:** Is it necessary to meet the manager at the airport?

**A.** Did the manager have to be met at the airport?.

**B.** Does the manager have to be met at the airport?

**C.** Is the manager had to be met at the airport?

**D.** Does the manager have to meet at the airport?

***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 32:** Nam was so rude to them last night. Now he feels regretful.

**A.** Nam regrets to have been so rude to them last night.

**B.** Nam regrets having so rude to them last night.

**C.** Nam wishes he hadn’t been so rude to them last night.

**D.** Nam wishes he weren’t so rude to them last night.

**Question 33**: He started computer programming as soon as he left school.

**A**. No sooner had he started computer programming than he left school.

**B.** Hardly had he started computer programming when he left school.

**C**. No sooner had he left school than he started computer programming.

**D**. After he left school, he had started computer programming.

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

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the amount of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience a drought in many parts. On the other hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used by weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will unusually bring heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters used to know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a global scale either.

**Question 34: A.** what **B.** when **C.** that **D.** whether

**Question 35: A.** even **B.** ever **C.** nevertheless **D.** however

**Question 36: A.** on **B.** by **C.** to **D.** at

**Question 37: A.** used to **B.** get used to **C.** are used to **D.** used to be

**Question 38: A.** change **B.** transfer **C.** transformation **D.** shift

**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.**

Right now, the biggest source of energy in the world is fossil fuel. Fossil fuels are oil, gas, and coal. More than 80 percent of the world's energy comes from fossil fuel. There are many problems with fossil fuel. One problem is that when fossil fuel is burned, it pollutes the air. Also, when we take fossil fuel from the Earth, we often cause a lot of damage. Another problem is that we are running out of it. That is why we need new sources of energy. A big source of energy for many countries is nuclear power. Thirty-one countries use nuclear power. Many ships also use it.

Nuclear power has some advantages. First of all, we can't run out of nuclear power. Nuclear power does not make the air dirty. Also, if a country has nuclear power, it doesn't need to buy as much as oil from other countries.

However, there are also a lot of problems that come with nuclear power. For example, nuclear accidents are very serious. In 1986, there was a nuclear accident in Ukraine. In the next 20 years, about 4,000 people got sick and died. In 2011, there was another very serious nuclear accident in Japan. Japan is still trying to **clean up** the nuclear waste from the accident.

Many people don't want nuclear power in their countries. **They** say that it is not safe. A lot of people want their countries to use safer and cleaner ways to get electricity. There have been protests against nuclear energy in the United States, Russia, France, Taiwan, Japan, India, and many other countries.

Although many people hate nuclear energy, more and more countries are using it. One reason for this is that the world is using more and more energy. We just don't have enough fossil fuel. However, if we use nuclear power, then we may have more serious problems in the future.

**Question 39:** *Which of the following is NOT true about fossil fuel?*

**A.** It can pollute the air.

**B.** We don't use much of it.

**C.** Its sources are limited.

**D.** Mining fossil fuel can bring harm to the environment.

**Question 40:** *All of the following are true about nuclear accidents EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** they have been very serious

**B.** their effects can last many years

**C.** it doesn't take us much time to clean up the nuclear waste from the accident

**D.** there were serious nuclear accidents in Ukraine in 1986 and in Japan in 2011

**Question 41:** *The phrase "****clean up****" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** block  **B.** evacuate  **C.** disappear  **D.** remove

**Question 42:** *What does the word "****They****" in paragraph 4 refer to?*

**A.** countries  **B.** protesters  **C.** officials  **D.** supporters

**Question 43:***Which of the following statements would the author of the passage support most?*

**A.** Some governments are wrong when they are using nuclear energy.

**B.** We should consider seriously nuclear power because it has both advantages and disadvantages.

**C.** We can continue using nuclear energy until there is an accident.

**D.** Many people don't want nuclear power in their countries and governments should follow their people.

***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.***

The human criterion for perfect vision is 20/20 for reading the standard lines on a  
Snellen eye chart **without a hitch**. The score is determined by how well you read lines of  
letters of different sizes from 20 feet away. But being able to read the bottom line on the  
eye chart does not approximate perfection as far as other species are concerned. Most  
birds would consider us very visually handicapped. The hawk, for instance, has such  
sharp eyes that it can spot a dime on the sidewalk while perched on top of the Empire  
State Building. It can make fine visual distinctions because it is blessed with one million  
cones per square millimeter in its retina. And in water, humans are farsighted, while the  
kingfisher, swooping down to spear fish, can see well in both the air and water because it  
is endowed with two foveae – areas of the eye, consisting mostly of cones, **that** provide  
visual distinctions. One foveae permits the bird, while in the air, to scan the water below  
with one eye at a time. This is called monocular vision. Once it hits the water, the other  
fovea joins in, allowing the kingfisher to focus both eyes, like binoculars, on its prey at the  
same time. A frog’s vision is distinguished by its ability to perceive things as a constant  
motion picture. Known as “**bug detectors**”, a highly developed set of cells in a frog’s eyes  
responds mainly to moving objects. So, it is said that a frog sitting in a field of dead bugs  
wouldn’t see them as food and would starve.

The bee has a “compound” eye, which is used for navigation. It has 15,000 facets  
that divide what it sees into a pattern of dots, or mosaic. With this kind of vision, the bee  
sees the sun only as a single dot, a constant point of reference. Thus, the eye is a superb  
navigational instrument that constantly measures the angle of its line of flight in relation to  
the sun. A bee’s eye also gauges flight speed. And if that is not enough to leave our 20/20  
“perfect vision” paling into insignificance, the bee is capable of seeing something we can’t  
– ultraviolet light. Thus, what humans consider to be “perfect vision” is in fact rather limited when we look at other species. However, there is still much to be said for the human eye. Of all the mammals, only humans and some primates can enjoy the pleasures of color  
vision.

**Question 44:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. limits of the human eye

B. perfect vision

C. different eyes for different uses

D. eye vibration among different species

**Question 45:** The phrase “**without a hitch”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. unaided B. without glasses C. with little hesitation D. easily

**Question 46:** According to the passage, why might birds and animals consider humans very visually handicapped?

A. humans can’t see very well in either air or water.

B. human eyes are not as well suited to our needs.

C. the main outstanding feature of human eyes is color vision.

D. human eyes can’t do what their eyes can do.

**Question 47:** The word "**that**" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. foveae B. areas of the eye C. cones D. visual distinction

**Question 48:** According to the passage, “**bug detectors”** are useful for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. navigation B. seeing moving objects

C. avoiding bugs when getting food D. advoiding starvation

**Question 49:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

A. kingfishers have monocular vision

B. bees see patterns of dots

C. hawks eyes consist mostly of cones that can allow it to scan with one eye at a time

D. humans are farsighted in water

**Question 50:** What can be inferred from the passage?

A. eyes have developed differently in each species

B. bees have the most complex eye

C. humans should not envy what they don’t need

D. perfect vision is not perfect.

**PRACTICE 11**

***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.** permitted **B.** wanted **C.** stopped **D.** needed

**Question 2: A.** effect  **B.** enter  **C.** restore  **D.** engage

***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 primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3**. **A.** effort  **B.** actor  **C.** perform  **D.** area

**Question 4**. **A.** disappear  **B.** recommend  **C.** entertain  **D.** fortunate

***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:** Lady Gaga is an American singer, songwriter and actress, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** doesn’t **B.** is she **C.** isn’t Lady Gaga **D.** isn’t she

**Question 6.** Many graffiti without the permission of the owner of the wall.

**A.** are writing **B.** are written **C.** is writing **D.** is written

**Question 7**.She likes reading books \_\_\_\_\_\_ the library.

**A.** on  **B.** at  **C.** in  **D.** from

**Question 8.** The more cigarettes you smoke, you will die.

**A.** the easier **B.** more sooner **C.** the sooner **D.** faster

**Question 9.** It's silly of him to spend a lot of money buying .

**A.** a thick wooden old table **B.** a thick old wooden table

**C.** an old wooden thick table **D.** a wooden thick old table

**Question 10.** When hecame, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.

**A.** cooked **B.** am cooking **C.** has cooked **D.** was cooking

**Question 11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was the most prominent candidate, he was not chosen.

**A.** Though **B.** Because **C.** As **D.** Since

**Question** 12 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the destination, he will have been walking for about three hours.

**A.** When John will get **B.** By the time John gets

**C.** After John has got **D.** until John is getting

**Question 13.** On he had won, he jumped for joy.

**A.** he was told **B.** having told **C.** being told **D.** get fined

**Question 14:** His\_\_\_\_\_\_of the generator is very famous.

**A.** invent **B.** inventive **C.** invention **D.** inventor

**Question 15:** The government hopes to\_\_\_\_\_\_its plans for introducing cable TV.

**A.** turn out **B.** carry out **C.** carry on **D.** keep on

**Question 16:** The jury\_\_\_\_\_\_her compliments on her excellent knowledge of thesubject.

**A.** paid **B.** gave **C.** made **D.** said

**Question 17:** Nobody took any\_\_\_\_\_\_of the warning and they went swimming inthe contaminated water.

**A.** information **B.** attention **C.** sight **D.** notice

**Question 18:** I had a \_\_\_\_\_\_ chat with my manager and gave him an update on the project.

**A.** brief **B.** short **C.** quick  **D.** lull

**Question 19:**There has been a hot debate among the scientists relating to the\_\_\_\_\_\_of using robotic probes to study distant objects in space.

**A.** problems and solutions **B.** pros and cons

**C.** solutions and limitations **D.** causes and effects

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

**Question 20:** The new air conditioner was **installed** yesterday.

**A.** inspected thoroughly **B.** put in position

**C.** well repaired **D.** delivered to the customer

**Question 21**: We were **pretty** disappointed with the quality of the food.

**A.** highly **B.** rather **C.** extremely **D.** very

***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:** Many women prefer to use cosmetics to **enhance** their beauty and make them look younger.

**A.** improve **B.** maximize **C.** worsen **D.** enrich

**Question 23:** I think we cannot purchase this device this time as it **costs an arm and a leg**.

**A.** is cheap **B.** is painful **C.** is confusing **D.** is expensive

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the fol­lowing exchanges.***

**Question 24:** Nam and Mai are having a party at Nam’s house.

- Nam: “Would you like to have some more dessert, Mai?” - Mai: “\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’m full.”

**A.** That would be great **B.** Yes, I like your party

**C.** Yes, please **D.** No, thanks

**Question 25:** Tim and Peter had a quarrel last week and now Tom is giving Tim advice.

- Tom: “I think the best way to solve that problem is to keep silent.”

- Tim: “\_\_\_\_\_\_. Silence may kill our friendship.”

**A.** That’s a great idea **B.** That’s not a good idea

**C.** I’m not wrong **D.** Yes, I think much

***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 26:** What I told her a few days ago is not the solution to most of her problems.

**A B C D**

**Question 27:** Tom’s jokes are inappropriate but we have to put up with it just because he’s the boss. **A B C D**

**Question 28:**  Modern office buildings have false ﬂoors under which computer and phone wires

**A B C**

can be lain.

**D**

***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 29:** The last time I saw her was three years ago.

**A.** I have not seen her for three years.

**B.** About three years ago, I used to meet her.

**C.** I have often seen her for the last three years.

**D.** I saw her three years ago and will never meet her

**Question 30:** She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."

**A.** She made a trip round her city with John.

**B.** She planned to show John round her city.

**C.** She promised to show John round her city.

**D.** She organized a trip round her city for John.

**Question 31:** It is unnecessary for you to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

**A.** You needn’t finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.

**B.** You have to finish the report unitl tomorrow afternoon.

**C.** You may finish the report after tomorrow afternoon.

**D**. You should finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

***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 32:** Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the cafe. She now regrets it.

**A.** Susan wishes that she applied for the summer job in the cafe.

**B.** Susan feels regret because she didn’t apply for the summer job in the cafe.

**C.** If only Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the cafe.

**D.** Susan wishes that she had applied for the summer job in the cafe.

**Question 33:** She had only just put the telephone down when the boss rang.

**A**. No sooner had she put the telephone down when the boss rang.

**B**. Hardly had she put the telephone down when the boss rang.

**C.** The boss rang back, but she put the telephone down.

**D**. She had put the telephone down, so she let it ring when the boss rang.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.***

Have you ever had the feeling that people older than you are hard to understand? Or, have you felt like people from younger generations just don't get it? Maybe you find it easier to connect with people (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ are closer to your age than those who are older or younger than you. You can probably thank the generation gap for these feelings.

There are currently six generations living in the United States: the Greatest Generation, Silent Generation, Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z. (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ generation has its own unique set of characteristics and norms. For (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ , the Greatest Generation (born 1901-1924) is known for its patriotism, hard workers, and loyalty to institutions. The Millennials (born 1980-2000) are characterized by their dependence on technology, detachment from traditional institutions, optimism, and open-mindedness. It is no (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ that many people from different generations have a hard time understanding each other.

Generation gap refers to differences in actions, beliefs, interests, and opinions that (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ between individuals from different generations. So, what causes these differences?

*(Adapted from* [*https://study.com/*](https://study.com/)*)*

**Question 34: A.** who **B.** which **C.** when **D.** what

**Question 35: A.** Another **B.** Very **C.** All **D.** Each

**Question 36: A.** answer **B.** process **C.** example **D.** study

**Question 37: A.** wonder **B.** picture **C.** business **D.** training

**Question 38: A.** trade **B.** exist **C.** credit **D.** target

***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.***

Stars have been significant features in the design of many United States coins and **their** number has varied from one to forty-eight stars. Most of the coins issued from about 1799 to the early years of the twentieth century bore thirteen stars representing the thirteen original colonies.

**Curiously enough**, the first American silver coins, issued in 1794, had fifteen stars because by that time Vermont and Kentucky have joined the Union. At that time it was apparently the intention of mint officials to add a star for each new state. Following the admission of Tennessee in 1796, for example, some varieties of half dimes, dimes, and half dollars were produced with sixteen stars.

As more states were admitted to the Union, however, it quickly became apparent that this scheme would not prove practical and the coins from 1798 were issued with only thirteen Stars - one for each of the original colonies. Due to an error at the mint, one variety of the 1828 half-cent was issued with only twelve stars. There is also a variety of the large cent with only 12 stars, but this is the result of a die break and is not a true error.

**Question 39:** What is the main topic of the passage?

**A.** Stars on American coins

**B.** The teaching of astronomy in state universities

**C.** Colonial stamps and coins

**D.** The star as national symbol of the United States

**Question 40:** The expression "**Curiously enough**" is used because the author finds it strange that \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Tennessee was the first state to use half dimes

**B.** Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union in 1794

**C.** silver coins with fifteen stars appeared before coins with thirteen

**D.** no silver coins were issued until 1794

**Question 41:** Why was a coin produced in 1828 with only twelve stars?

**A.** Tennessee had left the Union.  **B.** The mint made a mistake.

**C.** There were twelve states at the time.  **D.** There is a change in design policy.

**Question 42:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the denomination of an American coin?

**A.** Half nickel  **B.** Half-dollar  **C.** Hall cent  **D.** Half dime

**Question 43:** The word "**their**" in line 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** features  **B.** coins  **C.** stars  **D.** colonies

***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.***

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected. The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the ***negative publicity*** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones ***potentially*** harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

**Question 44:** The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cell phone too often, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** suffered serious loss of mental ability **B.** abandoned his family.

**C.** had a problem with memory **D.** could no longer think lucidly

**Question 45:** Doctors have tentatively concluded that cell phones may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** change their users’ temperament **B.** have damaged their users’ emotions

**C.** cause some mental malfunction **D.** change their users’ social behaviours

**Question 46:** According to the writer, people should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** keep off mobile phones regularly

**B.** never use mobile phones in all cases

**C.** only use mobile phones in medical emergencies

**D.** only use mobile phones in urgent cases

**Question 47:** The changes possibly caused by the cell phones are mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the resident memory **B.** the smallest units of the brain

**C.** the mobility of the mind and the body **D.** the arteries of the brain

**Question 48:** According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** they keep the users alert all the time

**B.** they make them look more stylish

**C.** they are indispensable in everyday communications

**D.** they cannot be replaced by regular phones

**Question 49:** The word "**potentially**" in the passage most closely means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** possibly **B.** certainly **C.** obviously **D.** privately

**Question 50:** According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** their power of attraction **B.** their raiding power

**C.** their radiant light **D.** their invisible rays

**PRACTICE 12**

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

Question 01: A. serve***s*** B. hope***s*** C. like***s*** D. write***s***

Question 02: A. p***a***rk B. st***a***rt C. c***a***rd D. c***a***tch

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

Question 03: A. express B. enter C. employ D. reduce

Question 04: A. purity B. chemical C. habitat D. destruction

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

Question 05: He rarely goes fishing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. doesn't he B. is he C. does he D. isn't he

Question 06: Have you ever considered\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to study in a foreign country?

A. going B. to go C. to be going D. having gone

Question 07: If people paid more attention to the environment, the Earth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ greener.

A. would be B. will be C. would have been D. had been

Question 08: In my company, the director deputy usually\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he responsibility for organizing meetings and conferences.

A. took B. take C. has taken D. takes

Question 09: I knew they were talking about me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they stopped when I entered the room

A. because B. so that C. because of D. despite

Question 10: A few months ago I moved into a very small flat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for years with my parents.

A. after I have lived B. before I had lived

C. before I was living D. after I had lived

Question 11: It would be to your advantage to prepare questions\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. by chance B. on the whole C. in advance D. for short

Question 12: Many of the pictures\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from outer space are presently on display in the public library.

A. to send B. sent C. sending D. were be sent

Question 13: I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ think that we should do something immediately to change the situation we are in.

A. person B. personal C. personally D. personality

Question 14: “Sorry for being late. I was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the traffic for more than an hour.”

A. carried on B. held up C. put off D. taken after

Question 15: I have no idea to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this kind of business.

A. make B. turn C. take D. run

Question 16: There's a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of difference between liking someone and loving them.

A. world B. earth C. whole D. entirety

Question 17: His answer was so confusing that it hardly made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. meaning B. interpretation C. indelibility D. sense

Question 18: The children are really getting in my\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Tell them to go and play out side.

A. hair B. nerves C. mouth D. books

Question 19**:** Paul is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ character, he is never relaxed with strangers.

A. self-conscious B. self-satisfied C. self-directed D. self-confident

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

Question 20: I hope things will start to ***look up*** in the New Year.

A. get better B. get worse C. become popular D. get bored

Question 21: Drunk driving can lead to some ***tragic*** results.

A. miserable B. peaceful C. delighted D. lasting

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

Question 22: He was so ***insubordinate*** that he lost his job within a week.

A. fresh B. disobedient C. obedient D. understanding

Question 23: If you are ***at a loose end*** this weekend, I will show you round the city.

A. free B. confident C. occupied D. Reluctant

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges***.

Question 24: Sarah and Kathy are talking about bad habits of children.

~ ***Sarah***: "Children under ten shouldn't stay up late to play computer games."

~ ***Kathy***: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

A. I don't quite agree with you B. You are absolute right.

C. Yes, I share your opinion. D. Surely, they shouldn't.

Question 25: Daisy and Mary are talking about Mary’s hairstyle.

~ ***Daisy***: "What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!" ~ ***Mary***: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Thank you for your compliment! B. I don't like your sayings.

C. You are telling a lie. D. Thank you very much! I am afraid.

***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 26:

The passengers, tired after a very long trip, was relaxing in every available seat in the airport lobby.

A B C D

Question 27: Sleeping, resting, and to drink fruit juice are the best ways to care for a cold.

A B C D

Question 28: He was so exhausted that he felt asleep at his desk.

A B C D

***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 29: *No one in our club can speak English as fluently as Mai*.

A. Mai speaks English more fluently than no one in our club.

B. Mai is the worst English speaker in our club.

C. Mai speaks English as fluently as other people in our club.

D. Mai speaks English the most fluently in our club.

Question 30: "*Don't forget to submit your assignments by Thursday," said the teacher to the students*.

A. The teacher reminded the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

B. The teacher allowed the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

C. The teacher ordered the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

D. The teacher encouraged the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

Question 31: *It’s very likely that the company will accept his application*.

A. The company needs accept his application.   
 B. The company might/ may accept his application.   
 C. The company must accept his application.   
 D. The company should accept his application.

***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 32: *His friends supported and encouraged him. He did really well in the competition*.

A. If his friends had given him support and encouragement, he could have done really well in the competition.

B. No matter how much his friends supported and encouraged him, he couldn't do well in the competition.

C. Such were his friends' support and encouragement that he couldn't do really well in the competition.

D. Without his friends' support and encouragement, he couldn't have done so well in the competition.

Question 33: *The government does not know what to do with household rubbish in large cities*.

A. Little does the government know what to do with household rubbish in large cities.

B. It is unknown what to do with household rubbish in large cities by the government.

C. Rarely the government knows what to do with household rubbish in large cities.

D. Hardly any government knows what to do with household rubbish in large cities.

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

Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late at night but can't find the energy to get out of bed in time for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at risk. Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters gets anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

This (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ serious questions about whether lack of sleep is affecting children's ability to concentrate at school. The connection between sleep deprivation and lapses in memory, impaired reaction time and poor concentration is well (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects on how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they release a hormone that is essential for their 'growth spurt' (the period during teenage years when the body grows at a rapid rate). It's true that they can, to some extent, catch up on sleep at weekends, but that won't help them when they are dropping off to sleep in class on a Friday afternoon.

Question 34: A. less B. little C. few D. much

Question 35: A. because B. so C. or D. whereas

Question 36: A. rises B. raises C. comes D. results

Question 37: A. arranged B. organized C. established D. acquired

Question 38: A. where B. that C. which D. at which

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or A to indicate the correct answer to each of the question***.

Orbis is an organisation which helps blind people of everywhere. It has built an eye hospital inside an aeroplane and flown it all over the world with an international medico team. Samantha Graham, a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl from England, went with the plane to Mongolia. Samantha tells the story, of the Eukhtuul, a young Mongolian girl.

'Last year, when Eukhtuul was walking home from school, she was attacked by boys with sticks and her eyes were badly damaged. Dr. Duffey, an Orbis doctor, said that without an operation she would never see again, I thought about all the things I do that ***she*** couldn't, things like reading schoolbooks, watching television, seeing friends, and I realised how lucky I am.'

'The Orbis team agreed to operate on Eukhtuul and I was allowed to watch, together with some Mongolian medical students. I prayed the operation would be successful. The next day I waited nervously with Eukhtuul while Dr. Duffey removed her bandages. "In six months your sight will be back to normal," he said. Eukhtuul smiled, her mother cried, and I had to wipe away some tears, too!'

Now Eukhtuul wants to study hard to become a doctor. Her whole future has changed thanks to a simple operation. We should all think more about how much our sight means to us.’

(Source: *https//books.google.com.vn*)

Question 39: What information can be learned from this passage?

A. the best way of studying medicine

B. the international work of some eye doctors

C. the difficulties for blind travellers

D. the life of schoolchildren in Mongolia

Question 40: The word "***she***" in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the writer B. the nurse C. Eukhtuul D. the medical studen

Question 41: After meeting Eukhtuul, Samantha felt\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. angry about Eukhtuul's experience B. grateful for her own sight

C. proud of the doctor's skill D. surprised by Eukhtuul's ability

Question 42: What is the result of Eukhtuul's operation?

A. After some time she will see as well as before.

B. Before she recovers, she needs another operation.

C. She can see better but can never have normal eyes,

D. She can't see perfectly again.

Question 43: What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

A. to describe a dangerous trip B. to explain how sight can be lost

C. to report a patient's cure D. to warn against playing with sticks

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, 13, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the question***.

Grandparents are becoming the forgotten generation, with youngsters now too busy to listen to their stories from the olden days.

A study of 1,000 five to 18 year-olds reveals just 21 per cent will visit their older relatives to hear about how their lives were different in the past; such as where they worked, how it was living in the war, and how they met the love of their life. More than half of youths have no idea what job their grandparent did before retirement - admitting they'd never thought to ask. Sadly, one in 10 admitted they are simply not interested in their grandmother's or granddad's previous job or talents and interests, and a quarter only turn up to see them for pocket money. But 23 per cent claim the reason they don't know anything about their older relatives is because they don't really get the chance to talk properly.

Geoff Bates, spokesman for McCarthy - Stone's Inspirational Generation campaign, said: We know this generation have lived full lives with heroic tales to tell and so much to offer, but how many of us have actually thought to ask these questions of our older family members? We want to shout about the amazing ***feats*** retirees have achieved in their lifetime and put the spotlight on the wonderfully colorful lives of today's older people. We are calling on parents and children to talk to their grandparents, to find out what ***they*** have done in their lives - and continue to do, and tell us all about it so we can give them the credit they deserve."

Researchers found that although 65 per cent of youngsters do see their grandparents every single week, 37 per cent claim this is only because their parents want them to. And while 39 per cent talk to their grandparents on the phone, Facebook or Skype at least once a week - 16 per cent once a day - conversation is rarely focused on what they are doing or have done in the past. Four in 10 kids have no idea what their grandparents proudest achievements are, while 30 per cent don't know if they have any special skills or talents. And 42 per cent don't spend any time talking about their grandparent's history -and are therefore clueless about what their grandmother or grandad was like when they were younger. Perhaps due to this lack of communication and respect, just six per cent of children say they look up to their grandparents as a role model and ***inspiration***. However, grandchildren are agreed their grandparents are both loving and friendly, while 43 per cent think they're funny - with 23 per cent admitting they often have more fun with their elderly relatives than their parents.

(Source: *https://*[*www.independent.co.uk*](http://www.independent.co.uk/))

Question 44: Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

A. Grandparents are outdated people in their families.

B. Young people now do not concern much about their grandparents.

C. Grandparents are not interested in telling stories about their life in the past any more.

D. Young people are too busy to take care of their grandparents.

Question 45: According to the study in paragraph 2, which information is NOT true?

A. Merely over one fifth of people in the survey keep asking about the bygone time of their grandparents.

B. Over 50% of the young don't know about their older relatives' professions before superannuation.

C. Most of youths visit their grandparents to ask for money.

D. Nearly a quarter of young people don't have proper opportunities to converse with their older relatives.

Question 46: The word "***feats***" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. accomplishments B. failures C. difficulties D. differences

Question 47: What does the word "***they***" in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. parents B. children C. colorful lives D. grandparents

Question 48: It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that McCarthy & Stone's Inspirational Generation campaign\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. encourages people to ask more questions about their grandparents' jobs.

B. would like to honour the retirees with their remarkable achievements and experienced life.

C. hopes to give recognition to the older family members,

D. intends to retell the heroic tails of the older generation and find out what they have done in the past.

Question 49: According to the last paragraph, the proportion of the young voluntarily visiting their older family members every week is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 37% B. 65% C. 28% D. 39%

Question 50: The word "***inspiration***" in the last paragraph mostly means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. disincentive B. encumbrance C. stimulation D.hindrance

**PRACTICE 13**

***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 works B. stops C. washes D. speaks

**Question** **2**: A. coughed B. ploughed C. laughed D. touched

***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 position of the primary stress in each of the following questions:***

**Question** **3**. A. open B. happen C. offer D. begin

**Question** **4**. A. difficulty B. simplicity C. discovery D. commodity

***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.** Mr. Young is healthy and happy , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Don’t he B. won’t he C. doesn’t he D. isn’t

**Question 6** The headmaster has decided that three lecture halls \_\_\_\_\_\_ in our school next semester.

A. will build B. will be built C. are being built D. will be building

**Question 7.** Jack apologised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not being able to come to Jane’s party.

A.to B. about C. of D. for

**Question 8.** The larger the apartment, the ­­­­­­­­­­­------------------ the rent is.

A. expensive B. more expensive C. expensively D. most expensive

**Question 9*:*** “Where’s that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dress that your boyfriend gave you?”

A. lovely long pink silk B. lovely pink long silk

C. long pink silk lovely D. pink long lovely silk

**Question 10.** She said she \_\_\_\_\_\_ that film several years would see before.

A. had seen B. has seen C. saw D. was seeing

**Question 11**: \_\_\_\_\_\_ the salesman promised to exchange the defective CD player for a new one, they insisted on getting a refund.

A. Despite B. Although C. And D. But

**Question** 12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we’ll have studied in that school for 5 years.  
 A. By the end of this month B. At the end of this month   
 C. After the end of this month D. Since the end of this month

**Question13 :** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at home, he lelf home for work.

1. Had eaten B. Having eaten C. To eat D. Being eaten

**Question** **14**. Did he \_\_\_\_\_\_ the doctor’s appointment?

A. do B. have C. arrange D. make

**Question** **15**. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ your new roommate, or do you two argue?

A. keep in touch with B. get along with C. on good terms with D. get used to

**Question 16:** Peter was ejected after committing five personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in water sport game yesterday.

A. mistakes B. faults C. fouls D. errors

**Question 17:** The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ horse began to run as fast as he could.

A. frightening B. frighten C. frightful D. frightened

**Question 18.** I’m not surprised that Tom is ill. He’s been \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time. It was bound to affect his health sooner or later.

A. having his cake and eating it B. burning the candle at both ends

C. playing with fire D. going to town.

**Question 19**: John has finally found a new job after being \_\_\_\_\_\_ for three months.

A. out of order B. out of mind C. out of work D. out of reach

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

**Question** **20:** When being interviewed, you should **concentrate on** what the interviewer is saying or asking you.

A. be related to B. be interested in

C. pay all attention to D. express interest in

**Question** **21:** . School uniform is **required** in most of Vietnamese schools.

A. divided B. depended C. compulsory D. paid

***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: Punctuality** is imperative in your new job.

A. Being efficient B. Being courteous C. Being late D. Being cheerful

**Question 23:** “That is a **well-behaved** boy whose behavior has nothing to complain about”

## A. behaving nice B. behaving cleverly C. good behavior D. behaving improperly

## 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.** Peter: “Thanks a lot for your wonderful gift.”

Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. You are welcome B. Thank you C. Cheers D. Have a good day

**Question 25.** Tim: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” – Jeycy: “Certainly”

A. Welcome back! B. What are you doing there?

C. I’m sorry I am late D. May I borrow a pencil , please?

## 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 29**. John began playing the piano four years ago.

A. John has played the piano for four years.

B. John used to play the piano four years ago.

C. John played the piano four years ago.

D. John doesn’t play the piano any more.

**Question 30:** “Why don’t we go out for dinner tonight?” said Jim.

1. Jim suggested going out for dinner that night.
2. Jim refused to go out for dinner that night.
3. Jim denied going out for dinner that night.
4. Jim promised to go out for dinner that night.

**Question 31:** I really believe my letter came as a great surprise to John.

1. John might be very surprised to receive my letter.
2. John might have been very surprised to receive my letter.
3. John must be very surprised to receive my letter.
4. John must have been very surprised to receive my letter

**Question 32:**Lan didn’t apply for the job in the library and regets it now.

A. Lan wishes she had applied for in the library.

B. Lan wishes she have applied for the job in the library

C. Lan wishes she has applied for the job in the library

D. Lan wishes she applies for the job in the library

**Question 33 :**He never suspected that she was a witch

1. At no time did he suspect that she was a witch
2. Never did he suspect that a witch she was
3. Never a witch did he suspect that she was
4. No before did he suspect was she a witch

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from** 34-38.

The Internet has truly transformed how students do their homework. (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homework today still means spending time in the library, it’s for a different reason. Rather than using books for research, students today are (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet to download enormous amounts of data available online.

In the past, students were limited to their school’s (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of books. In many cases, they got to the school library and found out that someone had already taken the books they needed. Nowadays, such inconvenience can be avoided since the Internet never runs out of information. Students, however, do have to(37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sure that the information they find online is true. Teachers have also benefited from the homework which is done on the Internet. They do not need to carry students’ papers around with them any more. This is because online (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allow students to electronically upload their homework for their teachers to read and mark. Of course, this also means that students can no longer use the excuse that the dog ate their homework!

(Adapted from “Gold Pre-first Exam Maximizer,” by H. Chilton & L. Edwards, 2013, Harlow: Pearson)

Question 34: A. But B. For C. While D. Because

Question 35: A. connecting B. linking C. searching D. looking

Question 36: A. select B. selective C. selectively D. selection

Question 37: A. do B. get C. make D. come

Question 38: A. materials B. systems C. structures D. sources

## 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.

The United Nations (UN), international organization of countries created to promote world peace and cooperation. The UN was founded after World War II ended in 1945. Its mission is to maintain world peace, develop good relations between countries, promote cooperation is solving the world’s problems, and encourage respect for human rights.

The UN is an organization of counties that agree to cooperate with one another. It brings together countries that are rich and poor, large and small, and have different social and political system. Member nations ***pledge***to settle their disputes peacefully, to refrain from using force or the threat of force against other countries, and to refuse help to any country that opposes UN actions.

UN membership is open to any country willing to further the UN mission and abide by its rules. Each country, no matter how large or small, has an equal voice and vote. Each country is also expected to pay dues to support the UN. As of 2004 the UN had 191 members, including nearly every country in the world.The UN’s influence in the world affairs has fluctuated over the years, but the organization gained new prominence beginning in the1990s. It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001. Still, the UN faces constant challenges. It must continually secure the cooperation of its member nations because the organization has little independent power or authority. But getting that support is not always easy. Many nations are reluctant to defer their own authority and follow the dictates of the UN.

**Question** 39. What are the missions of the United Nations?

A. To promote cooperation in solving the world’s problem.

B. To encourage respect for human rights.

C. To maintain world peace, and develop good relations between countries.

D. All are correct.

**Question** 40. According to the United Nation’s Charter, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Each country, no matter how large or small, has an equal voice and vote.

B. Member nations pledge to settle their disputes peacefully.

C. Member nations pledge to refrain from using force or the threat of force against other countries, and to refuse help to any country that opposes UN actions.

D. All are correct.

**Question** 41. The United Nations has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. power over all  country members      B. no power at all

C. little independent power                    D. much power over developing countries

**Question** 42. Why does the UN face constant challenges?

A. some countries refuse to pay dues to support the UN.

B. there is not much cooperation among its member nations.

C. some countries do not follow the dictates of the UN.

D. B & C

**Question** 43. The word “pledge” would probably be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. claim                       B. promise                    C. keep             D. require

## 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.

Whales are the largest animals in the world, and the gentlest creatures we know. Although the whale is very huge, it is not hindered at all by its size when it is in the water. Whales have tails that end like flippers. With just a gentle flick, it can propel itself forward. The skin of a whale is so smooth that it does not create any friction that can slow the whale down. A whale’s breathing hole is located on the top of its head, so it can breathe without having to completely push its head out of the water. Whales are protected from the cold seawater by body fat that is called blubber.

Whales live in the ocean but, in terms of behaviours, they **are more similar to humans** than fish. They live in family groups and they even travel in groups when they have to migrate from cooler to warmer waters. The young stay with their parents for as long as fifteen years. Whales are known not to desert the ill or injured members; instead, they cradle them.

When whales are in danger, there are people who go to great lengths to help them. One such case occurred in 1988, when three young whales were trapped in the sea. It was close to winter and the sea had begun to freeze over. Whales are mammals that require oxygen from the air, so the frozen ice was a great danger to them. All they had then was a **tiny** hole in the ice for them to breathe through. Volunteers from all over soon turned up to help these creatures. They cut holes in the ice to provide more breathing holes for the whales. These holes would also serve as guides for the whales so that **they** could swim to warmer waters.

*(Adapted from* [*http://www.englishdaily626.com?reading\_comprehension)*](http://www.englishdaily626.com/?reading_comprehension))

**Question 44:** Which of the following best describes the main idea of this passage?

* 1. Successful attempts to rescue whales all over the world
  2. Some remarkable similarities of whales to humans
  3. Whales as the largest, gentlest but vulnerable creatures
  4. Whales as the only animals to live in warm water

**Question 45:** Whales can move easily in water thanks to their .

**A.** tail and blubber **B.** size and head **C.** tail and skin **D.** skin and head

**Question 46:** Where is the whale’s breathing hole located?

**A.** On its head **B.** On its back **C.** On its face **D.** On its tail

**Question 47:** According to paragraph 2, the author mentions all of the following to show that whales “**are more similar to humans**” EXCEPT \_.

1. they do not desert the ill or injured members
2. they do not migrate from cooler to warmer waters
3. they live in family groups and travel in groups
4. the young stay with their parents for almost fifteen years

**Question 48:** The word **“tiny”** in paragraph 3 probably means .

**A.** very small **B.** very deep **C.** very fat **D.** very ugly

**Question 49:** The word **“they”** in paragraph 3 refers to .

**A.** guides **B.** holes **C.** the whales **D.** warmer waters

**Question 50:** According to the passage, why was the frozen ice on the sea surface a danger to whales?

1. Because they couldn’t swim in icy cold water.
2. Because they couldn’t eat when the weather was too cold.
3. Because whales couldn’t breathe without sufficient oxygen.
4. Because the water was too cold for them as they were warm-blooded.

**PRACTICE 14**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in each group**

**Question** 1. A . attracts B. photographs C. cooks D. speeds

**Question** 2. A. phoned B. jumped C. composed D. loved

**Choose one word whose main stress pattern is different.**

**Question 3**. A. supportive B. different C. confide D. contractual

**Question 4**. A. optimistic B. enthusiast C. education D. personality

***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. Let’s go out for dinner, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. don’t we B. will you C. shall we D. won’t you

**Question 6**. Somebody accused him of stealing money.

1. He was accused of stealing money.
2. He was accused by someone of stealing money.
3. He was accused of stealing money by someone .
4. He was accused stealing money.

**Question** 7:The cyclone has resulted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ destruction and flood.

A. on B. with C. for D. in

**Question 8 :**Living in the city is getting ..................

A. more expensive and expensive B. more expensive and more expensive

C. expensive and expensive D. more and more expensive

**Question 9:** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in my bed room .

A. an old square wooden table B. a square wooden old table

C. a square old wooden table D. an old wooden square table

**Question** 10: After my sister .................. her clothes, she began watching T.V

A. had washed B. has washed C. was washing D. washes

**Question 11:** The waiter was not very nice,-------------- , the food was delicious.

A. but B. however C. so D. therefore

**Question 12:**I will phone you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. As soon as I arrived in London tomorrow
2. C. when I arrive in London tomorrow

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. As soon as I will arrive in London tomorrow 2. D. after I had arrived in London tomorrow   **Question 13**: \_\_\_\_\_\_ with her boyfriend yesterday, she doesn't want to answer his phone call. | |
| A. Having quarreled  C. Because of she quarreled | B. Because having quarreled  D. Had quarreled |

**Question 14:** The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ horse began to run as fast as he could.

A. frightening B. frighten C. frightful D. frightened

**Question 15**. The alarm-clock suddenly -------------- in the middle of the night.

A. went out B. went on C. went by D. went off

**Question 16:** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sport to keep fit, not because I like it.

A. train B. practise C. make D. do

**Question 17:** That beautiful girl died of an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ morphine.

A. overweight B. overhear C. overdo D. overdose

**Question 18:** We have our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of course, but we are still quite satisfied with our life.

A. odds and ends B. ups and downs C. safe and sound D. ins and outs

**Question 19:** You have to move this box to make\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the new television set.

A. use B. room C. attention D. notice

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions .***

**Question 20:** We can use either **verbal** or non – verbal forms of communication.

A. using gesture B. using speech C. using verbs D. using facial expressions

**Question 21**: Each year about fifty hundred species of plants and animals are already being **eliminated**.

A. dropped B. removed C. kicked D. tossed

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions***

**Question 22:** Henrry was **appaled** by the almost complete lack of care for wounded soldiers.

1. Shocked B. fearless C. terrified D. frightened

**Question 23.** All people are **equal,** deserving the same rights as each other.

1. Similar B. equivalent C. alike D. different

## 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:** Susan accidentally stepped on Denise’s foot.

* Susan: “Oops! I’m sorry, Denise.”
* Denise: “ ”

**A.** You shouldn’t do that. **B.** It’s alright.

**C.** You are welcome. **D.** It’s nonsense.

**Question 25:** Hana and Jenifer are talking about a book they have just read.

* Hana: “The book is really interesting and educational.”
* Jenifer: “ ”

**A.** I’d love it. **B.** That’s nice of you to say so.

**C.** I couldn’t agree more. **D.** Don’t mention it.

**IV. Choose the wrong**

**Question 26:** Because his sickness he didn’t take part in the English competition held last Sunday.

A B C D

**Question 27:** I found my new contact lenses strangely at first, but I got used to them in the end.

A B C D

**Question 2**8.We were advised not drinking the water in the bottle.

A B C D

## 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 29**“I’ve never eaten this kind of food before”

A. It’s the most tasty food I’ve ever eaten

B. It’s the first time I’ve ever eaten this kind of food

C. I’ve never eaten such a good food before

D. The food is so good that I’ve never eaten before

**Question 30** Please don’t leave until I come back,” Sarah said*.*

A. Sarah told us do not leave until she comes back.

B. Sarah asked us do not leave until she came back.

C. Sarah told us not to leave until she came back.

D. Sarah said to us not to leave until she comes back.

**Question 31: It was a mistake of you to lose your notebook.**

1. You shouldn’t lose your book.
2. There must be a mistake in your notebook
3. Your notebook must be lost.
4. You shouldn’t have lost your notebook.

**Question 32.** My friends didn’t take part in the game. I wish ………

A.My friends took part in the game

B. My friends had taken part in the game

C. My friends would take part in the game

D. My friends did take part in the game

**Question 33 :** Just after the play started there was a power failure

1. Hardly did the play start then there was a power failure
2. Hardly had the play started when there was a power failure
3. No earlier had the play started than there was a power failure
4. No sooner did the play start before there was a power failure

**Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage**

  What sort of job should you look for? Much depends (34) -------------- your long-term aim. You need to ask yourself whether you want to specialize in a particular field, work your way up to higher levels of responsibility or out of your current employment into a broader field.

 This job will be studied very carefully when you send your letter of (35) -------------- for your next job. It (36)-------------- show evidence of serious career planning. Most important, it should extend you, develop you and give you increasing (37)--------------. Incidentally, if the travel bug is biting, now is the time to pack up and go. You can do temporary work for a (38) --------------; when you return, pick up where you have left off and get the second job.

34. A. for   B. on   C. of    D. with

35 A. application  B. applicants  C. form   D. employment

36. A. will   B. would   C. should  D. may

37. A. responsible  B. irresponsible  C. responsibly D. responsibility

38. A. day   B. time   C. while   D. ages

**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 following questions*.***

Dinosaurs were reptiles that lived during a period of earth’s history called the Mesozoic Era, which is known as the Age of Reptiles. The first dinosaurs appeared more than 200 million years ago. For many millions of years, they dominated the land with their huge size and strength. Then about 65 million years ago, they died out rather suddenly, ***never to reemerge***.

The word dinosaur comes from two Greek words meaning “terrible lizard”. Dinosaurs were not lizards, but their appearance could be truly terrifying. The biggest ones weighed more than ten times as much as a mature elephant and nearly equaled the size of most modern—day whales. The famous kinds of dinosaurs, including the brontosaur and tyrannosaurus rex, reached 80 to 90 feet in length. Not all dinosaurs were giants, however, some were actually no larger than a chicken.

Scientists still do not know what caused dinosaur to disappear. One theory involves a change in the earth’s climate. It is believed that temperature dropped significantly towards the end of the Cretaceous Period. Too large to hibernate and not having fur or feathers for protection, it is possible that the climate became too chilly for dinosaurs. In contrast, other species having protection, such as the mammals and birds, were able to survive.

**Câu 39:** What is the best title for this passage?

**A.** The Domination of the Land **B.** The Metabolism of Dinosaurs

**C.** Earth’s Largest Reptiles **D.** The History of Earth

**Câu 40:** It can be inferred from the passage that the Age of Reptiles lasted about

**A.** 200 million years **B.** 135 million years **C.** 80 million years **D.** 65 million years

**Câu 41:** The author uses the phrase “**never to reemerge**” to indicate that the dinosaurs

**A.** became extinct **B.** went into hiding **C.** never died out **D.** lost their way

**Câu 42:** According to the passage, what is true about the size of dinosaurs?

**A.** It made them the largest creatures ever on earth.

**B.** It varied quite greatly.

**C.** It guaranteed their survival.

**D.** It was rather uniform.

**Câu 43:** Which of the following can be inferred about mammals and birds.

**A.** Most have either fur or feathers over their bodies.

**B.** They preceded the dinosaurs.

**C.** They were too large to hibernate.

**D.** They could not survive the chilly temperatures.

***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***

Clara Barton became known as "The Angel of the Battlefield" during the American Civil War. Born in Oxford, Massachusetts in 1821, Clara Barton's interest in helping soldiers on the battlefield began when she was told army stories from her father. Another event that influenced her decision to help soldiers was an accident her brother had. His injuries were cared for by Barton for 2 years. At the time, she was only Il years old. Barton began teaching school at the age of 15. She taught for 18 years before she moved to Washington, D.C. in 1854.

The civil war **broke out** 6 years later. Immediately, Barton started war service by helping the soldiers with their needs. At the battle of Bull Run, Clara Barton received permission from the government to take care of the sick and hurt. Barton did **this** with great empathy and kindness. She **acknowledged** each soldier as a person. Her endurance and courage on the battlefield were admired by many. When the war ended in 1865, she used 4 years of her life to assist the government in searching for soldiers who were missing during the war.

The search for missing soldiers and years of hard work made her feeble physically. In 1869, her doctors recommended a trip to Europe for a rest. While she was on vacation, she became involved with the International Red Cross, an organization set up by the Geneva Convention in 1864. Clara Barton realized that the Red Cross would be a big help to the United States. After she returned to the United States, she worked very hard to create an American Red Cross. She talked to government leaders and let American people know about the Red Cross. In 1881, the National Society of the Red Cross was finally established with its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Clara Barton managed its activities for 23 years.

Barton never let her age stop her from helping people. At the age of 79, she helped flood victims in Galveston, Texas. Barton finally resigned from the Red Cross in 1904. She was 92 years old and had truly earned her title "The Angel of the Battlefield".

44**:** What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Clara Barton helped wounded soldiers and she was the founder of the Red Cross.

B. Clara Barton was a kind and strong woman who helped people in need.

C. Clara Barton became a nurse during the American Civil War.

D. Clara Barton worked for disaster victims until she was old.

45 **:** According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the young Clara Barton?

A. She helped her father when he was a soldier.

B. She suffered from an accident when she was 11.

C. She helped her brother who was hurt in an accident.

D. She made a decision to live with her brother for 2 years.

46**:** The word “**broke out**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by

A. extended B. broken down C. closed D. began

47**:** The word “**this**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. recognized each soldier as a person

B. cooked for soldiers

C. took care of the sick and hurt

D. received permission

48**:** The word “**acknowledged**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by

A. nursed B. recognized C. pleased D. believed

49**:** What can be inferred about the government?

A. It did not always agree with Clara Barton.

B. It did not have the money to help Clara Barton.

C. It showed Clara Barton great empathy and kindness.

D. It had respect for Clara Barton.

50**:** What does the author mention about the American Red Cross?

A. It was disapproved again and again by the Geneva Convention.

B.  Barton tried to have it set up in America.

C. The American people were not interested in the Red Cross.

D. It was first established in the United States.

**PRACTICE 15**

***Make 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.***

**1.A.** ***g***orilla**B.**di***g***est**C.**ver***g***e**D.**biolo***g***ist

**2.A.**book***s*** **B.** friend***s* C.**stop**sD.** cat***s***

***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.***

**3.** A. enact B. swallow C. scuba D. title

**4.** A. vertical B. precision C. penalty D. countryman

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

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is destroying large areas of tropical rain forest.  
A. Deforestation B. Pollution C. Conservation D. Exploitation

**6.** Many young people have objected to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marriage, which is decided by their parents.

A. agreed B. shared C. contractual D. sacrificed

**7.** He seldom goes to the library,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
A. doesn’t he B. does he C. is he D. isn’t he

**8.** Plastic bags seem good for carrying things. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people carelessly throw them away after use.

A. Because B. Therefore C. Although D. However

**9.** America \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Columbus in 1492.

A. discovered B. was discovering C. was discovered D. has been discovered

**10.** Although we are well aware \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the importance of environment, we still overexploit it.

A. from B. on C. for D. of

**11.** They had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ candlelit dinner last night and she accepted his proposal of marriage.

A. romance B. romantic C. romantically D. romanticize

**12.** Pass me the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cups.  
A. plastic big blue B. big blue plastic

C. big plastic blue D. blue big plastic

**13.** By the end of next year, Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Japanese for 2 years.

A. will have learned B. will learn C. has learned D. would learn

**14.** The nearer the Tet holidays come, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the children feel.

A. the more excited                 B. more excited

C. the more exciting           D. more exciting

**15.** She applied for training as a pilot, but they turned her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of her poor eyesight.

A. down B. up C. over D. back

**16.** I will show you around the city when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit me.  
A. are coming B. come C. will come D. will be coming

**17.** He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ having sent the anonymous letter.

A. accepted B. denied C. opposed D. refused

**18.** The interview for that new job was a piece of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They asked me really easy questions.  
A. cheese B. potato C. cake D. chicken

**19.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountains do not seem high as all.  
A. compared them B. When compared C. if you compare D. Comparison

***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.***

**20.**  Two students are talking in a new class.

**Student 1:** “Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?”

**Student 2:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. No, thanks. B. Yes, I am so glad.

C. Sorry, the seat is taken. D. Yes, yes. You can sit here.

**21.** Diana: “What do you think about the book?”

Anne: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, let’s read it together. B. The best I’ve ever read!   
C. I can’t agree with you more. D. I wish I could buy one.

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

***22.*** The strikers can win if there is **solidarity** from other workers and the action is spread.

A. dividedness B. separation C. disagreement D. unity

***23****.* It was **relatively** easy for him to learn baseball because he had been a cricket player.

A. approximately B. comparatively C. nearly D. essentially

***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.***

**24.** Many species of plants and animals are in danger of **extinction**.

A. dying out B. destruction C. ruination D. protection

**25.** My Dad is working in Scotland and he visits home **once in a blue moon**, every couple of years.

A**.** very often B**.** rarely C. not very often D**.** seldom

***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.***

**26.** (A)During the lecture yesterday, he (B)have stressed the (C)importance of (D)a good education.

**27.** (A)Most Americans don’t object (B)to (C)being called by (D)his first names.

**28.** (A)As the drug took (b0affect, the patient became (C)quieter and fell (D)asleep.

## 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 29. It is possible that the fire in the ship was started by a bomb.**

A. They say that a bomb started the fire in the ship.

B. The fire in the ship might have been started by a bomb.

C. It shall be said the fire in the ship had been started by a bomb.

D. The fire in the ship is known to have been started by a bomb.

**30. Nick always forgets his wife’s birthday.**

A. At no time Nick remembers his wife’s birthday.

B. Nick never remembers his wife’s birthday.

C. Nick sometimes remembers his wife’s birthday.

D. Nick remembers his wife’s birthday all the time.

**31: “I’m sorry. I didn’t do the homework,” said the boy.**

A. The boy admitted not doing the homework.

B. The boy said that he was sorry and he wouldn’t do the homework.

C. The boy denied not doing the homework.

D. The boy refused to do the homework.

***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***.

**32. He turned the radio on at 7.30. He was still listening to it when his mother came home at 9.00.**

A. He has been listening to the radio at 7.30.

B. He had been listening to the radio since 7.30.

C. He has been listening to the radio after 7.30.

D. He had been listening to the radio by 7.30.

**33 : I’m not good at English. I can’t study abroad.**

A. If I am good at English, I could study abroad.

B. If only I had been good at English and could study abroad.

C. Provided I were good at English, I could study abroad.

D. I wish I am good at English and can study abroad.

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

Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like· interruptions or (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a person asks you to.

**34: A.** while **B.** as if **C.** such as **D.** as

**35: A.** sudden **B.** suddenly **C.** abruptly **D.** promptly

**36: A.** other **B.** others **C**. another **D**. the other

**37: A.** on **B.** to **C.** at **D.** in

**38: A.** if only **B.** as **C.** unless **D.** since

***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.***

Telecommuting is some form of computer communication between employees’ homes and offices. For employees whose job involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence*.* If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in USA Today estimates that there are approximately 8,7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when Business Week published “The Portable Executive” as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn’t telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing ***them*** are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager’s responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often ***reluctant*** to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their home is set aside as work area, they never really get away from the office.

39. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?

A. An overview of telecommuting.

B. The advantages of telecommuting.

C. The failure of telecommuting.

D. A definition of telecommuting.

40. The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuting, **EXCEPT**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the lack of interaction with a group

B. the work place is in the home

C. the opportunities for advancement

D. the different system of supervision

41. The word “**them**” in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. telecommuters B. systems

C. executives D. responsibilities

42. The reason why telecommuting has not become popular is that the employees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. need regular interaction with their families

B. are worried about the promotion if they are not seen at the office

C. feel that a work area in their home is away from the office

D. are ignorant of telecommuting

43. The word “**reluctant**” in the third paragraph can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. opposite B. willing C. hesitant D. typical

***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.***

Foot racing is a popular activity in the United States. It is seen not only as a competitive sport but also as a way to exercise, to enjoy the **camaraderie** of like-minded people, and to donate money **to a good cause**. Though serious runners may spend months training to compete, other runners and walkers might not train at all. Those not competing to win might run in an effort to beat their own time or simply to enjoy the fun and exercise. People of all ages, from those of less than one year (who may be pushed in strollers) to those in their eighties, enter into this sport. The races are held on city streets, on college campuses, through parks, and in suburban areas, and they are commonly 5 to 10 kilometers in length.

The largest foot race in the world is the 12-kilometer Bay to Breakers race that is held in San Francisco every spring. This race begins  on the east side of the city near San Francisco Bay and ends on the west side at the Pacific Ocean. There may be 80,000 or more people running in this race through the streets and hills of San Francisco. In the front are the serious runners who compete to win and who might finish in as little as 34 minutes. Behind **them** are the thousands 20 who take several hours to finish. In the back of the race are those who dress in **costumes** and come just for fun. One year there was a group of men who dressed like Elvis Presley, and another group consisted of firefighters who were tied together in a long line and who were carrying a fire hose. There was even a bridal party, in which the bride was dressed in a long white gown and the groom wore a tuxedo. The bride and groom threw flowers to **bystanders**, and they were actually married at some point along the route.

44. What is the main purpose of this passage?

A. To encourage people to exercise.

B. To describe a popular activity

C. To make fun of runners in costume

D. To give reasons for the popularity of the foot races

45. The word “**camaraderie**” as used in line 2 could be best replaced by which of the following \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. games B. companionship C. jokes D. views

46. In what sentence(s) does the author give reasons for why people enter foot races?

A. Foot racing … and exercise.  B. Behind them … a fire horse.

C. The largest … 34 minutes. D. People of all ages … in length.

47. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this passage?

A. Some runners were ready to put out a fire

B. Some runners looked like Elvis Presley

C. Some runners were participating in a wedding

D. Some runners were serious about winning

48. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?

A. chronological order B. cause and result

C. statement and example D. specific to general

49. The word “**them**” in paragraph 2 refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. runners B. minutes C. thousands D. hours

50. The word “**bystander**” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a walker B. a participant C. a spectator D. a judge

**PRACTICE 16**

***Make 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.***

**1.A.** surv***i***ve**B.**w***i***ldlife**C.**vert***i***cal**D.**r***i***val

**2.A.**work***ed*** **B.** hop***ed* C.**notic***ed* D.** bar***ed***

***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.***

**3.** A. eject B. swallow C. digest D. bamboo

**4.** A. penalty B. pollution C. habitat D. podium

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

**5.** They used to work as astronauts, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don’t they B. weren’t they C. did they D. didn’t they

**6.** The Statue of Liberty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by millions of people every year.

A. visited B. was visited C. is visiting D. is visited

**7.** Vietnamese parents normally do not let their children make a decision \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their own future career.

A. in B. of C. on D. for

**8.** The more difficult the test is, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the children feel.

A. the more nervously                 B. the most nervous

C. the more nervous           D. more nervous

**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemistry for 20 years, my professor will retire next month.  
A. taught B. to teach C. having taught D. being taught

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I don’t like vegetables, I eat them every day.

A. Although B. Because C. Because of D. In spite of

**11.** The storm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the time we arrive.

A. has raged B. will rage C. will have raged D. would rage

**12.** While we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the phone, the power went out.

A. talked B. were talking C. are talking D. have talked

**13.** The North is flatter and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the South.

A. industrial B. industrialize C. industrialization D. industrialist

**14.** It is biological fact that children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their parents.

A. take after B. look after C. take off D. take in

**15.** She was wearing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dress.

A. red new silk B. new silk red

C. red silk new D. new red silk

**16.** Dr. Evans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a valuable contribution to the life of the school.

A. done B. created C. made D. caused

**17.** The hall was very crowded with over a hundred people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into it.

A. stuck B. packed C. pushed D. stuffed

**18.** We’ll be waiting till the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come home.

A. cats B. dogs C. horses D. cows

**19.**The move to a different environment brought about a significant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my cousin’s state of mind.

A. change B. impact C. effect D. influence

***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.***

**20.**  Silas: “Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?”

Salah: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We can’t afford such a big event.”

1. You can say that again B. I can’t agree with you more

C. Yes, you’re right D. No, I don’t think so

**21.** Tom: “Hi, John. Long time no see. How are you doing?”

John: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Not bad B. I’m going to see a movie   
C. I saw you yesterday D. Good morning

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

***22.*** It was **inevitable** that the smaller company should merge with the larger one.

A. vital B. unnecessary C. urgent D. unavoidable

***23****.* A surprising percentage of the population in remote areas is **illiterate**.

A. able to speak fluently B. unable to speak fluently

C. unable to read and write D. able to read and write

***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.***

**24.** An **immature** teenager may start smoking in order to appear older.

A. inexperienced B. naughty C. ill-behaved D. grown

**25.** I think it’s not safe to drive the car now – it’s raining **cats and dogs**.

A**.** too much heavy rain B**.** torrential rain

C. raining tremendously D**.** drizzling

***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.***

**26.** (A)Because the highway system (B) is built 40 years ago, (C)most of the roads now need (D)repairing.

**27.** If a student (A)takes a course (B)on Computer Science, it will take him four years (C)to do (D)them.

**28.** Hellen Killer, (A)who was both blind and (B)deaf, (C)overcame her (D)abilities with the help of her teacher, Ann Sulivan.

## 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 29. He last had his eyes tested ten months ago.**

A. He had tested his eyes ten months before.

B. He didn’t have any test on his eyes ten months before.

C. He had not tested his eyes for ten months then.

D. He hasn’t had his eyes tested for ten months.

**30. “No, I didn’t come to see her that night!”**

A. He denied having come to see her that night.

B. He promised to have come to see her that night.

C. He accepted having come to see her that night.

D. He refused to have come to see her that night.

**31. It’s impossible for roses to grow in such poor soil.**

A. Roses may not grow in such poor soil.

B. Roses might not grow in such poor soil.

C. Roses should not grow in such poor soil.

D. Roses cannot grow in such poor soil.

***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***.

**32. What a pity I failed the entrance exam! I couldn’t apply to my dream university.**

A. As long as I passed the entrance exam, I could apply to my dream university.

B. I wish I passed the entrance exam and could apply to my dream university.

C. I wish I had passed the entrance exam and could apply to my dream university.

D. If only I passed the entrance exam and could apply to my dream university.

**33 . The sun was not shining brightly. The little girl woke up then.**

A. No sooner was the sun shining brightly than the little girl woke up.

B. As soon as the little girl woke up, the sun hasn’t shone brightly yet.

C. It was not until the little girl woke up that the sun was shining brightly.

D. Not until the sun was shining brightly did the little girl wake up.

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

Without transportation, our modern society could not (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We would have no metal, no coal and no oil nor would we have any (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made from these materials. (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we would have to spend most of our time raising food and food would be limited to the kinds that could grow in the climate and soil of our neighborhood.

Transportation also affects our lives in other ways. Transportation can speed a doctor to the side of a sick person, even if the patients’ lives on an isolated farm. It can take the police to the scene of a crime within a moment of being noticed. Transportation (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teams of athletes to compete in national and international sports contests. In time of (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transportation can rush aid to people in areas stricken by floods, families and earthquakes.

**34:** A. establish B. exist C. take place D. happen

**35:** A. producers B. production C. products D. productivity

**36:** A. Even B. Besides C. Although D. However

**37:** A. brings B. fetches C. enables D. gets

**38:** A. disasters B. accidents C. problems D. wars

***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.***

The three phases of the human memory are the sensory memory, the short-term memory, and the long-term memory. This division of the memory into phases ***is based on*** the length of time of the memory. Sensory memory is instantaneous memory. It is an image or memory that enters your mind only for a short period of time; it comes and goes in under a second. The memory will not last longer than that unless the information enters the short-term memory. Information can be held in the short-term memory for about twenty seconds or as long as you are actively using it. If you repeat a fact to yourself, that fact will stay in your short-term memory as long as you ***keep*** repeating it. ***Once*** you stop repeating it, either it is forgotten or it moves into long term memory. Long-term memory is the huge memory tank that can hold ideas and images for years and years. Information can be added to your long-term memory when you actively try to put it there through memorization or when an idea or image enters your mind ***on its own.***

39. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Human Phases

B. The Difference between Sensory and Short-Term Memory

C. How Long It Takes to Memorize

D. The Stages of Human Memory

40. The expression “***is based on***” in the first paragraph could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. depends on B. is at the foot of

C. is on top of D. is below

41. According to the passage, which type of memory is the shortest?

A. Sensory memory B. Active memory

C. Short-term memory D. Long-term memory

42. The word “***its***” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. information B. long-term memory

C. memorization D. an idea or image

43. All of the following are true about long-term memory EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it has a very large capacity

B. memorization is the only way that information can get there

C. it can hold information for a long time

D. it is possible to put information into it through memorization

***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.***

 Have you ever entered a tropical rainforest? It’s a special, dark place completely different from anywhere else. A rainforest is a place where the trees grow very tall. Millions of kinds of animals, insects, and plants live in the rainforest. It is hot and **humid** in a rainforest. It rains a lot in the rainforest, but sometimes you don’t know it’s raining. The trees grow so closely together that rain doesn’t always reach the ground.

       Rainforests make up only a small part of the Earth’s surface, about six percent. They are found in tropical parts of the world. The largest rainforest in the world is the Amazon in South America. The Amazon covers 1.2 billion acres, or almost five million square kilometers. The second largest rainforest is in Western Africa. There are also rainforests in Central America, Southeast Asia, Northeastern Australia, and the Pacific Islands.

       Rainforests provide us with many things. In fact, the Amazon Rainforest is called the “lungs of our planet” because it produces twenty percent of the world’s oxygen. One fifth of the world’s fresh water is also found in the Amazon Rainforest. Furthermore, one half of the world’s species of animals, plants, and insects live in the Earth’s rainforests. Eighty percent of the food we eat first grew in the rainforest. For example, pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, chocolate, coffee, and sugar all came from rainforests. Twenty-five percent of the drugs we take when we are sick are made of plants **that** grow only in rainforests. Some of these drugs are even used to fight and cure cancer. With all the good things we get from rainforests, it’s surprising to find that we are destroying our rainforests. In fact, 1.5 acres, or 6,000 square meters, of rainforest disappear every second. The forests are being cut down to make fields for cows, to harvest the plants, and to clear land for farms. Along with losing countless valuable species, the destruction of rainforests creates many problems worldwide. Destruction of rainforests results in more pollution, less rain, and less oxygen for the world.

(Adapted from Reading Challenge 2 by Casey Malarcher and Andrea Janzen)

44. What is the author’s purpose in the passage?

A. To provide factual information about tropical rainforests for readers.

B. To prove that rainforests are unnecessary in our lives.

C. To explain why people have destroyed a large area of tropical rainforests.

D. To prevent people from damaging tropical rainforests.

45. The word “**humid**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dry B. moist C. cloudy D. overwhelmed

46. Why don’t people know it’s raining in the rainforests?

A. Because the trees grow very tall there.

B. Because they are the habitats of millions of flora and fauna.

C. Because the branches are too dense for the rain to touch the ground.

D. Because it hardly rains in the rainforests.

47. The Amazon Rainforest is called the lungs of the world because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it provides one fifth of the world’s fresh water

B. eighty percent of the food we eat first grew in the rainforest

C. one half of the world’s species of animals, plants, and insects live in the Earth’s rainforests

D. it produces twenty percent of the world’s oxygen

48. The following are the facts about rainforests, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. The only places to see rainforests are in tropical zones.

B. The rainforest in Western Africa ranks second after the Amazon in South America in the covered area.

C. Rainforests account for about one sixth of the Earth’s surface.

D. There’s a considerable variety of plants and animals in the rainforests.

49. The word “**that**” in paragraph 3 refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. plants B. the drugs C. rainforests D. pineapples

50. What can be inferred from the last passage?

A. People are not aware of the significance of the rainforests.

B. The consequences of deforestation are greater than what people can imagine.

C. The more rainforests are destroyed, the harder people’s life will become.

D. People’s economic benefits are more important than environmental problems.

**PRACTICE 17**

***Make 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.***

**1.A.** d***i***verse**B.**p***i***oneer**C.**r***i***val**D.**R***i***nggit

**2.A.**thank***ed*** **B.** belong***ed* C.**watch***ed* D.** influenc***ed***

***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.***

**3.** A. struggle B. neglect C. namely D. Peso

**4.** A. epidemic B. stability C. hesitation D. overwhelming

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

**5.** The trains are never on time, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don’t they B. aren’t they C. do they D. are they

**6.** The first vaccination \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by two French scientists in 1885.

A. developed B. was developed C. is developing D. has developed

**7.** The teacher explained the procedure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the students.  
A. with B. to C. for D. at

**8.** The earlier she leaves, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the sooner she will arrive B. the soonest she will arrive

C. sooner she will arrive D. she will arrive sooner

**9.** She gave him a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vase.  
A. small Egyptian black B. black Egyptian small

C. small black Egyptian D. Egyptian small black

**10.** \_ We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school when we saw the accident.  
A. are walking B. had walked C. were walking D. have walked

**11.** I couldn't go to the party last night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I had an important meeting.

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

**12.** By the time John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the destination, he will have been walking for about 3 hours.

A. will get                 B. gets           C. got           D. was getting

**13.** Having been served lunch, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the problem was discussed by the members of the committee

B. the committee members discussed the problem

C. it was discussed by the committee members the problem

D. a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee

**14.** Most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ understand that disciplinary actions do not always work with students.  
A. educate B. educating C. education D. educators

**15.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very well with my roommate now. We never have arguments.

A. carry on B. go on C. put on D. get on

**16.** The people who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the survey said that they had examined over 1,000 accidents.

A. gave B. proceed C. set D. conducted

**17.** Many people will be out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the factory is closed.

A. career B. job C. profession D. work

**18.** Business is really going poorly these days. We’ve been in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the past three months.

A. black B. white C. red D. yellow

**19.** He was given a medal in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of his service to the country.

A. gratitude B. knowledge C. recognition D. response

***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.***

**20.**  Silas: “Our living standards have been improved greatly.”

Salah: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Thank you B. Sure. I couldn’t agree more

C. No, it’s nice to say so D. Yes, it’s nice of you to say so

**21.** Tom: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?”

John: “ Oh, it’s great!”

A. How is the English competition like

B. Would you like the English competition

C. What do you like about the English competition

D. What do you think of the English competition

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

***22.*** She invited loads of friends to her party, but only a few of them ***turned up***.

A. depended B. arrived C. caused D. happened

***23****.* The small amount of money donated is just ***a drop in the ocean*** compared to the large sum of money needed.

A. a lot B. very much C. a very small amount D. a great extent

***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.***

**24.** In most countries, **mandatory** military service does not apply to women.

A. optional B. compulsory C. beneficial D. constructive

**25.** They have not made any effort to **integrate** with the local community.

A**.** cooperate B**.** put together C. separate D. connect

***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.***

**26.** (A)Unlike the old one, this new copier (B)can perform (C)their functions (D)in half the time.

**27.** People (A)used leather (B)to make shoes (C)and bags for (D)hundreds of years.

**28.** We took (A)chance of the (B)fine weather and (C)spent the day (D)on the beach.

## 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 29. The rain began to fall during my walk in the country.**

A. While I walked in the country, it had rained.

B. While it was beginning to rain, I had walked in the country.

C. While I was walking in the country, it began to rain.

D. While it began to rain in the country, I was walking.

**30. “Don’t forget to hand in the report, Peter!” said Kate.**

A. Kate advised Peter to hand in the report.  
B. Kate promised to hand in the report.  
C. Kate reminded Peter to hand in the report.  
D. Kate warned Peter against handing in the report

**31. I regretted staying at home yesterday.**

A. I thought I couldn’t have stayed at home yesterday.

B. I thought I might have stayed at home yesterday.

C. I thought I shouldn’t have stayed at home yesterday.

D. I thought I should have stayed at home yesterday.

***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***.

**32. The soccer team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.**

A. Not only did the soccer team lose the match but they blamed each other as well.

B. No sooner had the soccer team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.

C. As soon as they blamed each other, the soccer team knew they lost the match.

D. Hardly had the soccer team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.

**33 . She wasn’t wearing a seat-belt. She was injured.**

A. She wishes she was wearing a seat-belt and wasn’t injured.

B. If she were wearing a seat-belt, she wouldn’t be injured.

C. Provided that she had been wearing a seat-belt, she wouldn’t have been injured.

D. If only she hadn’t been injured, she would wear a seat-belt.

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

The latest addiction to trap thousands of people is the Internet, (34)\_\_\_\_ has been blamed for broken relationships, job losses, financial ruin and even one suicide. Psychologists now recognize Internet Addiction Syndrome (IAS) as a new illness that could cause serious problems and ruin many lives. Special help groups have been set up to (35)\_\_\_\_ suffers help and support.

            IAS is similar to (36)\_\_\_\_\_ problems like gambling, smoking and drinking: addicts have dreams about the Internet, they need to use it first thing in the morning; they (37)\_\_\_\_to their partner about how much time they spend online; they wish they could cut down, but are unable to do so. A recent study found that many users spend up to 40 hours a week on the Internet; (38)\_\_\_\_ they felt guilty, they became depressed if they were made to stop using it.

**34:** A. that B. which C. where D. what

**35:** A. recommend B. offer C. suggest D. advise

**36:** A. others B. another C. the other D. other

**37:** A. lie B. cheat C. deceive D. betray

**38:** A. although B. but C. so D. and

***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.***

Biological diversity has become widely recognized as a **critical** conservation issue only in the past two decades. The rapid destruction of the tropical rain forests, which are the ecosystems with the highest known species diversity on Earth, has awakened people to the importance and fragility of biological diversity. The high rate of species extinctions in these environments is **jolting**, but it is important to recognize the significance of biological diversity in all ecosystems. As the human population continues to expand, it will negatively affect one after another of Earth’s ecosystems. In terrestrial ecosystems and in fringe marine ecosystems (such as wetlands), the most common problem is habitat destruction. In most situations, the result is irreversible. Now humans are beginning to destroy marine ecosystems through other types of activities, such as disposal and runoff of poisonous waste; in less than two centuries, by significantly reducing the variety of species on Earth, **they** have irrevocably redirected the course of evolution.

Certainly, there have been periods in Earth’s history when mass extinctions have occurred. The extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by some physical event, either climatic or cosmic. There have also been less dramatic extinctions, as when natural competition between species reached an extreme conclusion. Only 0.01 percent of the species that have lived on Earth have survived to the present, and it was largely chance that determined which species survived and which died out.

However, nothing has ever equaled the magnitude and speed with which the human species is altering the physical and chemical world and demolishing the environment. In fact, there is wide agreement that it is the rate of change humans are inflicting, even more than the changes themselves, that will lead to biological devastation. Life on Earth has continually been in flux as slow physical and chemical changes have occurred on Earth, but life needs time to adapt-time for migration and genetic adaptation within existing species and time for the proliferation of new genetic material and new species that may be able to survive in new environments.

39. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The cause of the extinction of the dinosaurs

B. The variety of species found in tropical rain forests

C. The time required for species to adapt to new environments

D. The impact of human activities on Earth’s ecosystems

40. The word “***critical***” in the first paragraph could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. essential B. negative

C. complicated D. interesting

41. The author mentions all of the following as examples of the effect of humans on the world’s ecosystems **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. damage to marine ecosystems

B. habitat destruction in wetlands

C. the introduction of new varieties of plant species

D. destruction of the tropical rain forests

42. The word “***they***” in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. humans B. ecosystems C. activities D. centuries

43. The author mentions the extinction of the dinosaurs in the 2nd paragraph to emphasize that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. not all mass extinctions have been caused by human activity

B. actions by humans could not stop the irreversible process of a species’ extinction

C. Earth’s climate has changed significantly since the dinosaurs’ extinction

D. the cause of the dinosaur’s extinction is unknown

***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.***

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know ***it*** today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1030. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small **enclaves** of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities **proliferated**, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.  
 Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are non-native speakers, constituting the largest number of non-native users than any other language in the world.

44. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. The number of non-native users of English

B. The French influence on the English language

C. The expansion of English as an international language

D. The use of English for science and technology

45. The word “**it**” in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. language B. today C. English D. communication

46. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

A. In 1066 B. Around 1350 C. Before 1600 D. After the 1600s

47. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the slave trade B. the Norman invasion C. missionaries D. colonization

48. The word "**enclaves**" could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. communities B. organizations C. regions D. countries

49. The word "**proliferated**" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. prospered B. organized C. disbanded D. expanded

50. According to the passage, approximately how many non-native users of English are there in the world today?

A. a quarter million B. half a million C. 350 million D. 700 million

**PRACTICE 18**

***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.** c**o**ntact **B.** c**o**ntractual **C.** c**o**nfirm **D.** c**o**mmunicate

**Question 2: A.** sacr**ed** **B.** offer**ed** **C.** nak**ed** **D.** assist**ed**

***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 primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3: A.** announce **B.** purpose **C.** subtract **D.** insert

**Question 4: A.** miraculous **B.** curriculum **C.** conservation **D.** contaminate

***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:**  I am a friend of yours, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** aren’t I **B.** am not I **C.** am I **D.** are I

**Question 6:** Betty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of present on her birthday and she loved the teddy bear most.

**A.** was giving **B.** was been given **C.** was given **D.** gave

**Question 7:** Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it today.

**A.** for **B.** to **C.** with **D.** of

**Question 8:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you get to the Equator, the higher the temperature becomes.

**A.** The nearer **B. N**earer **C.** Nearest **D.** The nearest

**Question 9:** My English teacher is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man.

**A.** tall British old smart **B.** British old tall smart

**C.** old smart tall British **D.** smart tall old British

**Question 10:** The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I got home.

**A.** were doing **B.** aredoing **C.** did **D.** do

**Question 11:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the company’s high profits this year, the employees did not receive a bonus.

**A.** although **B.** Due to **C.** As **D.** Despite

**Question** She felt very happy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** before she received a present from her family.

**B.** after she had received a present from her family.

**C.** as soon as she received a present from her family.

**D.** when she was receiving a present from her family.

**Question 13:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his revolver and loaded it, he sat down facing the door.

**A.** To find **B.** Having found **C.** found **D.** being found

**Question 14:** Nowadays it’s become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ common to offer guests the wifi password along with a cup of tea.

**A.** increasing **B.** increased **C.** increasingly **D.** increase

**Question 15:** A week later, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again on his journey around the world, despite his friends’ attempt to persuade him not to.

**A.** went away **B.** left out **C.** came off **D. s**et out

**Question 16:** You will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of useful knowledge if you go to these lectures regularly.

**A.** gain **B.** win **C.** get **D.** learn

**Question 17:** A \_\_\_ is a job, often as part of a course of study, in which you get experience of a particular type of work.

**A.** placement **B.** post **C.** vacancy **D.** service

**Question 18:** He got into deep\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he borrowed a lot of money from a loan shark.

**A.** sea **B.** water **C.** lake **D.** ice

**Question 19:** Most popular magazines have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ page where letters about difficulties with relationships are answered.

**A.** agony **B.** personal **C.** advice **D.** problem

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

**Question 20:** She has loads of natural **talent** as a runner and with rigorous training she could be a world-beater.

**A.** ability **B.** present **C.** competition **D.** strength

**Question 21:** Radioactive waste must be **disposed of** safely.

**A.** made use of **B.** discovered **C.** uncovered **D.** thrown away

***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:** The misunderstanding is thought to have stemmed from an **ambiguous** article which appeared in yesterday’s newspaper.

**A.** confusing **B.** lengthy **C.** understandable **D.** believable

**Question 23:** The first time I met my friend’s parents, I was **walking on eggshells** because I knew their political views were very different from mine.

**A.** had a lot of recklessness **B.** was talking nervously

**C.** had to be very cautious **D.** was given many eggs

***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:** Tony and Steve are friends. They have just finished dinner in a restaurant.

**Tony:** "The food is great. I’ll get the bill"

**Steve:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

**A.** Yes, speak to you soon **B.** It’s nothing

**C.** No, this is on me  **D.** Don’t mention it.

**Question 25:** Pam goes to the bank for a money change.

**Pam:** "Do you have a change for a100-dollar note, please?"

**Bank clerk:**" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.''

**A.** What kind of money do you want? **B.** How much money do you want?

**C.** How do you want your money? **D.** How many notes do you want?

***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 26:** When we arrived at the party, everybody has already left.

**A** **B** **C**  **D**

**Question 27:** The government should take measures to reduce the recent effects of air pollution on their citizens. **A** **B** **C**

**D**

**Question 28:** He always wrote plentifully on such diverse topics as education, politics and religious. **A**  **B** **C**

**D**

***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 29:** The last time I went to the museum was a year ago.

**A.** I have not been to the museum for a year.

**B.** A year ago, I often went to the museum.

**C.** My going to the museum lasted a year.

**D.** At last I went to the museum after a year.

**Question 30:** "Shall I post the letter for you?”

**A.** He asked me if I should post the letter for him.

**B.** He offered to post the letter for me.

**C.** He suggested to post the letter for me

**D.** I wanted him to post the letter for me.

**Question 31:** It’s necessary for you to do more exercise every day.

**A.** You should do more exercise every day.

**B.** You needn’t do more exercise every day.

**C.** You mustn’t do more exercise every day.

**D.** You may do more exercise every day.

***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 32:** They didn’t have enough time. They missed the football match on TV yesterday.

**A.** As long as they have time, they don’t miss the football match on TV yesterday.

**B.** If they had enough time, they wouldn’t miss the football match on TV yesterday.

**C.** They wish they hadn’t missed the football match on TV yesterday.

**D.** If only they had had enough time and could have missed the football match on TV yesterday.

**Question 33:** He finally left the job as a computer. He realized how much he loved it.

**A.** Hardly had he left the job as a computer than he realized how much he loved it.

**B.** Only after he had left the job as a computer did he realize how much he loved it.

**C.** No sooner had he left the job as a computer when he realized how much he loved it.

**D.** Not until he realized how much he loved it did he leave the job as a computer.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct* *word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

It is true that keeping fit will benefit a person’s health in many ways. It has become clear in recent years, that a large number of people are doing less and less exercise and this is now causing many serious illnesses, putting a strain on doctors and hospitals. However, some experts believe that too much exercise can do just as much **(34)** \_\_\_\_. Although it is true that moderate exercise such as walking can be very beneficial to a person’s health, it is not the only one factor **(35)**               keeps us healthy. Diet is also extremely important and I would argue that it is probably even more important than exercise, although the ideal is for both of these factors to work together. It seems to me that many people are unwilling to put in the effort required to become fitter. **(36)**                     , too much exercise can also cause problems. So people are urged to take   moderate exercise and eat moderately healthily rather than embarking on extreme diets and training. In too many instances, ultra–fit people have had heart attacks or dropped down dead. In all, governments need to find ways of **(37)**           people to take responsibility for their own health. People need to realize that eating healthy food does not have to cost a **(38)**                    , nor is it difficult to prepare healthy meals themselves. People need to be better educated about their health.

**34:** **A.** ruin **B.** destruction **C.** damage **D.** hurt

**35:** **A.** who **B.** when **C.** which **D.** that

**36:** **A.** For example **B.** However **C.** Therefore **D.** In fact

**37:** **A.** motivating **B.** motivational **C.** motivate **D.** motivation

**38:** **A.** benefit **B.** wealth **C.** treasure **D.** fortune

***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 39 to 43.***

Scientist and inventor George Washington Carver was born into slavery during the American Civil War. After the war, he worked diligently to get an education. He managed to get an advanced degree in Botany, which is the study of plants. After he finished his college degree, he worked in the South. He taught people about botany and about how it could be used to improve farming.

Carver learned that there was a problem with cotton farming in the South. Cotton takes nutrients from the soil. If cotton is planted year after year, the quality of the soil decreases. Carver knew that plants like peanuts and sweet potatoes are different from cotton. They add nutrients to the soil rather than take nutrients from the soil. Carver told farmers that it was a bad idea to grow only cotton and no other crops each year. He told **them** that they should also grow plants like peanuts and sweet potatoes, which improve the quality of the soil. Many farmers followed the advice that Carver offered them. The result was that the production on their farms increased. This increased production of peanuts and sweet potatoes improved the quality of the soil.

However, when production of peanuts and sweet potatoes increased, a new problem developed. The new problem was that there were too many peanuts and sweet potatoes. To solve this problem, Carver began working in a laboratory to find new uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes. He developed hundreds of products that could be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes. These hundreds of products included food products, medicines, plastics and fertilizer.

**Question** **39:** Which of the following is NOT stated in paragraph 1 about George Washington Carver?

**A.** The period when he was born **B.** Who his parents were

**C.** What he studied in school **D.** What kind of work he did

**Question** **40:** From the passage, we know that in botany, one might NOT study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** oak trees | **B.** roses | **C.** corn | **D.** sharks |

**Question 41:** It can be inferred from the passage 2 that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** peanuts and sweet potatoes are good for the soil, while cotton is not

**B.** peanuts and sweet potatoes and cotton are all good for the soil

**C.** cotton is good while peanuts and sweet potatoes are not

**D.** neitherpeanuts and sweet potatoes nor cotton is good for the soil

**Question 42:** The underlined word **“them”** in the passage 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** nutrients | **B.** farmers | **C.** crops | **D.** plants |

**Question** **43:** According to the passage 3, what problem developed from the production of peanuts and sweet potatoes?

**A.** There were too many ways to use peanuts and sweet potatoes.

**B.** Carver didn’t have a laboratory to study peanuts and sweet potatoes.

**C.** Peanuts and sweet potatoes did not improve the quality of the soil.

**D.** There were too many peanuts and sweet potatoes.

***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 44 to 50.***

Mickey Mantle was one of the greatest baseball players of all time. He played for the New York Yankees in their years of glory. From the time Mantle began to play professionally in 1951 to his last year in 1968, baseball was the most popular game in the United States. For many people, Mantle symbolized the hope, prosperity, and confidence of America at that time.  
 Mantle was a fast and powerful player, a “switch-hitter” who could bat both right-handed and left-handed. He won game after game, one World Series championship after another, for his team. He was a wonderful athlete, but this alone cannot explain America’s fascination with him.  
 Perhaps it was because he was a handsome, red-haired country boy, the son of a poor miner from Oklahoma. His career, from the lead mines of the West to the heights of success and fame, was a fairy-tale version of the American dream. Or perhaps it was because America always loves a “natural”: a person who wins without seeming to try, whose talent appears to come from an inner grace. That was Mickey Mantle.  
 But like many celebrities, Mickey Mantle had a private life that was full of problems. He played without complaint despite constant pain from injuries. He lived to **fulfill** his father’s dreams and drank to forget his father’s early death.  
 It was a terrible addiction that finally destroyed his body. It gave him cirrhosis of the liver and **accelerated** the advance of liver cancer. Even when Mickey Mantle had turned away from his old life and warned young people not to follow his example, the destructive process could not be stopped. Despite a liver transplant operation that had all those who loved and admired him hoping for a recovery, Mickey Mantle died of cancer at the age of 63.  
 **Question 44:** What is the main idea of the passage?   
 **A.**Mickey Mantle’s success and private life full of problems

**B.**Mickey Mantle as the greatest baseball player of all time

**C.**Mickey Mantle and the history of baseball

**D.**Mickey Mantle and his career as a baseball player

**Question 45:** It can be inferred from the passage that for most Americans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** success in Mantle’s career was difficult to believe

**B.** success in Mantle’s career was unnatural

**C.** Mantle had to be trained hard to become a good player

**D.** Mantle had a lot of difficulty achieving fame and success

**Question 46:** According to the passage, Mantle could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** hit with the bat on either side of his body

**B.** bat better with his left hand than with his right hand

**C.** hit the ball to score from a long distance

**D.** give the most powerful hit in his team

**Question 47:** The word “fulfill” in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** do something in the way that you have been told

**B.** achieve what is hoped for, wished for, or expected

**C.** do what you have promised or agreed to do

**D.** get closer to do something that you are chasing

**Question 48:** The word “accelerated” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** worsened **B.** bettered **C.** delayed **D.** quickened

**Question 49:** We can see from paragraph 5 that after his father’s death, Mantle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** played even better **B.** forgot his father’s dream

**C.** led a happier life **D.** suffered a lot of pain

**Question 50:** Which of the following is mentioned as the main cause of the destruction of Mantle’s body?

**A.** His loneliness **B.** His way of life

**C.** His liver transplant operation **D.** His own dream

**PRACTICE 19**

***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.** rais**ed** **B.** need**ed** **C.** sacr**ed** **D.** nak**ed**

**Question 2: A.** g**or**geous **B.** c**or**dial **C.** acc**or**d **D.** crossw**or**d

***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 primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3: A.** special **B.** princess **C.** sentence **D.** question

**Question 4: A.** accompany **B.** electrify **C.** characterize **D.** inhabitant

***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:**  He must have been very busy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** mustn’t he **B.** wasn’t he **C.** hasn’t he **D.** hadn’the

**Question 6:** In this hotel, the bread and butter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.

**A.** serves **B.** is served **C.** areserved **D.** serve

**Question 7:** Nowadays women are increasingly involved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the public life.

**A.** of **B.** in **C.** with **D.** from

**Question 8:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this road gets, the more dangerous it becomes.

**A.** Thebusiest **B.** busier **C.** busiest **D.** The busier

**Question 9:** I have just bought a pair of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes.

**A.** newblack big leather **B.** newbig black leather

**C.** leather new black big **D.** leather new big black

**Question 10:** When Snow White \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the seven dwarves returned home.

**A.** was sleeping **B.** slept  **C.** sleeps **D.** hadslept

**Question 11:** Solar energy is not widely used\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is friendly to the environment.

**A.** in spite of **B.** although **C.** because of **D.** because

**Question 12:** It started to rain, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** after he had arrived home from work.

**B.** when he arrived home from work.

**C.** by the time he had arrived home from work.

**D.** as soon as he arrived home from work.

**Question 13:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the lights and other electric devices, the student left classroom.

**A.** Have turned off **B.** Being turned off

**C.** Having turned off  **D.** To have turned off

**Question 14:** To be successful, an artist must show great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** origin **B.** origins **C.** original **D.** originality

**Question 15:** As its sales have risen, that company is going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more staff.

**A.** take up **B.** take over  **C.** take in **D.** take on

**Question 16:** Editiontested more than one thousand materials to see if they could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electric current and glow.

**A.** bring **B.** make **C.** carry **D.** produce

**Question 17:** I have never been very money-minded- I leave all my business \_\_\_\_ to my financial adviser.

**A.** affairs **B.** duties **C.** topics **D.** studies

**Question 18:** She would do anything for her youngest son. He was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of her eye.

**A.** plum **B.** centre **C.** star **D.** apple

**Question 19:** It is hard to find a vaccine for influenza because there are so many different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the disease.

**A.** species **B.** strains **C.** branches **D.** divisions

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

**Question 20:** In the past, women have **confined** to the domestic sphere.

**A.** excited **B.** pleased **C.** restricted **D.** omitted

**Question 21:** My head teacher has **grave** doubts as to whether I would pass university entrance examination. I myself feel so worried.

**A.** personal **B.** private **C.** specific **D.** serious

***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:** He always appears to be a perfect man but in fact, he is very **discourteous**, even to his boss.

**A.** well-mannered **B.** courageous **C.** impolite **D.** kind-hearted

**Question 23:** I had no idea that you and he **were on such intimate terms**. I thought you were only casual acquaintances.

**A.** were such close friends **B.** hardly knew each other

**C.** were hostile to each other **D.** behaved well toward each other

***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 Alex are discussing which pet to have.

- **John**: “Well, I think cats are very good at catching mice around the house”.

- **Alex**: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** Who can say?  **B.** You can say that again.

**C.** Yes, I hope so **D.** No, dogs are very good, too.

**Question 25:** Binh is inviting Nam to join a football club.

**Binh:** "I know you’re very good at playing football. Would you like to join our club?"

**Nam:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

**A.** Yes,I am very busy . **B.** Yeah. Good idea. I’d love to.

**C.** What a good friend you are! **D.** What do you think?

***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 26:** Bythe end of this week, we will be working on this project for more than 6 weeks.

**A B C D**

**Question 27:** Although it was built a long time ago, their construction is one of the true wonders of the world. **A B**

**C D**

**Question 28:** Japanese often think of themselves as a homogenous society, with the very same type of culture, language and religious. **A B**

**C D**

***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 29:** She last had her general check-up examined 6 months ago.

**A.** She had examined her general check-up 6 months before.

**B.** She had not examined her general check-up 6 months then.

**C.** She hasn’t had her general check-up examined for 6 months.

**D.** She didn’t have any examination her general check-up in 6 months.

**Question 30:** "I won’t help you with your homework. Never!”. Joe said to me.

**A.** Joe offered to help me with my homework.

**B.** Joe denied to help me with my homework.

**C.** Joe accepted to help me with my homework.

**D.** Joe refused to help me with my homework.

**Question 31:** It’s necessary for you to practice speaking English every day.

**A.** You should practice speaking English every day.

**B.** You needn’t practice speaking English every day.

**C.** You may not practice speaking English every day.

**D.** You mustn’t practice speaking English every day.

***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 32:** I haven’t finished my homework. I’ll help you later.

**A.** If I had finished my homework, I’ll have helped you.

**B.** As soon as I finish my homework, I’ll help you.

**C.** If only I had finished my homework and couldn’t have helped you.

**D.** I wish I had finished my homework, I would have helped you.

**Question 33:** The bus ran for a few miles. Jane realized she was on the wrong route.

**A.** Hardly had the bus run for a few miles than Jane realized she was on the wrong route.

**B.** Not until Jane realized she was on the wrong route did the bus run for a few miles.

**C.** No sooner had the bus run for a few miles when Jane realized she was on the wrong route.

**D.** Only after had the bus run for a few miles did Jane realize she was on the wrong route.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct* *word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.***

Sir Isaac Newton, the English scientist and mathematician, was one of the most important figures of the 17th century scientific revolution. One of his greatest achievement was the (34) \_\_\_\_\_ of the three laws of motion, which are still used today. But he also had a very unusual personality. Some people would say he was actually insane. His father died before he was born, and his mother soon remarried. The young Isaac hated his stepfather so much that he once (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to burn his house down - when his stepfather and mother were still inside! Fortunately he did not, and he went on to graduate from Cambridge without being thrown into prison. Isaac's first published work was a theory of light and color. When another scientist wrote a paper criticizing this theory, Isaac flew into an uncontrollable rage. The scientist (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the criticism was a man called Robert Hooke. He was head of the Royal Society, and one of the most respected scientists in the country. (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, this made no difference to Isaac, who refused to speak to him for over a year. The simple fact was that Isaac found it impossible to have a calm discussion with anyone. As soon as someone said something that he disagreed with, he would lose his (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For this reason he lived a large part of his life isolated from other scientists. It is unlikely that many of them complained.

**Question 34: A.** discovery **B.** research **C.** findings **D.** inventions

**Question 35: A.** shouted **B.** frightened **C.** threatened **D.** warned

**Question 36: A.** responsible **B.** reasonable **C.** guilty **D.** attributable

**Question 37: A.** Although **B.** However **C.** Despite **D.** What is more

**Question 38: A.** anger **B.** mood **C.** character **D.** temper

***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 39 to 43.***

In the 1930s, a lot of people in the USA were out of work. Among these people was a man named Alfred Butts. He always had an interest in word games and so, to fill his time, he planned a game which he called ‘Lexico’. However, he was not completely satisfied with the game, so he made a number of changes to it and, in time, changed its name from ‘Lexico’ to ‘Alph’ and then to ‘Criss Cross’. He wanted to make some money from his new game but he didn’t have any real commercial success.  
 In 1939, Butts happened to meet a man called Jim Brunot who showed an interest in the new game. The two men worked together on developing the game and in 1948 it was offered for sale in the United States under its new name —‘Scrabble’. At first, it didn’t sell very well. In the first year it sold just 2,250 sets and by 1951 it had only reached 8,500 sets a year. Then, in 1952 the manager of Macy’s department store in New York, Jack Strauss, happened to play ‘Scrabble’ while he was on holiday. He thought it was a wonderful game and, when he went back to work after his holiday, he insisted that Macy’s should stock the game and make an effort to call the public’s attention to it. As a result, ‘scrabble’ became a big success in the United States and it soon spread to Australia and then to other English-speaking countries.



**Question 39:** The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_       .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**．‘Lexico’ | **B**．three men | **C**．a word game | **D**．Alfred Butts |

**Question 40:** Alfred Butts invented the game ‘Lexico’        .

|  |
| --- |
| **A**．to make himself famous |
| **B**．to make spelling simpler |
| **C**．when he was out of work and looking for a job |
| D．when he was playing word games to pass the time |

**Question 41: According to the passage, it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ w**ho made ‘Scrabble’ popular?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**．Alfred Butts. | **B**．Jack Strauss. |
| **C**．Alfred Butts and Jim Brunot. | **D**．Jack Strauss and Jim Brunot. |

**Question 42:**  When did Alfred Butts first put his game on the market?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**．In 1939. | **B**．In 1948. |
| **C**．Before 1939. | **D**．Between 1939 and 1948. |

**Question 43:** From the passage we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** some inventions can be made by accident

**B.** inventions must be made very carefully

**C.** inventions can only be made jointly

**D.** only famous people can make inventions

***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 44 to 50.***

My mom is a pretty talented pianist. She reads music very well and loves to play Chopin and various other classical artists. One of my earliest memories involves sitting under her piano bench while she played. It gave her a lot of joy and a lot of personal pride, I think. I trust that she naturally wanted those things for me when she enrolled me in piano lessons when I was about 7 years old.

I hated them. I was scared of my teacher. I hated practicing. I hated the songs I was being forced to learn. I hated reading music. I picked up the basics easily enough, but I just never got to the point in my training where I could do it without thinking way too hard about it. I was a young kid, and there were other things I wanted to do instead. It just didn’t interest me, and no amount of begging and pleading on my mother’s part could get me to enjoy practicing. One thing in particular that she used to say as she was begging me to practice was, “One day, when you’re older, you will cherish the ability to sit down and play.” Nevertheless, after a couple years of once-a-week torture, she finally allowed me to quit.

Years went by. I switched schools when I was 11 years old, got a new best friend, and got interested in music. This was a critical turning point. Allow me to repeat: I got interested in music. My best friend loved the band Bush and lots of other alternative bands of the ‘90s, and listening to them unlocked a whole new sonic world for me. I fell in love, fell completely and totally in love, with rock music.

My friend taught me the form for a power chord on her acoustic guitar. If you know how to play a power chord, you can play or at least convincingly fake pretty much every single rock song in the world. It was like someone had given me my first hit of a powerful **opiate**.

I spent hourspracticing in my room. Hourssounding out my favorite songs. More hoursplaying along with those songs in front of my mirror, pretending I was Scott Weiland, Dolores O’Riordan, Chris Cornell, or my personal favorite Louise Post (of Veruca Salt). I unlocked a talent within myself that had gone obscenely undiscovered and undeveloped when I was a young child banging my head against a piano keyboard, trying and failing to read a piece of music—I could play the guitar by ear. I just hadn’t had the time to figure that out because my mom was trying so hard to get me to do something that did notcome naturally to me and that I had no desire to do.

**Question 44:** What grade did the writer probably in when she started learning to play the piano?

**A.** 2          **B.** 5      **C.** 7        **D.** 11

**Question 45:** The writer wrote she disliked all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** reading music             **B.** practising  
 **C.** the songs she had to learn      **D.** her teacher

**Question 46:** How many piano lessons per week did the writer have?

**A.** 1          **B.** 2      **C.** 3        **D.** 4

**Question 47:** Whose music did the writer probably prefer listening to?

**A.** Mozart         **B.** Beethoven **C.** Bush **D.** Choplin

**Question 48:** What does the word "**opiate**" in the passage 4 closest in meaning to?

**A.** energy         **B.** music **C.** instrument **D.** drug

**Question 49:** Who made the writer love music?

**A.** Her mother **B.** Her teacher   
 **C.** Her friend               **D.** Her boss

**Question 50:** Which of the following statements does the writer most agree with?

1. You cannot be forced to learn music.

**B.** Children should learn music at school.   
**C.** Parents are the best teachers of music.

**D.** Playing the piano is easier than the guitar.

**PRACTICE 20**

***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.** delight**ed** **B.** crook**ed** **C.** concern**ed** **D.** insist**ed**

**Question 2: A.** mass**age** **B.** herit**age** **C.** voy**age** **D.** dos**age**

***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 primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3: A.** valuable **B.** ceremony **C.** memorable **D.** precaution

**Question 4: A.** abundant **B.** procedure **C.** obstacle **D.** disastrous

***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:**  Let’s go to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** will we  **B.** shall we **C.** shan’t we **D.** won’t we

**Question 6:** It is imperative that the news \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their parents.

**A.** was sent **B.** will be sent **C.** be sent **D.** sent

**Question 7:** Last night I dreamed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meeting an old friend.

**A.** of **B.** to **C.** with **D.** about

**Question 8:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she stays in England, the better her English will be.

**A.** The longest **B.** longest **C.** The longer **D.** longer

**Question 9:** My youngest sister is interested in two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooking spoons.

**A.** long red plastic **B.** red long plastic

**C.** plastic red long **D.** plastic long red

**Question 10:** When Bill got home, his children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the yard.

**A.** will be playing **B.** played

**C.** are playing **D.** were playing

**Question 11:** Raymond**,** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very interested, didn’t show any emotion when she invited him to go for a walk.

**A.** in spite of **B.** even though **C.** because of **D.** because

**Question 12:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the destination, he will have been walking for about three hours.

**A.** When Tim will get  **B.** By the time Tim gets

**C.** After Tim has got  **D.** Until Tim is getting

**Question 13:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the museum, we decided to have lunch in the park.

**A.** Being visited **B.** to visit **C.** visited **D.** Having visited

**Question 14:** Robert was especially interested in such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work and had recently helped to organize the first Brazilian school for deaf-mutes at Rio de Janeiro.

**A.** humanitarian **B.** human **C.** humanity **D.** humanistic

**Question 15:** I know we’ve had an argument, but now I’d quite like to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** look down **B.** bring up **C.** fall out **D.** make up

**Question 16:** They showed me some photos and I had to try to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the man that I saw coming out of the post office.

**A.** place **B.** identify **C.** realize **D.** discover

**Question 17:** Professor Taylor’s talk has indicated that science has a very strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the everyday life of non-scientists as well as scientists.

**A.** motivation **B.** impact **C.** impression **D.** perspective

**Question 18:** I‘d like to take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in planning the party, if that’s all right.

**A.** leg **B.** head **C.** hand **D.** finger

**Question 19:** I just have a few household\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cope with and then I’ll be free to come out with you.

**A.** assignments **B.** charges **C.** chores **D.** works

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

**Question 20:** His father died of lung cancer and the doctor **attributed it** to the fact that he was a heavy smoker.

**A.** took it off **B.** carried it back **C.** thought it over **D.** put it down

**Question 21:** Here passengers can eat delicacies prepared by a **master** chef who came from France.

**A.** hard-working **B.** skillful **C.** well-dressed **D.** educated

***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:** As the disease progressed, she became increasingly **immobile**, and nearly spent her time on the bed.

**A.** able to move **B.** eager to leave

**C.** cured of her disease **D.** interested in running

**Question 23:** John’s decision to drop out of university to go to a vocational school **drove his mother up the wall**. She thought that it’s really a stupid decision.

**A.** made his mother happy **B.** made his mother angry

**C.** made his mother worried **D.** made his mother ashamed

***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:** Kate is talking to her sister about online shopping.

**Kate:** "Shopping online is super convenient and trouble-free."

**Kate’s sister:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes a lot of serious problems arise."

**A.** That’s it   **B.** I take your view

**C.** Absolutely **D.** That’s not entirely true

**Question 25:** Rachel and Mark are at home.

**Rachel:** "Can I get you something to drinkt?"

**Mike:** "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’m not thirsty.''

**A.** No, thank you **B.** Yes, please  **C.** You’re welcome **D.** Thank you

***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 26:** My little son had been in Paris for 5 days last summer.

**A B C D**

**Question 27:** Some manufacturers are not only raising their prices but also decrease the production of its products. **A B C**

**D**

**Question 28:** Tam’s classmates like him because he is friendly, honest and kindness.

**A B C**  **D**

***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 29:** The last time I saw her was three years ago.

**A.** I haven’t seen her for three years.

**B.** About three years ago, I used to meet her.

**C.** I have often seen her for the last three years.

**D.** I saw her three years ago and will never meet her.

**Question 30:** “I’ll finish the work by the end of this week”. John said.

**A.** John offered to finish the work by the end of this week.

**B.** John promised to finish the work by the end of this week.

**C.** Johnsuggested to finish the work by the end of this week.

**D.** She refused to finish the work by the end of this week.

**Question 31:** It’s necessary for you to sleep enough time every day.

**A.** You should sleep enough time every day.

**B.** You needn’t sleep enough time every day.

**C.** You mustn’t sleep enough time every day.

**D.** You may sleep enough time every day.

***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 32:** Jane didn’t apply for the summer job in the cafe. She now regrets it.

**A.** Jane wishes that she had applied for the summer job in the cafe.

**B.** Jane feels regret because she didn’t apply for the summer job in the cafe.

**C.** If only Jane didn’t apply for the summer job in the cafe.

**D.** If Jane applied for the summer job in the café, she wouldn’t now regret it.

**Question 33:** Michael became a father. He felt a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.

**A.** Were Michael to become a father himself, he would feel a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.

**B.** Not until he felt a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents did Michael become a father himself.

**C.** Only after Michael had become a father himself did he feel a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents. C

**D.** Had Michaelbecome a father himself, would have felt a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct* *word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.***

The idea of going overseas to study can be daunting, with visions of baffling languages or nights spent in isolation while you are gradually forgotten by your friends and family. (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the benefits of studying abroad - such as broadening your mind, improving your career prospects and making friends from all over the world - can make digging out your passport really rewarding.

          “Studying abroad is an eye-opening experience,” says Anna Boyd, event manager at The Student World. “Being (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in another culture, understanding differences and spotting similarities, living on a beach or in the mountains, (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ will have an impact on every student.”

Overseas study comes in many shapes and sizes. It might be a single semester abroad via an Erasmus programme, for example. Or you might elect to follow a full three-or four-year degree programme. Whatever your ambition, the key is starting early. Some countries require specific combinations of A-levels from UK students, Germany looks for four A-levels including maths or science and one modern foreign language, for instance, while others, such as the US, value extracurricular activities. Starting our research well ahead (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_time can help you make the right choices. "Getting involved in sports, arts and music is also worth considering, as well as gaining experience through volunteering and work placements," says Boyd. In fact, applying to study abroad could even work to your advantage, for example, you might encounter lower (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ requirements.

**Question 34:** **A.** But **B.** However **C.** Therefore **D.** Thereby

**Question 35:** **A.** immersed **B.** interested **C.** resided **D.** taken

**Question 36:** **A.** where **B.** while **C.** which **D.** that

**Question 37:** **A.** on **B.** off **C.** in **D.** of

**Question 38:** **A.** entry **B.** entrance **C.** enter **D.** entered

***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 39 to 43.***

In "How many hours does it take to make a friend?" (2018), Jeffrey A. Hall describes the types of encounters that build a friendship.

His study found that hours of time spent together was linked with closer friendships, as was time spent enjoying leisure activities together. Specifically, **he** found that the chance of making a "casual friend," as opposed to a mere acquaintance, was greater than 50 percent when people spent approximately 43 hours together within three weeks of meeting. He further found that casual friends evolve into friends at some point between 57 hours after three weeks, and 164 hours over three months. Hall's research also demonstrated, however, that when it comes to time spent developing friendships, quality is more important than quantity. And when it comes to conversation, topics matter. When it comes to building quality relationships, the duration of conversation is not as important as the content. Meaningful conversation is the key to bonding with others.

Hall found that when it comes to developing friendships, sharing daily life through catching

up and joking around promotes closeness; small talk does not. Consider the **inane** topics that often come up when you are trapped in an elevator with an acquaintance. Discussing the weather or speculating on how many stops you will make before finally reaching the lobby does not facilitate bonding. Nor does mere proximity. Hall found that obligatory time spent together, such as in a classroom or workplace, does not promote closeness. Friendships require an efficient use of time together. Someone who remembers the details of your life and asks questions about your family, your job, your latest vacation, etc., is much more likely on his or her way to becoming someone you consider a friend, as opposed to an acquaintance.

**Question 39:** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

**A.** The priceless gift of time. **B.** The cluttered social life

**C.** A world of online acquaintances. **D.** From best friends to acquaintances.

**Question 40:** The word "**he**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** classmate **B.** friend **C.** acquaintance **D.** Jeffrey

**Question 41:** According to paragraph 2, what conclusion can be drawn from the finding of Jeffrey A. Hall?

1. Constant contact exhausting, the pressure to be positive all day long is draining.
2. Even in our fast-paced world, you can create friendships that truly last a lifetime.
3. Both quantity and quality of time spent together contribute to spark true friendships.

**D.** Individuals are motivated to engage in conversations that form and strengthen relationships.

**Question 42:**  The word "**inane**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** silly **B.** small **C.** regular. **D.** normal

**Question 43:** According to paragraph 3, what kind of setting can foster real amity?

**A.** High-fiving with a stranger on the street.

**B.** Travelling with your friend on holiday.

**C.** Boarding the same lift as your neighbor.

**D.** Discussing with classmate for the class project.

***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 44 to 50.***

When you ask a child what they would like to be when they grow up, common responses might include firefighter, pilot, doctor, or athlete. But those jobs don’t capture the attention of all kids. Take Will Shortz as an example. In grade 8, at the age of 14, Will had to write about an essay about what he wanted to do with his life. He wrote about hid desire to become a puzzle maker- someone who creates games and puzzles, such as Sudoku, or crossword puzzles. In the same year, he sold his first puzzle to the magazine Venture. By the age of sixteen, Will was regularly contributing puzzles to magazines.

In college, Will found that there was no way to study puzzles or become a puzzle maker. There were no classes offered on puzzles. Fortunately, after becoming bored with his studies, Will learned that his university offered a special program that allowed students to suggest and create unique fields of study. After creating and completing two courses on word and math puzzles. Will switched his **major** to enigmatology – the study of puzzles.

Will and his professors then created new classes that explored all aspects of puzzle-making. He studied the history, construction, and psychology of puzzles mostly on his own. Because there were professors of enigmatology, Will soon realized that he probably was the only student at his university to know more about his puzzles than any of his professors!

He did well in school, but upon graduating, Will didn’t how to get a job creating puzzles. For summer work, he joined the magazine Penny Press, where he realized that he could find work as a puzzle editor. Will then found a job creating and editing puzzles for Games magazine. This seemed like a dream job because he could create new kinds of puzzled and be surrounded by great puzzle makers

After graduating, Will got a job for Games magazine. He could create new kinds of puzzles and work with great puzzle makers.

After fifteen years at Games, Will accepted a position as the editor of The New York Times' crossword puzzle.  When he first joined, the newspaper's crossword puzzle very was seen as very difficult, and few readers could complete it. Will made **fundamental** changes, such as including everyday language in the clues and answers so that many more people could enjoy it. Today he is credited with making the crossword appealing to a wider audience. Some of Will’s most famous puzzles have related to the news for that day, such as the name of the winning president on Election Day, and a love-themed puzzle on Valentine’s Day.

**Question 44:** Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?

**A.** An Unusual Child **B.** Will Shortz: a Puzzle Maker

**C.** A Strange Hobby **D.** The history of Making Puzzle

**Question 45:** When did Will first become interested in puzzles?

**A.** Before he was 14 years old. **B.** After he was 14 years old.

**C.** When he was 16 years old. **D.** When he entered university.

**Question 46:** The word "**major**" in the passage 2 is closet in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** university          **B.** passion      **C.** test        **D.** subject

**Question 47:** What kind of classes did Will Shortz take in college?

**A.** Classes by professors who study puzzle writing  
 **B.** Classes that he and his professors developed   
 **C.** Classes taught by professors puzzle makers  
 **D.** Classes that art students take

**Question 48:** Which sentence describes Will Shortz’ college experience?

**A.** He was bored in college and did not finish.  
 **B.** He felt he did not learn very much.  
 **C.** He got satisfactory results.   
 **D.** He thought it was too challenging.

**Question 49:** Why did Will Shortz consider his job at Games magazine a “dream job”?

**A.** He earned a lot of money writing crossword puzzles.  
 **B.** Games was the only puzzle magazine in the U.S.  
 **C.** He could study the history of puzzle making at the magazine.  
 **D.** He designed new puzzles and worked with other puzzle markers.

**Question 50:** The word "**fundamental**" in the last passage is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_\_".

**A.** important          **B.** minor      **C.** sudden        **D.** difficult