REVIEW

Level: Advanced

I. A. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

| 1. 11. Choose the word that | nas the anaermiea pe | ir i pronouncea anier | entry from the or |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. want <u>s</u> | B. wins | C. wears | D. word <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. tr <u>ou</u> ble | B. fl <u>u</u> | C. t <u>oo</u> th | D. shoe |
| 3. A. wash <u>ed</u> | B. studi <u>ed</u> | C. believ <u>ed</u> | D. play <u>ed</u> |
| 4. A. s <u>o</u> ng | B. <u>o</u> ne | C. long | D. gone |
| 5. A. cross <u>es</u> | B. catches | C. cloth <u>es</u> | D. cages |
| 6. A. f <u>u</u> ll | B. p <u>u</u> sh | C. b <u>u</u> t | D. p <u>u</u> t |
| 7. A. d <u>ea</u> l | B. h <u>ea</u> l | C. stealth | D. st <u>ea</u> l |
| 8. A. w <u>ear</u> | B. ear | C. h <u>ear</u> | D. n <u>ear</u> ly |
| 9. A. <u>ear</u> n | B. th <u>ir</u> d | C. where | D. d <u>ir</u> ty |
| 10. A. land <u>ed</u> | B. stopped | C. watched | D. book <u>ed</u> |
| 11. A. f <u>oo</u> d | B. t <u>oo</u> | C. s <u>oo</u> n | D. g <u>oo</u> d |
| 12. A. b <u>e</u> d | B. get | C. decide | D. setting |
| 13. A. thr <u>ea</u> t | B. b <u>ea</u> t | C. br <u>ea</u> d | D. h <u>ea</u> d |
| 14. A. b <u>oa</u> t | B. r <u>oa</u> d | C. br <u>oa</u> d | D. c <u>oa</u> t |
| 15. A. <u>ang</u> ry | B. danger | C. strange | D. range |
| 16. A. ab <u>ou</u> t | B. sh <u>ou</u> t | C. tough | D. houting |
| 17. A. pl <u>ea</u> sant | B. reason | C. creature | D. feature |
| 18. A. w <u>or</u> d | B. sw <u>or</u> d | C. b <u>ur</u> n | D. w <u>or</u> ld |
| 19. A. m <u>ai</u> n | B. g <u>ai</u> n | C. d <u>ai</u> ry | D. l <u>ai</u> d |
| 20. A. <u>gui</u> lty | B. b <u>u</u> ild | C. b <u>u</u> ry | D. b <u>u</u> sy |
| 21. A. bush <u>es</u> | B. wish <u>es</u> | C. researches | D. headach <u>es</u> |
| 22. A. de <u>b</u> t | B. climbing | C. tim <u>b</u> er | D. lam <u>b</u> |
| 23. A. enough_ | B. cough | C. thorough | D. tough |
| 24. A. <u>a</u> pply | B. maximum | C. cactus | D. national |
| 25. A. f <u>u</u> nny | B. r <u>u</u> bbish | C. <u>u</u> pper | D. st <u>u</u> dent |
| 26. A. <u>ch</u> in | B. <u>cha</u> t | C. <u>ch</u> aracter | D. <u>ch</u> air |
| 27. A. ch <u>ee</u> se | B. ch <u>ee</u> k | C. sh <u>ee</u> p | D. ch <u>ee</u> r |
| 28. A. work <u>ed</u> | B. smil <u>ed</u> | C. liv <u>ed</u> | D. belonged |
| 29. A. <u>a</u> rt | B. ch <u>a</u> rt | C. sm <u>a</u> rt | D. c <u>a</u> re |
| 30. A. strives | B. states | C. stays | D. studies |
| 31. A. sentence | B. tense | C. second | D. service |
| 32. A. m <u>a</u> y | B. qu <u>a</u> y | C. pl <u>a</u> y | D. p <u>a</u> y |

| 33. A. quantity | B. q <u>ua</u> lity | C. q <u>ua</u> ke | D. q <u>ua</u> rrel |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 34. A. <u>th</u> is | B. <u>th</u> at | C. <u>th</u> ose | D. <u>th</u> ink |
| 35. A. cau <u>s</u> es | B. buses | C. horses | D. houses |
| 36. A. c <u>au</u> se | B. p <u>au</u> se | C. cl <u>au</u> se | D. l <u>au</u> gh |
| 37. A. b <u>u</u> sy | B. b <u>u</u> ry | C. b <u>u</u> ild | D. business |
| 38. A. appl <u>y</u> | B. abilit <u>y</u> | C. lovel <u>y</u> | D. safel <u>y</u> |
| 39. A. f <u>o</u> lder | B. notice | C. operation | D. b <u>o</u> ld |
| 40. A. <u>th</u> ough | B. wea <u>th</u> er | C. wi <u>th</u> | D. length |
| 41. A. b <u>a</u> sic | B. thank | C. balance | D. b <u>a</u> nk |
| 42. A. br <u>a</u> ve | B. cable | C. p <u>ag</u> e | D. p <u>a</u> nda |
| 43. A. f <u>ea</u> ther | B. leather | C. feature | D. measure |
| 44. A. bl <u>oo</u> d | B. t <u>oo</u> l | C. n <u>oo</u> n | D. sp <u>oo</u> n |
| 45. A. b <u>oug</u> ht | B. brought | C. thought | D. plough |
| 46. A. rake <u>s</u> | B. pens | C. boats | D. traps |
| 47. A. h <u>ea</u> d | B. br <u>ea</u> d | C. br <u>ea</u> k | D. breath |
| 48. A. fr <u>o</u> ze | B. woman | C. <u>o</u> pen | D. alone |
| 49. A. <u>u</u> niversity | B. <u>u</u> nique | C. <u>u</u> nit | D. undo |
| 50. A. del <u>a</u> y | B. b <u>a</u> ke | C. date | D. wash |

B. Find the work with the different stress in each sentence.

| 1. A. direction | B. community | C. garbage | D. utility |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 2. A. convert | B. product | C. efficient | D. dispose |
| 3. A. biological | B. expedition | C. synthetic | D. scientific |
| 4. A. experiment | B. giant | C. windmill | D. software |
| 5. A. environment | B. attention | C. adaptable | D. auditory |
| 6. A. attraction | B. satisfactory | C. occupation | D. disappointment |
| 7. A. irrigate | B. important | C. pollution | D. particular |
| 8. A. company | B. occasion | C. restaurant | D. instrument |
| 9. A. environment | B. satisfy | C. imagine | D. attractive |
| 10. A. historical | B. adventure | C. computers | D. politics |
| 11. A. specialize | B. anxious | C. anticipate | D. tendency |
| 12. A. eliminate | B. compulsory | C. technology | D. academic |

| 13. A. industry | B. injection | C. influence | D. argument |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14. A. occasionally | B. preferentially | C. potentially | D. successfully |
| 15. A. tolerate | B. problem | C. picture | D. conservation |
| 16. A. medicine | B. addition | C. endanger | D. survival |
| 17. A. biology | B. ability | C. interactive | D. inaccurate |
| 18. A. graduation | B. beneficial | C. instrumental | D. temperature |
| 19. A. deliberate | B. exhibit | C. atmosphere | D. participant |
| 20. A. conferee | B. generosity | C. contribute | D. sociology |
| 21. A. summer | B. purchase | C. begin | D. proper |
| 22. A. suffer | B. water | C. enough | D. country |
| 23. A. maintenance | B. significant | C. executive | D. reluctant |
| 24. A. involve | B. shortage | C. advice | D. consult |
| 25. A. emergency | B. encourage | C. benefit | D. distraction |
| 26. A. advantageous | B. exchange | C. prediction | D. deliver |
| 27. A. specific | B. admirable | C. animate | D. realize |
| | | | |
| 28. A. reindeer | B. engineer | C. pioneer | D. referee |
| 28. A. reindeer29. A. dangerous | B. engineer B. marvelous | C. pioneer C. conspicuous | D. referee D. numerous |
| | • | • | |
| 29. A. dangerous | B. marvelous | C. conspicuous | D. numerous |
| 29. A. dangerous30. A. establish | B. marvelous B. illustrate | C. conspicuous C. intimidate | D. numerous D. inheritance |
| 29. A. dangerous30. A. establish31. A. expansion | B. marvelousB. illustrateB. conversion | C. conspicuousC. intimidateC. precision | D. numerousD. inheritanceD. explosion |
| 29. A. dangerous30. A. establish31. A. expansion32. A. eradicate | B. marvelousB. illustrateB. conversionB. character | C. conspicuousC. intimidateC. precisionC. malaria | D. numerousD. inheritanceD. explosionD. spectacular |
| 29. A. dangerous30. A. establish31. A. expansion32. A. eradicate33. A. illegally | B. marvelousB. illustrateB. conversionB. characterB. contaminate | C. conspicuous C. intimidate C. precision C. malaria C. rhinoceros | D. numerousD. inheritanceD. explosionD. spectacularD. apparatus |
| 29. A. dangerous30. A. establish31. A. expansion32. A. eradicate33. A. illegally34. A. introduce | B. marvelous B. illustrate B. conversion B. character B. contaminate B. committee | C. conspicuous C. intimidate C. precision C. malaria C. rhinoceros C. interfere | D. numerousD. inheritanceD. explosionD. spectacularD. apparatusD. referee |
| 29. A. dangerous 30. A. establish 31. A. expansion 32. A. eradicate 33. A. illegally 34. A. introduce 35. A. favourable | B. marvelous B. illustrate B. conversion B. character B. contaminate B. committee B. combination | C. conspicuous C. intimidate C. precision C. malaria C. rhinoceros C. interfere C. prehistoric | D. numerousD. inheritanceD. explosionD. spectacularD. apparatusD. refereeD. meteoric |
| 29. A. dangerous 30. A. establish 31. A. expansion 32. A. eradicate 33. A. illegally 34. A. introduce 35. A. favourable 36. A. synchronized | B. marvelous B. illustrate B. conversion B. character B. contaminate B. committee B. combination B. horizon | C. conspicuous C. intimidate C. precision C. malaria C. rhinoceros C. interfere C. prehistoric C. opponent | D. numerousD. inheritanceD. explosionD. spectacularD. apparatusD. refereeD. meteoricD. continue |
| 29. A. dangerous 30. A. establish 31. A. expansion 32. A. eradicate 33. A. illegally 34. A. introduce 35. A. favourable 36. A. synchronized 37. A. extinct | B. marvelous B. illustrate B. conversion B. character B. contaminate B. committee B. combination B. horizon B. crisis | C. conspicuous C. intimidate C. precision C. malaria C. rhinoceros C. interfere C. prehistoric C. opponent C. journey | D. numerous D. inheritance D. explosion D. spectacular D. apparatus D. referee D. meteoric D. continue D. swallow |

| 41. A. petition | B. sufficient | C. consider | D. bacterin |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 42. A. flexibility | B. initiatory | C. petrological | D. understandable |
| 43. A. permanent | B. continue | C. complete | D. relationship |
| 44. A. endanger | B. geometry | C. opposite | D. geography |
| 45. A. habitat | B. debate | C. behaviour | D. insider |
| 46. A. advertiser | B. history | C. difficulty | D. adventurous |
| 47. A. advance | B. ancient | C. cancer | D. annual |
| 48. A. calculator | B. language | C. comprehend | D. institute |
| 49. A. challenge | B. counter | C. guardian | D. explain |
| 50. A. astonished | B. obstacle | C. disposal | D. apparent |
| | | | |

II. A. Complete the sentence with the correct tense of the verb given:

| 1. While I (watch) TV last night, a mouse ran across the floor. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Bob is going to be famous someday. He (appear) in there movie already. |
| 3. He (sleep)till 10:00 and forgot all about his meeting. |
| 4. By the end of this week my illness (cost) me \$100. |
| 5. It's freezing today. I wish it (not be) so cold. I hate cold weather |
| 6. While I (come) home three months ago, I found a wallet. |
| 7. In the future people (have) computers as small as a watch. |
| 8. He wouldn't miss his favourite program if he (buy) a video recorder. |
| 9. She (decorate) the house, but she hasn't finished yet. |
| 10. She Sheila got to the party, Bob (go) home |
| 11. I met a lot of interesting people while I (study) in HCM City. |
| 12. John went home after he (go) to the store. |
| 13. We (live) here for over 20 years without moving to another city. |
| 14. He (live) in New York for ten years before he moved to Los Ange. |
| 15. Now we are learning English here, but at this time tomorrow we (attend) the meeting at the office |
| Office |

| 16. I (work) all morning but still haven't finished. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17. The letter (send) yesterday, but I haven't received it. |
| 18. Enzo wished he (visit) his cousins in Australia, but he can't afford to. |
| 19. You can't go in there. Dr. John (talk) to a patient. |
| 20. Most newspapers (publish) every day. |
| 21. When go got home we found the boys (leave) the door open. |
| 22. Dinner will be ready in about twenty minutes. I (cook) the rice yet. |
| 23. She was taken ill while she (climb) Mount Everest. |
| 24. He would soon lose weight if he (stop) eating biscuits and cakes. |
| 25. I think that the teacher (come) to a decision by tomorrow morning. |
| 26. The President (come) out of the building and is going to make a speech |
| 27. We (buy) this picture a long time ago. We (have) it for ages |
| 28. There's a new road to the motorway. They (open) it yesterday |
| 29. I (buy) a new jacket last week but I (not wear) it yet |
| 30. Claire is on a skiing holiday. She (enjoy) it, she says on her postcard |
| 31. I've got my key. I found it when I (look) for something else |
| 32. It started (rain) an hour ago. Has it stopped (rain) yet? |
| 33. Our teacher made me (answer) all the questions |
| 34. Mary (lose) her hat and she (look) for it until now |
| 35. If you (not complain) so much, you might be more popular |
| 36. I didn't know you needed a ride. If you (tell) me, I (give) you a ride gladly |
| 37. The light (go) out while we (have) dinner |
| 38. Bill (have) breakfast when I (stop) at this house this morning |
| 39. We'll go out when the rain (stop) |
| 40. I (stay) here until he (answer) me |
| 41. As soon as the lesson (finish), Sue's going to buy a lottery ticket |
| 42. We (go) home as soon as we have finished our work |
| 43. I (wait) here until you (come) back tomorrow |

| 44. What's her name again? I wish I (can) remember her name |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 45. You could make better progress if you (attend) class regularly |
| 46. What I said was stupid. I wish I (not say) anything |
| 47. The lord had the gardener (plant) trees (get) shadow to get |
| 48. Up to now, the teacher (give) our class five tests |
| 49. Yesterday the police (report) that they (capture) the thief |
| 50. David (be) born after his father (die) |
| B. Complete the sentence with the correct from of the word given |
| 1. Buying and selling antiques can be a very hobby if you know how to find a good bargain |
| (profit) |
| 2. We were left without any money for the last part of our holiday because we had the cost of the |
| train ticket to Norway. (estimate) |
| 3. Mr. Transom stared at the group of students talking in the corner and they shut up |
| immediately. (cross) |
| 4. Jennings is so enthusiastic about the game that his enthusiasm spreads to his team-mates and |
| the result is usually a strong performance. (wonder) |
| 5. I think I was sacked and have decided to bring the company to court. (fair) |
| 6. Have you seen my handbag John? It seems to have totally ! (appear) |
| 7. You know your father is the most person in the world. He is sure to be wearing one of his old |
| sweaters to the party. (fashion) |
| 8. People will need to see provable information before they can believe in something like life or |
| other planets. (science) |
| 9. I left the house at 8am and stared at the empty garage in My car was nowhere to be seen |
| Someone had stolen it! (believe) |
| 10. 5. Men have more of a to put weight on around the waist and stomach areas and this i |
| something they should be aware of. (tend) |
| 11. Three weeks after winning the lottery, Daniel Perkins had the to lose a court case in which he |
| was being sued for nearly \$2million. (fortune) |
| 12. The pharmaceutical company's have discovered a better way of combining medicines to |
| create a flu remedy. (search) |
| 13. The babies were put up for when their mother was jailed for her part in the murder. (adopt) |
| 14. I can't decide between the cake and the ice cream. What a difficult ! (choose) |

| 15. You're not wearing those shoes for the trek today. They are totally C | So and put some boots |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| on. (suit) | |
| 16. That was one of the most uncomfortable I have ever been on. The turbu | lence was awful. (fly) |
| 17. This letter is full of Can you type it again please? (spell) | |
| 18. Come to my house tomorrow, as early as possible. (prefer) | |
| 19. It is my dream to work in the ship-building industry but unfortunately | , there is so much |
| around that I may have to alter my ambitions. (employ) | |
| 20. Politicians should spend some time living on the streets like people | have to and then they |
| would understand better the problems they have. (home) | |
| 21. The text is interesting and without being too technical | (inform) |
| 22, there are black holes in space. | (theory) |
| 23. It was a long, slow film. I nearly died of | (bore) |
| 24. It was of me to forget her birthday | (forgive) |
| 25. The development of a shopping center here would be | (profit) |
| 26. Wearing short in a church is It is considered to be disrespectful. | (accept) |
| 27. I regret you that your application has been denied. | (inform) |
| 28. The sick man still finds it to stand without support | (comfort) |
| 29 your own business can cause a lot of financial worries | (manage) |
| 30. The surgeons tried their best to save his life, but unfortunately the operation was | _(success) |
| 31. We understand what you are saying | (perfect) |
| 32 novels requires great talent | (write) |
| 33. He is a famouswho stole \$10,000,000 from the bank | (crime) |
| 34. There was a to find the best cook | (compete) |
| 35. Could you tell me the of the swimming pool, please | (deep) |
| 36. A holiday in America can be cheap | (surprise) |
| 37. Her was so angry at her attitude that he fired her | (employ) |
| 38. If we don't on electricity, there will be power cuts | (economy) |
| 39 fruit juice contains no extra sugar | (sweet) |
| 40. I thought he'd forgotten his promise, but he phoned to me that nothing had chang | ged (sure) |
| 41. She looked at me as she said it | (direct) |
| 42. The price of has gone up again | (electric) |
| 43. English is a easy language to learn | (compare) |
| 44. Janet has left home and is on her parents | (depend) |
| 45. He was very of the work he had done | (pride) |
| 46. The woman got &100,000 for the injury that she suffered in the crash | (compensate) |
| 47. We must put an end to the of the forests and establish new national parl | ze (doetroy) |

| 48. Efforts have been made b | by the authorities to | traffic accidents | | (minimum) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 49. The manager handed in h | nisafte | er being accused of dishonesty | | (resign) |
| 50. The course of study is ve | ryso t | the students are told to work very | hard | (demand) |
| | | | | |
| III. Choose the correct ar | nswer. | | | |
| 1. We to shop off in | n Singapore but the | airplane changed the arrangeme | nts at the | e last minute. |
| A. was going | B. had | C. were going | D. oug | ght |
| 2. I wish I more about | out the logistics of t | the expedition. | | |
| A. would know | B. knew | C. know | D. car | know |
| 3. " children like ice | e-cream." "That's qu | uite natural." | | |
| A. Most of | B. Most | C. The most | D. The | e most of |
| 4. I felt as if I a con | fidence. | | | |
| A. have betrayed | B. would betray | C. had betrayed | D. am | betraying |
| 5. I couldn't make coffee for | everybody. There v | weren't | | |
| A. cups enough | B. enough cups | C. cups too | D. too | cups |
| 6. I'm going to the launderet | te because my wash | hing machine has | | |
| A. gone out | B. run down | C. worn out | D. bro | ken down |
| 7. Not only visit Ko | orea but they plan to | o stop off in the UK as well. | | |
| A. will they | B. they plan to | C. they must | D. are | they paying |
| 8. Unless you all of | my questions, I car | n't do anything to help you. | | |
| A. answer | B. answered | C. would answer | D. we | re answering |
| 9. The building of the new br | ridge will | as planned. | | |
| A. go up | B. go ahead | C. go out | D. go | on |
| 10. All my money is | _ up in the new car | I have bought. | | |
| A. connected | B. trapped | C. tied | D. lim | ited |
| 11. Before you sign the contr | ract, in mi | and that you won't be able to char | nge anyt | hing later. |
| A. hold | B. bear | C. retain | D. res | erve |
| 12. He told a becau | se he didn't want to | o upset his mother. | | |
| A. good lie | B. kind lie | C. black lie | D. wh | ite lie |
| 13. Children are made | their breath by t | the acrobat show. | | |
| A. hold | B. to hold | C. holding | D. hel | d |
| 14. You have to let your children their own way in the end. | | | | |
| A. to go | B. going | C. be going | D. go | |
| 15. Jean gets very agitated if | her daughter | her once a week. | | |
| A. doesn't ring | B. didn't ring | C. not ring | D. dor | n't ring |
| 16. Our teacher makes us | very hard. | | | |

| A. work | B. to work | C. working | D. be work | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 17 want to visit thi | s part of the town. | | | |
| A. The most tourists | B. Most of tourists | C. Most tourists | D. Most tourist | |
| 18. I must go now. I promise | d late. | | | |
| A. not being | B. not to be | C. to not be | D. not to being | |
| 19. We're late, I expect the fi | lm by the tim | e we get to the theatre. | | |
| A. have started | B. will start | C. will be starting | D. will have started | |
| 20. "You look tired." "I | all night." | | | |
| A. have worked | B. had worked | C. have been working | D. had been working | |
| 21. The instructor warned the | e students sail | ling alone on the lake. | | |
| A. not | B. from | c. about | D. out of | |
| 22. Had you told me that this | was going to happen, | I it. | | |
| A. can't believe | B. don't believe | C. hadn't believed D. w | ould never have believed | |
| 23. Our neighbours complain | ned to us the r | noise we made last night. | | |
| A. about | B. for | C. on | D. with | |
| 24. Since his mother died, his | s aunt him. | | | |
| A. brought up | B. brought in | C. brought on | D. brought after | |
| 25. He was told to eat all his | rice or he wo | ould get no ice-cream. | | |
| A. in case | B. else | C. instead | D. in fact | |
| 26. It took me quite a long tin | me to get there. It was | journey. | | |
| A. three hour | B. a three-hours | C. three hours | D. a three-hour | |
| 27. We 2,000 Engli | sh words by the end of | this year. | | |
| A. will learn | B. will be learning | C. will have learnt | D. will have been learnt | |
| 28. I disapprove peo | ople smoking in public | places. | | |
| A. of | B. with | C. at | D. on | |
| 29. I asked two strangers the way to the post office but of them knew. | | | | |
| A. none | B. neither | C. either | D. both | |
| 30 we truly unders | tand others can we sho | w sympathy towards them. | | |
| A. Only if | B. Unless | C. Even if | D. But for | |
| 31. The visitor spoke | _ the subject of wildling. | fe in the northern Britain. | | |
| A. in | B. on | C. from | D. with | |
| 32. Will you me to | post this letter tomorro | ow? | | |
| A. remember | B. recollect | C. remind | D. suggest | |
| 33. Jane's school report last t | term was very | _• | | |
| A. satisfying | B. satisfactory | C. fulfilling | D. full | |
| 34. Lena makes all | dresses. | | | |

| A. hers | B. herself | C. herself's | D. her own |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 35. Have you ever heard this | s song in Tha | iland? | |
| A. singing | B. sing | C. sung | D. to sing |
| 36. After the party we all that | anked Fred for | us a lovely evening. | |
| A. letting | B. asking | C. enjoying | D. giving |
| 37. He has been waiting for | this letter for days, and | at it has come | |
| A. last | B. the end | C. present | D. finish |
| 38. The best animals in the s | how were the | _dogs. | |
| A. dancer | B. dancers | C. dancing | D. danced |
| 39. He borrowed a dictionary | y me , but he | has never returned it | |
| A. for | B.from | C. to | D. of |
| 40. His illness made him | of concentration | | |
| A. Incompetent | B. unable | C. incapable | D. powerless |
| 41. The painting was beautif | ful. I stood there | it for a long time. | |
| A. for admiring | B. admiration | C. admire | D. admiring |
| 42. What does "www" | for? Is it short for ' | "world wide web?" | |
| A. point | B. stand | C. sit | D. lie |
| 43. After careful consideration | on, we've come to the | that we can't afford t | to move house. |
| A. intention | B. expectation | C. conclusion | D. prediction |
| 44. As the sun slow | wly in the west, one by | one light went on in the house | e. |
| A. dropped | B. fell | C. descended | D. sank |
| 45. Mr Brown to th | ne meeting but he didn' | t | |
| A. should have gone | B. ought to go | C. ought have been | D. should go |
| 46. Don't take a taxi. We ins | sist in our car | | |
| A. you to come | B. on your coming | C. on you coming | D. for you to come |
| 47. He looks thin, but | he is very healthy. | | |
| A.actually | B. practically | C. consequently | D. also |
| 48. The performance was | ,the audience w | as delighted. | |
| A. faultless | B. unmarked | C. worthless | D. imperfect |
| 49. According to its label, th | at medicine should tak | e effect in about ten minutes | |
| A. produce results | B. dissolve complete | ly C. be administered | D. lose its strength |
| 50. I always failed my | exams because I co | ouldn't remember the dates of | events in the past. |
| A. art | B. history | C. geography | D. literature |
| 51. Mary was the last application | ant | | |
| A. to be interviewing | B. to interview | C. to have interviewed | D. to be interviewed |
| 52. If they are not careful wi | th their accounts, their | business will go | |

| A. poor | B. bankrupt | C. penniless | D. broken |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 53. He completely | with what I said | | |
| A. accepted | B. complained | C. agreed | D. argued |
| 54. Hair color is one of | characteristics to b | be used in identifying people | |
| A. the most obviously | B. most obvious | C. the best obvious | D. the most obvious |
| 55. Get me some stamps, | ? | | |
| A. have you | B. will you | C. do you | D. did you |
| 56. Income tax rates are usu | allyto one's | annual income. | |
| A. related | B. dependent | C. associated | D. adapted |
| 57. The teacher asked the st | udent to have his compo | osition in pencil. | |
| A. write | B. wrote | C. written | D. writing |
| 58. She is the me | eting until tomorrow. | | |
| A. putting on | B. putting off | C. putting up | D. putting out |
| 59. The doctor wrote me a _ | for some antil | piotics. | |
| A. description | B. record | C. report | D. prescription |
| 60. Violence on American C | Campuses has abated | | |
| A. after 1970 | B. in 1970 | C. for 1970 | D. since 1970 |
| 61. They won't lock the doc | ors and the windows | they leave | |
| A. until | B. as soon as | C. when | D. while |
| 62. It's hard to get a good jo | bb these days without _ | a good education | |
| A. creating | B. having | C. educating | D. learning |
| 63. The world's oil will run | out, scientis | ts will produce oil from sunfle | owers |
| A. Although | B. However | C. And | D. Furthermore |
| 64. Eric Clapton is one of _ | rock stars of a | ll time | |
| A. most successful | B. least successful | C. the least successful | D. the most successful |
| 65. Did the assistant | served you have blo | onde hair? | |
| A. whom | B. which | C. who | D. when |
| 66. He worked hard | he might well prepar | re for the examination. | |
| A. because | B. though | C. then | D. so that |
| 67. Most of the leaves | by the end of autu | mn. | |
| A. will fall | B. will have fallen | C. will be falling | D. would fall |
| 68. It hot tomorro | ow. | | |
| A. will be probably | B. will probably be | C. probably will be | D. will probable be |
| 69. You any suga | r. We have got lots. | | |
| A. didn't need to buy | B. don't need buying | C. needn't have bought | D. won't need to buy |
| 70 He the car on | double vellow lines if h | ne had found a narking snace | |

| A. wouldn't have | B. isn't going to lea | ave C. won't leave | D. wouldn't have left |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 71. Mr. Allan was | with assault because | e he fired a gun at two burglar | rs. |
| A. sentenced | B. charged | C. forced | D. given |
| 72. I didn't think we would | d get that new contract, | but we succeed. "Succeed" m | neans |
| A. pulled it off | B. pulled off it | C. pushed it off | D. pushed off it |
| 73. I'm afraid profits last y | year fell short of what v | ve expected. So I think we'll h | ave to the plans for a |
| new agency. | | | |
| A. take over | B. start out | C. pay off | D. give up |
| 74. I was shocked at the _ | scene in the st | treet. | |
| A. to frighten | B. frightening | C. frightened | D. fright |
| 75. The floor was so dirty | as if it for w | reeks. | |
| A. hadn't been swept | B. hadn't swept | C. would haven't swept | D. haven't been swept |
| 76. Many people thought | that the was | an insult to the victim. | |
| A. sentence | B. evidence | C. scene | D. judgement |
| 77. She has signed a two- | year record v | vith EMI to produce two albu | ms a year. |
| A. agreement | B. contract | C. appointment | D. signature |
| 78. I phoned the bank to _ | how much mo | oney there was in my account. | |
| A. control | B. inspect | C. test | D. check |
| 79. The dressmaker | the half-finished b | louse but it was obviously too | small. |
| A. test | B. tried on | C. tried out | D. put on |
| 80. He has been unable to | find a job w | ith his ability as an accountan | t. |
| A. appropriate | B. suitable | C. requisite | D. commensurate |
| 81. When he graduated from | om the university, he go | ot his | |
| A. diploma | B. certificate | C. degree | D. bachelor |
| 82. Because of a shortage, | , the government has as | ked people to be w | ith water. |
| A. economic | B. thrifty | C. saving | D. economical |
| 83. Wolves were | _ mournfully in the nea | arby forest. | |
| A. roaring | B. barking | C. howling | D. growling |
| 84. When I heard footstep | s behind me, I was | that I would be attacke | d. |
| A. horrified | B. terror-struck | C. terrorized | D. terrified |
| 85 are the dogs | s going be trained? Unt | il they have learned how to wa | alk in all kinds of traffic. |
| A. When | B. How long | C. How much | D. How often |
| 86. It is one of the ugliest | faces I have ever seen. | I've never seen | |
| A. an ugly one | B. an ugliest one | C. the ugliest one | D. an uglier one |
| 87 extremely b | oad weather in the mour | ntains, we're no longer conside | ering our skiing trip. |
| A. Due to | B. Because | C. Since | D. Due to the fact that |

| 88. Mr. Brown to | the meeting but he did | n't. | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. should have gone | B. ought to go | C. ought have been | D. should go |
| 89. These goods are free | duty. | | |
| A. with | B. from | C. of | D. in |
| 90. There must be a large nu | umber of stars with plan | nets which could liv | ing intelligent being in the |
| universe. | | | |
| A. assist | B. support | C. exist | D. survive |
| 91. "I would like to apply for | or the sales position you | advertised" | |
| "I'm sorry. No longer | applications fo | or that position". | |
| A. are taking we | B. we are taking | C. are we taking | D. we taking |
| 92. "The telephone company | y is threatening to cut o | ff our service" | |
| "It's urgent th | e bill immediately". | | |
| A. that we pay | B. us to pay | C. us paying | D. that we have to pay |
| 93. In the 1950s, Professor | Ancel Keys noted a link | k between diet and heart disease | se. |
| A. connection | B. relation | C. difference | D. study |
| 94 Jan arrives, w | e will have finished thi | s group project. | |
| A. By the time | B. Until | C. Now that | D. Since |
| 95. The problem is difficult; | therefore,s | tudents could answer it. | |
| A. few | B. a lot of | C. a few | D. a great number of |
| 96. The teacher th | ne children go home ear | rly because of the bad weather | ·. |
| A. told | B. allowed | C. enabled | D. let |
| 97. He found learning to dri | ve easy and | his driving test from the first. | |
| A. sat | B. succeeded | C. passed | D. made |
| 98. I'm sure you'll have no _ | the exam. | | |
| A. difficulty passing | B. difficulties to pass | s C. difficulty to pass | D. difficulties of passing |
| 99. "You should stop working hard you will get sick" | | | |
| A. or else | B. if | C. in case | D. whereas |
| 100. A good essay must | contain enough | interesting ideas and specific | examples but also have good |
| organization. | | | |
| A. in addition | B. either | C. not only | D. as well |
| | | | |
| IV. A. Rewrite the second se | ntence in such a way th | at it has the same meaning as t | the one before it. |
| 1. I can meet you if you arri | | | |
| ➤ So long as | | | |
| 2. Richard asked me, 'Did y | | _ | |
| ➤ Richard asked | | | |

| 5. If my pareits had encouraged me, I would have passed the exam. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| > Had |
| 4. He had hardly left the office when the telephone rang. |
| ≥ No sooner |
| 5. You won't allowed in until your identify has been checked. |
| ≥ Only |
| 6. I had Tom repair my car yesterday. |
| ≥ I had |
| 7. "Put you're your books away", said the teacher. |
| The teacher |
| 8. Look after the car and it will never break down! |
| Should |
| 9. When they had arrived in New York, the immigrants started to look for jobs at once. |
| ≥ On |
| 10. People thinks that he broke into his neighbor's house. |
| ≥ He |
| 11. James said to his mother, 'I am leaving for Paris tomorrow.' |
| ≥ James told |
| 12. Neil Adams won the first prize in the competition. His parents are both teachers. |
| Neil Adam, whose |
| 13. Who's that pretty woman who is speaking to the teacher? |
| > Who's |
| 14. We couldn't hear the speech because there was so much noise. |
| There was so |
| 15. My father felt ill, but insisted on going to work. |
| ≥ In spite of |
| 16. You put it in water longer, and it'll get softer. |
| The longer |
| 17. If you don't leave now, I'll call the police. |
| ≥ Leave now |
| 18. The mechanics should have repaired your car by now. |
| > Your car |
| 19. I can't stand people telling me what to do. |
| ≥ I can't |
| 20. Jimmy hasn't visited his hometown for ten years. |
| ≥ It's ten years |

| 21. "The Times "was first printed two hundred years ago. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ≥ It's two |
| 22. The soldier leaped into the water as soon as the ship touched the shore. |
| > No sooner |
| 23. My preference is for a seven-o'clock start. |
| ≥ I'd rather |
| 24. Though he is strong, he is timid. |
| > However |
| 25. They believe their son is a genius. |
| > Their son |
| 26. Kate is the only real friend that Dolly has. |
| ≥ Except |
| 27. I've never met a more dependable person than Tom |
| ≥ Tom is |
| 28. Whenever she went to Paris she bought a new dress. |
| > She never |
| 29. I don't find it difficult to study late at night. |
| ≥ I am used to |
| 30. You mustn't eat in the library. |
| Eating is |
| 31. The bus takes longer than the train. |
| ➤ The train does not |
| 32. "Please repeat what I've said" she told John. |
| ➤ She asked |
| 33. It is not necessary for you to finish by Saturday. |
| > You don't |
| 34. They had hardly left home when it started to rain. |
| > No sooner |
| 35. I wasn't to buy the books I wanted because I didn't have enough money with me. |
| ≽ If I |
| 36. Tht stereo was so powerful, I nearly went deaf. |
| ≥ It was |
| 37. In spite of his age, Mr. Brown runs seven miles before breakfast. |
| Although |
| 38. When she was younger, she listened to a lot of pop music, but she's lost interest in it. |
| > She used |

| 59. The government has published the latest crime figures. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The latest crime figures |
| 40. Have you seen my keys, Dad? |
| ➤ Kathryn asked |
| 41. I spent seven years at secondary school and then I went to university. |
| After having |
| 42. My mother was the most warm-hearted person I've ever known. |
| ≥ I've |
| 43. He doesn't smoke, and his brother doesn't smoke, either. |
| > Neither |
| 44. Although he is intelligent, he doesn't do well at school. |
| > Despite |
| 45. he hasn't had his eyes tested for ten months. |
| > He last |
| 46, The doctor said "You really ought to rest for a few days, Jasmine" |
| > The doctor strongly |
| 47. The children couldn't go swimming because the sea was too rough. |
| The sea was |
| 48. Jill regrets not going to university |
| > Jill wishes |
| 49. The Titanic was sailing from England to New York and it sank |
| ≥ Sailing |
| 50. Does the government intend to cut unemployment benefit? |
| Do you know |
| B. Build a complete sentence with the given words : |
| 1. She / hate / leave / alone / office / him |
| > |
| 2. It / difficult / get / touch / manager / because he / busy all day |
| > |
| 3. I / angry / myself / making such / stupid mistake |
| > |
| 4. It / unlikely / radio will / replace / entirely / television |
| > |
| 5. At / end / course I passed all / exams / good marks |
| > |

| 24. boys / clever / see / solution / problem / so quickly> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25. I / just / finish / read / long novel / write / Arthur Hailey |
| > |
| > |
| 27. She/ not stand/ kept/ wait/ such/ long time> |
| 28. America/ said/ discovered/ 1498/ Columbus |
| 29. I/ have/ air-conditioner/ fix/ tomorrow |
| 30. She/ decide/ go back/ shop/ buy/ long dress |
| > |
| > |
| > |
| 33. There/ no point/ persuade/ her/ go/ us> |
| 34. By/ work/ day and night/ they/ succeed/ finish/ project / time |
| 35. We/ regret/ tell/ you/ your request/ tax refund/ reject> |
| 36. He/ better/ not go/ school/ because/ feel unwell |
| > |
| > |
| > |
| 39. When I/ arrive/ lecture/ already start/ professor/ write/ overhead projector> |
| 40. I/ strongly / advise/ you/ take part/ volunteer works |
| > |
| > |

| , , , , | / queue/ unemployment ber | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 43. I/ advise/ him/ asl | k/ bus conductor/ tell/ him/ v | where/ get off. | |
| 44. He/ rather/ spend/ | / holidays/ a farm/ seaside. | | |
| 45. We/ survive/ unle | ess/ start/ work/ cleaner/ safe | | |
| 46. Heavy rain/ cause | e/ widespread flooding/ this/ | | |
| 47. If/ you/ not help/ | I not meet/ her/ last week | | |
| 48. Some people/ bel | ieve/ happiest people/ world | / those/ bring/ happiness/ othe | ers |
| 49. Valentine's Day/ | day/ people/ give/cards/ flov | vers/ small gifts/ person/ they/ | love |
| 50. Children/ look/ E | aster Sunday/ because/ they/ | give/ chocolate Easter eggs | |
| V. Reading Compre | hension: | | |
| | | its each gap of the passage: | |
| 1. In Japan, politenes | s and good manners are ver | ry important and business me | eting are very formal. Business |
| cards are also import | ant and they (1) | these at the beginning of | a meeting. They always look at |
| them carefully, so y | you should do the same a | as they might think you're | rude if you don't. A lot of |
| communication is n | on-verbal. They are very | good listeners and may a | sk a lot of questions to (2) |
| they | understand everything. In | a conversation they wait | longer before they reply than |
| Westerners do, do it' | s important (3) | speak in those long paus | es but to wait for their reply. In |
| their culture it's rude | to ask direct questions or to | say "No" or "I disagree". In | business it takes a long time to |
| (4) | a decision because they ha | ve to ask everyone in the cor | npany. When they say "Yes" it |
| may mean "I unders | stand", not "I agree", and | when they smile it might be | because they don't know (5) |
| to s | say. | | |
| 1. a. exchange | b. change | c. purchase | d. barter |
| 2. a. find | b. notice | c. check | d. identify |
| 3. a. not to | b. to not | c. not | d. don't |
| 4. a. get | b. make | c. take | d. gain |

c. who

b. that

5. a. when

d. what

| 2. UNICEF wass created in1946 to help bring food and medicine to children who suffered during World | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| War II in Europe. It began as a temporary agency, but became a permanent part of the United Nations in 1953 | | | | |
| (1) the need for its services around the world. UNICEF's primary concern is to help governments of developing countries improve the quality of life for (2) one billion children. UNICEF's main | | | | |
| | | | | office is in the United Nation |
| (3) In 1965, U | UNICEF won the Nobel Peac | ee Prize for its work helping | childrenand building | |
| brighter future. | | | | |
| UNICEF works with | governments to provide th | ree kinds of services. First, | UNICEF plans and | |
| develops programs in develop | ping countries. These program | as serve the community (4) | providing | |
| health care, information abou | nt nutrition, basic education, a | and safe water and sanitation. | Then UNICEF trains | |
| people to work in these prog | grams. UNICEF also provides | supplies and equipment that | (5) | |
| the programs to work. | | | | |
| 1. a. due to | b. instead of | c. except for | d. in spite of | |
| 2. a. most | b. the most | c. almost | d. all most | |
| 3. a. in world | b. on world | c. worldwide | d. worldly | |
| 4. a. for | b. with | c. about | d. by | |
| 5. a. let | b. enable | c. make | d. suggest | |
| | | | | |
| 3. For many young peop | le sport is a popular part of sc | hool life annd being in one of | the school teams and | |
| playing in matches is very in | mpotant. If someone is in a t | eam it means a lot of extra p | practice and often (1) | |
| a Saturday | or Sunday away from home, a | s many matches are played the | en. | |
| It can also (2) | traveling to other | towns to play against other so | chool teams and then | |
| staying on after the match for a meal or drink. Sometimes parents, friends or other students will travel with the | | | | |
| team to support their (3) | side. | | | |
| When a school team wins a match it is the (4) school which feels proud, not only | | | | |
| the players. It can also mean that a school become well-known for being good at certain sports and pupils | | | | |
| from that school may end up | playing foe national and inte | ernational teams so that the sc | chool has some really | |
| famous names associated (5) | it! | | | |
| 1. a. spend | b. spending | c. to spend | d. spent | |
| 2. a. involve | b. make | c. cause | d. force | |
| 3. a. personal | b. individual | c. private | d. own | |
| 4. a. quite | b. all | c. whole | d. most | |
| 5. a. to | b. with | c. for | d. by | |
| | | | | |

| 4. Nowadays people ar | e more aware that wildlife | all over the world is in dang | ger. Many species of |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| animals are threatened, and | could easily become (1) | if we do not make a e | ffort to protect them |
| There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are hunted for their fur or other valuable parts of their | | | |
| bodies. Some birds, (2) | as parrots are caught alive | e and sold as pets. For many a | animals and birds, the |
| problem is that their habitat | t - the place where they live | – is disappearing. More (3) | is used for |
| farms, for houses or industry | y, and there are fewer open s | paces than there once were. I | Farmers use powerfu |
| chemicals to help them grov | v better crops, but these chem | nicals pollute (4) e | nvironment and harm |
| wildlife. The most success | ful animal on earth – hum | an beings will soon be the | only ones left, (5 |
| new can solve this | problem. | | |
| 1. a. exctint | b. lost | c. empty | d. disappear |
| 2. a. such | b. where | c. like | d. or |
| 3. a. area | b. earth | c. land | d. soil |
| 4. a. the | b. that | c. an | d. a |
| 5. a. because | b. however | c. if | d. unless |
| | | | |
| | | ves in Madrid and works (1). | |
| for a Spanish newspaper, bu | t two years ago he decided to | take a year (2) wo | ork to live in differen |
| - | - | He spents the first two month | |
| | _ | onth. At present he is staying | |
| | | (4) travel guide to | Spain and now he is |
| working hard to have the san | ne (5) with his boo | ok about Europeans. | |
| | b. for | c. by | d. as |
| 2. a. off | b. away | c. to | d. from |
| 3. a. collected | b. collecting | c. to collect | d. collection |
| 4. a. best-sell | b. best-sold | c. best-selling | d. best-to- sell |
| 5. a. succeed | b. success | c. successful | d. successfully |
| | | <i>(</i> 1) | |
| | | (1) it would be possible | |
| | | the water of Port Sudan i | |
| | | lower level, another t | |
| | _ | men said that they had experi | _ |
| | | observations. The captain of the | |
| | | d. He said that some permane | |
| set up under the sea, and some undersea farms would provide food for the growing population of the world | | | |
| The divers in both "houses" spent most of their time (7) the bottom of the sea. On four occasions, they | | | |
| went down to 360 feet and observed many extraordinary (8) of the marine life, some of which had | | | |

| never been seen before. During their stay, Commander Cousteau and his divers reached a depth of 1,000 feet | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| and witnessed a gathering of an immense (9) of crabs which numbered, perhaps, hundreds of millions. | | | |
| They also found out that it wa | as (10) to move | rapidly in the water in | n a special vessel known as a "diving |
| saucer". | | | |
| 1. A. how | B. which | C. what | D. whether |
| 2. A. underneath | B. down | C. below | D. into |
| 3. A. at | B. in | C. from | D. on |
| 4. A. more | B. any | C. much | D. some |
| 5. A. caught | B. done | C. made | D. exercised |
| 6. A. implanting | B. transplanting | C. growing | D. cultivating |
| 7. A. enquiring | B. imploring | C. exploring | D. inquiring |
| 8. A. breeds | B. forms | C. systems | D. castes |
| 9. A. herd | B. flock | C. school | D. pack |
| 10. A. hardly | B. able | C. possible | D. capable |
| 7. Schools in the United States have not always had a large number of libraries. As (1) as 1958 about half of the public schools in the United States had no libraries at all. The (2) of public school libraries increased dramatically when the federal government passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, (3) provided funds for school districts to improve their education programs and facilities, including their libraries. (4), many educators claim that since the legislation was passed federal spending has not increased sufficiently to meet the rising (5) of new library technologies such as computer databases and Internet access. Because the federal government provides only limited funds to schools, individual school districts (6) on funds from local property taxes to meet the vast majority of public school expenses. Therefore, the libraries of public schools tend to reflect the (7) capabilities of the communities in which they are located. Districts in wealthy suburbs often have fully staffed libraries (8) abundant resources, spacious facilities, and curricular and instructional support. In (9), school districts in many poor areas house their libraries in ordinary classrooms or in small rooms. The libraries in such areas are generally staffed by | | | |
| volunteers, who organize and 1. A. frequently | B. recently | C. freshly | D. newly |
| 2. A. digit | B. amount | C. number | D. numeral |
| 3. A. that | B. who | C. which | D. this |
| 4. A. Otherwise | B. Therefore | C. Consequently | D. Nevertheless |
| 5. A. fine | B. fee | C. cost | D. sum |
| 6. A. go | B. come | C. rely | D. stay |
| 7. A. economical | B. educational | C. financial | D. political |

| 8. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. by |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 9. A. contrast | B. converse | C. contrary | D. conflict |
| 10. A. maintain | B. obtain | C. contain | D. attain |

8. COULD COMPUTER GAMES BE GOOD FOR YOU AFTER ALL

| In Britain, the average you | ang person now spen | nds more money on | games each year than on going to |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| the cinema or renting videos | s. But is this (1) | _ a bad thing? For ye | ars, newspaper reports have been (2) |
| that children who sp | end too much time pla | aying computer games | become unsociable, bad - tempered, |
| even violent as a (3) | . But new research, (4) |) out in both E | urope and the USA, suggests that the |
| opposite may be true. Indeed | d, playing some of | the more complicate | d games may help people of all |
| ages to improve certain sl | kills. Researchers clair | m that this is because t | he games (5) the brain work |
| harder in certain ways, like (| 6) sounds and | movements quickly ar | nd identifying what they are. The fact |
| that people play the games | repeatedly (7) | _ that they get a lot of | of practice in these skills which are |
| therefore likely to become hi | ghly developed. | | |
| Social skills may benefit, to | oo. Researchers in Ch | nicago think that fans | of first - person shooter games (8) |
| "Counterstrike" are | better than non-playe | ers when it comes to | o building trust and co-operation, |
| and that this (9) th | nem to make good frie | ndships and become st | crong members of their communities. |
| So rather than (10) u | p computer games, per | rhaps young people ne | ed to spend more time on them? |
| 1. A. necessarily | B. certainly | C. fully | D. nearly |
| 2. A. speaking | B. informing | C. telling | D. saying |
| 3. A. product | B. result | C. reason | D. conclusion |
| 4. A. worked | B. thought | C. turned | D. carried |
| 5. A. make | B. force | C. push | D. keep |
| 6. A. realizing | B. noticing | C. imagining | D. solving |
| 7. A. means | B. asks | C. brings | D. causes |
| 8. A. in order to | B. such as | C. due to | D. as well as |
| 9. A. supports | B. helps | C. shows | D. serves |
| 10. A. giving | B. ending | C. taking | D. stopping |
| 9. In this age of (1) | telephone network | s and electronic mail, | it seems that fewer and even fewer |
| people are taking time to sit | down and write le | etters (2) frien | ds and relatives. For hundreds of |

| years, letters were the on | ly way to keep (3) | people who | were any distance away and letter- | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| writing was seen as an important skill for all learned people (4) | | | | |
| | | | a point that majority of us have to oly for a job or make a complaint. In | |
| business circles the tendence | ey is for routine com | munications to becom | ne shorter. (7) clients may | |
| appreciate a detailed letter, a | n employee who send | s out long letters is of | ten regarded as (8) Many | |
| people prefer the telephone i | n all circumstances an | d its speed is essential | in many situations but (9) | |
| • • | down, dissatisfied wit | h what you have mana | aged to say? I don't think I'll throw | |
| my (10) away yet. | | | | |
| 1. A. advanced | B. progressive | C. highly-developed | D. all are correct | |
| 2. A. for | B. with | C. from | D. to | |
| 3. A. on good terms with | B. in step with | C. in contact with | D. in favour of | |
| 4. A. mastered | B. to master | C. mastering | D. to be mastered | |
| 5. A. for example | B. therefore | C. however | D. in short | |
| 6. A. cause | B. do | C. make | D. create | |
| 7. A. As though | B. Despite | C. Even though | D. However | |
| 8. A. impossible | B. unusual | C. inefficient | D. unimportant | |
| 9. A. how about | B. how much | C. how often | D. how long | |
| 10. A. effort | B. letter | C. telephone | D. pen | |
| 10. GOING ON A DIET | | | | |
| A typical person need | ls about 1,800 calories | per day to stay runnin | g They keep your organs operating | |
| (1) and your brain ru | ınning. They also keep | your body warm. A po | erson gains weight because he or she | |
| consumes more calories per | day than (2) | . The only way to lose | fat is to reduce the (3) of | |
| calories that you consume pe | r day. This is the basic | principle (4) | going on a diet. | |
| Unfortunately, diets d | on't work for most peo | ople. They do lose weight | ght but then go off the diet and put it | |
| back. Building a sensible die | t and exercise plan is t | he key (5) n | naintaining a consistent weight. You | |
| need to figure out how many | need to figure out how many calories you need in a day and how many you actually (6) The next | | | |
| step is to add exercise (7) | you can raise tl | ne number of calories y | you can consume per day. | |

| Burning 250 or 500 calories per day can make a big (8) | | | . You can ride an exercise bike while |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| you are watching television | ı (9) you ca | an take the stairs inste | ead of the elevator. Find an exercise |
| partner. Exercises can be a | lot easier if there is sor | neone to talk to. It's a | good idea to wear firmfitting clothes |
| if you are (10) Tr | ight clothing acts as a r | reminder of what you a | re trying to accomplish. |
| 1. A. proper | B. properly | C. improper | D. improperly |
| 2. A. necessity | B. need | C. needed | D. necessary |
| 3. A. number | B. amount | C. deal | D. plenty |
| 4. A. behind | B. beside | C. inside | D. outside |
| 5. A. for | B. with | C. at | D. to |
| 6. A. take off | B. take in | C. take up | D. take away |
| 7. A. as a result | B. so as to | C. so that | D. in as much as |
| 8. A. sense | B. mistake | C. impression | D. difference |
| 9. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| 10. A. on a holiday | B. on a balance | C. on either side | D. on a diet |

Part 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer.

1. The Winter Olympic Games are a multi-sport event held every four years. The first Winter Olympics was held in Chamonix, France, in 1924. The Games were held every four years from 1924 until 1936 when they were interrupted by World War II. The Olympics *resumed* in 1948 and celebrated every four years until 1992. At the point of governing body for the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), decided to place the Summer and Winter Games on separate four-year cycles in alternating even-numbered years.

The Winter Games have undergone significant changes since their inception. The rise of television as a global medium for communication has enhanced the profile of the Games. It has also created an income stream, via the sale of broadcast rights and advertising, which has become lucrative for the IOC.

The Winter Olympics have been hosted on three continents, but never in a country in the southern hemisphere. The United State has hosted the Games four times. France has been the host three times. Austria, Canada, Italy, Japan, Norway and Switzerland have hosted the Games twice. In 2014 Sochi will be the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics.

1. Which of the following countries has not hosted the Winter Olympics so far?

- a. Italy b. Japan c. Australia d. Switzerland
- 2. When did the IOC make a change in the years of celebrating the Summer and Winter Olympics?
- a. 1924
- b. 1936

c. 1948

- d. 1992
- 3. Which of the following is one cause of the Winter Olympics becoming more popular?
- a. The growth of television broadcast throughout the world.
- b. The decision of the IOC on separate four-year cycles.
- c. The interruption of the Second World War.
- d. The Winter Olympics becoming lucrative for the IOC.
- 4. It can be inferred from the passage that
- a. the Winter Olympics will never be hosted by Russia.
- b. the Winter Olympics can't be hosted by any African country.
- c. there have been no changes to the Winter Olympics since their inception.
- d. no countries can be the host of the Winter Olympics more than twice.
- 5. The word "resumed" in paragraph 1 is closet in meaning to
- a. began again
- b. changed

c. renewed

d. celebrated

2. Facebook

Do you use any of the social networking websites which are so popular these days, the places where you can connect up with friends and relatives and meet people who share the same interests as you? If you're younger you may use MySpace, young adults are more likely to be found on Facebook and busy professionals may prefer something like LinkedIn. But at least two of these sites have one thing in common: apart from being social spaces where you can meet and chat to people, share photos and other things, they've all added new verbs and nouns to the language in the past couple of years. Let's take a look at some examples. You can facebook your holiday photos (upload them to your Facebook page), facebook someone to see who they are (look him up in Facebook), facebook someone about a party (contact someone through their Facebook page) and ask permission to facebook someone (add them as a Facebook friend).

As you can see, 'facebook' is a pretty versatile word, and you could say the same about 'myspace', which you will find being used in much the same way all over the Net. LinkedIn (being a more adult, professional community) has not been used in the same way. While you're 'facebooking' or 'myspacing' you may also find yourself 'commenting' (writing a comment on someone's Facebook or MySpace page), as in this example: 'I commented Mary that she should come to the pub on Saturday and she commented me that she couldn't because she was going away for the weekend'.

Questions

- **1.** People who use Myspace are generally not as old as people who use Facebook.
- **2.** LinkedIn is for people with good jobs.

T/F

3. Sites like these have given new words such as adverbs and adjectives to the language.

T/F

| 4. Myspace has proven to be a less versatile word than Facebook. | T/F |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 5. All three of the sites mentioned have provided some new words. | T/F |
| 6. In this Internet context, 'to comment' means to leave a message for someone on their site. | T/F |
| 7. You can use Facebook for different purposes. | T/F |
| 8. The new terms have been in use for ten years. | T/F |
| 9. The word 'facebook' has various uses. | T/F |
| 10. You need someone's authorisation to add their name to your facebook page. | T/F |

3. The Toy Museum

This museum is in the centre of the town, a few metres from the cathedral, and near the market. It contains dolls, dolls' houses, books, games and pastimes, mechanical and constructional toys. In this collection there are toys made by all sorts of toy manufacturers from the most important to the smallest, including the most ordinary toys and the most precious. There are also records of children's pastimes over the last hundred and fifty years. Most major manufacturing countries of Europe had toy industries in the last century; French and German factories produced millions of toys each year. Many collectors of toys think that the second half of the nineteenth century was the best period for toy production and the museum has many examples of toys from this period which are still in perfect condition. There is now a growing interest in the toys of the 1920s and 1930s and as a result of this the museum has begun to build up a collection from these years. Visitors to the museum will find that someone is always available to answer questions - we hope you will visit us. Hours of opening 10.00-17.30 every day (except December 25 and 26)

- **1.** This writing is from ...
- a. an advertisement.
- b. a school history book.
- c. a storybook.
- **2.** What is the writer trying to do?
- a. To give advice.
- b. To give opinions.
- c. To give information.
- **3.** The museum has so many toys from the late 19th century because ...
- a. it is located in the middle of town.
- b. many consider this period the best for manufactured toys.
- c. visitors are interested in toys from that time.
- **4.** What period of toy manufacturing is receiving increased attention?
- a. Every day except in December.
- b. The 1920s and 1930s.
- c. The 20th century.

- **5.** Which of the following advertisements would you find outside the Toy Museum?
- a. Toys of Ancient Civilizations
- b. BEFORE TV! a special exhibition of indoor games from 1890 to 1940
- c. How Children Dressed 1600 1900 "Clothes for all Ages"

4. Soccer

Soccer is a kind of sport played by sides of 11 players with around ball. The ball may not be handle during play except by the goalkeepers. A soccer player must learn many kinds of footwork. Trapping, dribbling and passing are there of the basics.

Trapping

Good "ball control" depends on this "*skill*". The ball doesn't always land at a player's feet. Often, it will bounce or come from high up. The ball must be brought to the ground and controlled right away. Usually, a player uses a foot or leg to trap the ball.

Dribbling

The inside or outside of either foot can be used. When dribbling, the ball is tapped along with the foot. However, players should never let the ball get away from them. In this way, players can keep going toward the goal. But if the ball is tapped too hard, the player may lose the ball. It's better for a player to pass quickly to a teammate instead.

Passing

Using this skill, it is possible to gain half the field with one kick. But when faced with an opponent, the ball should be passed only a short distance. A player should pass to a teammate only a few meters away. The ball is passed into open space ahead of the teammate. Then, the player runs past the opponent to receive the ball back.

- 1. What is true of trapping?
- a. Players must only use the sides of their feet.
- b. Players must kick the ball into open space.
- c. Players must bring the ball down and control it.
- d. Players should dribble only for a short while.
- 2. According to the passage, what should players do when faced by an opponent?
- a. Kick the ball toward the goal with the outside of the foot.
- b. Kick the ball across the field.
- c. Kick the ball into the open space in front of a teammate.
- d. Wrestle with the opponent.
- 3. Which of the following is a basic soccer skill?
- a. receiving b. scoring
- 4. The word "skill" as used in paragraph 2 could best replaced by which os the following?

c. goal keeping

d. passing

| a. talent | b. pass | c. reason | d. ability |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 5. The expression "ball control" in paragraph 2 is closet in meaning to | | | |
| a. kicking the ball | | c. getting points with the ball | |
| b. directing the ball | | d. running with the ball | |

5. 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. (obile nent. p I ldn't n his mily r obile C mall p but that t i your ly in r ı. So e f

| g | | P | r | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| On the other hand, medi- | cal studies have shown changes | s in the brain cells of | of some people who use mo | |
| phones. Signs of change i | phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipr | | | |
| In one case, a traveling | salesman had to retire at young | g age because of sen | rious memory loss. He cou | |
| remember even simple ta | asks. He would often forget the | name of his own so | n. This man used to talk or | |
| mobile phone for about | six hours a day, every day of h | is working week, fo | or a couple of years. His far | |
| doctor blamed his mobil | e phone use, but his employer' | s doctor didn't agree | e. What is it that makes mo | |
| phones potentially harm | ful? The answer is radiation. l | High-tech machines | can detect (dò tìm) very s | |
| amounts of radiation from | m mobile phones. Mobile phon | e companies agree t | hat there is some radiation, | |
| they say the amount is to | o small to worry about. As the d | iscussion about their | safety continues, it appears | |
| it's best to use mobile pho | ones less often. Use your regula | r phone if you want | to talk for a long time. Use y | |
| mobile phone only when | you really need it. Mobile phor | nes can be very usef | ful and convenient, especial | |
| emergencies. In the future | e, mobile phones may have a wa | arning label that says | they are bad for your health | |
| for now, it's wise not to us | se your mobile phone too often. | | | |
| 1. According to the passa | ge, cell-phones are especially po | pular with young peo | ople because | |
| A. they are indispensable | in everyday communications | B. they make them | n look more stylish | |
| C. they keep the users ale | ert all the time | D. they cannot be | replaced by regular phones | |
| 2. The changes possibly | caused by the cell-phones are ma | ainly concerned with | · | |
| A. the mobility of the mir | nd and the body | B. the smallest uni | its of the brain | |
| C. the arteries of the brain | 1 | D. the resident me | mory | |
| 3. The word "means" in | the passage most closely means | · | | |
| A. "meanings" | B. "expression" | C. "method" | D. "transmission" | |
| 4. The word "potentially | " in the passage most closely me | eans | | |
| A. "obviously" | B. "possibly" | C. "certainly" | D. "privately" | |
| 5. "Negative publicity" in | n the passage most likely means | · | | |
| | | | | |

| A. information on the lethal effects of cell-p | phones |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\boldsymbol{B.}$ widespread opinion about bad effects of | cell-phones |
| C. the negative public use of cell-phones | |
| D. poor ideas about the effects of cell-phone | es |
| 6. Doctors have tentatively concluded that | cell-phones may |
| A. damage their users' emotions | B. cause some mental malfunction |
| C. change their users' temperament | D. change their users' social behaviors |
| 7. The man mentioned in the passage, who | used his cell-phone too often, |
| A. suffered serious loss of mental ability | B. could no longer think lucidly |
| C. abandoned his family | D. had a problem with memory |
| 8. According to the passage, what makes me | obile phones potentially harmful is |
| A. their radiant light | B. their power of attraction |
| C. their raiding power | D. their invisible rays |
| 9. According to the writer, people should _ | · |
| A. only use mobile phones in urgent cases | B. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies |
| C. keep off mobile phones regularly | D. never use mobile phones in all cases |
| 10. The most suitable title for the passage of | could be |
| A. "The Reasons Why Mobile Phones Are l | Popular" B. "Technological Innovations and Their Price" |
| C. "The Way Mobile Phones Work" | D. "Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time" |
| | |
| 6. For more than six million American | children, coming home after school means coming back to <u>an</u> |
| empty house . Some deal with the situation | by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something |
| in common. They spend part of each day ale | one. They are called "latchkey(tự giải phóng) children". They |
| are children who look after themselves while | le their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject |
| of concern. Lynette Long was once the prin- | cipal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule |
| against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had c | hains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly |
| telling them to put the keys inside shirts. The | nere were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they |
| meant." Slowly, she learned that they were | house keys. She and her husband began talking to the children who |
| had keys. They learned of the effect working | g couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear |
| was the biggest problem faced by children a | at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to |
| reported being frightened. Many had nightn | nares and were worried about their own safety. The most common |
| way latchkey children deal with their fears i | is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a |
| closet. The second is TV. They often turn the | ne volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the |
| Longs have learned. Most parents are slow | to admit that they leave their children alone. |
| 1. The phrase "an empty house" in the pass | sage mostly means |
| A. a house with no people inside | B. a house with no furniture |

| | C. a house with nothing inside | D. a house with to | oo much space |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2. | One thing that the children in the passage share | is that | |
| | A. they all watch TV | B. they spend part | t of each day alone |
| | C. they are from single-parent families | D. they all wear je | ewelry |
| 3. | The phrase "latchkey children" in the passage | means children who | _· |
| | A. close doors with keys and watch TV by | themselves | |
| | B. like to carry latches and keys with them | everywhere | |
| | C. are locked inside houses with latches and | d keys | |
| | D. look after themselves while their parents | s are not at home | |
| 4. | The main problem of latchkey children is that the | ney | |
| | A. are also found in middle-class families | B. watch too much televis | sion during the day |
| | C. suffer a lot from being left alone | D. are growing in number | rs |
| 5. | What is the main idea of the first paragraph? | | |
| | A. How kids spend free time. | B. Why kids hate | going home. |
| | C. Bad condition of latchkey children. | D. Children's acti | vities at home. |
| 6. | Why did a lot of kids have chains around their n | necks with keys attached? | |
| | A. They had to use the keys to open school | doors. | |
| | B. Schools didn't allow them to wear jewel | ry, so they wore keys instead | ad. |
| | C. They were fully grown and had become | independent. | |
| | D. They would use the keys to enter their he | ouses when they came hom | e. |
| 7. | What do latchkey children suffer most from who | en they are at home alone? | |
| | A. Fear. B. Tiredness. | C. Boredom. | D. Loneliness. |
| 8. | Lynette Long learned of latchkey children's pro | blems by | |
| | A. visiting their homes | B. delivering ques | stionnaires |
| | C. interviewing their parents | D. talking to them | l |
| 9. | What is the most common way for latchkey chil | ldren to deal with fears? | |
| | A. Hiding somewhere. | B. Talking to the | Longs. |
| | C. Having a shower. | D. Lying under a | TV. |
| 10 | . It's difficult to find out the number of latchkey | children because | |
| | A. most parents are reluctant to admit that t | hey leave their children alo | one |
| | B. they do not give information about them | selves for safety reasons | |
| | C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or | under beds | |
| | D. there are too many of them in the whole | country | |
| 7. | Rising floodwaters from tropical rains left | t at least 17 people dead a | and 3 missing in the Philippines |
| ye | sterday. | | |

Six people were killed and one was missing when a boat carrying 19 holiday-makers capsized off the central island of Cebu on Saturday. Two people are still in critical condition from the incident. At least ten people were killed in Metropolitan Manila and one more in Zambales province to the north as floodwaters covered much of the city. The death toll included two boys in Manila who drowned while playing in the floodwaters.

Acting mayor of Manila Lito Atienza declared an emergency holiday and advised residents to stay indoors. Many boats were sent to the heavily-flooded areas to rescue people and their families. Local governments also sent boats of their own to rescue people who were stranded on the roofs of their homes after the floodwaters rose to more than chest-deep level. Other agencies were distributing relief goods and setting up more evacuation centers.

The Philippines National Red Cross said initial reports showed that 3,198 families had to flee their homes for evacuation centers. Radio reports said that the presidential palace ordered all offices to close up at about 11:00 am to allow employees to go home. Power cuts and massive traffic jams hit several parts of the city. The power failures also hit Manila international airport

| 1. In the Philippines yesterday, 17 people died and 3 were missing because | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| A. of high storms | B. of rising floodwaters | | |
| C. a boat capsized | D. the weather was bad | | |
| 2. Who are still in critical condition? | | | |
| A. two Cebu inhabitants | B. two Metropolitan policemen | | |
| C. two holiday – makers | D. two Zambales inhabitants | | |
| 3. What did Lito Atienza advise residents to do? | | | |
| A. to stay inside | B. to close their offices | | |
| C. to take holiday | D. to help rescue people | | |
| 4. When were the employees allowed to go home? | | | |
| A. as soon as an order was given | B. when initial reports were released | | |
| C. a few minutes before 10:00 | D. a few minutes after 11:00 | | |
| 5. What was the problem at Manila international air | rport? | | |
| A. Peole were forced to go home | B. Power stations were damaged | | |
| C. Power failures were reported | D. Floodwaters also hit the airport | | |

8. Suzanne was very nervous about her interview. She had prepared for it for at least three weeks before. She really wanted a job but she knew that a lot of other people wanted to get it, too. She had been told when she phoned the number in the advert that there were so many applicants for it, so she prepared herself. She made notes of what might be asked and of what she wanted to ask.

When the day of interview came, she arrived half an hour early. There were six other people waiting to be interviewed. They all looked much more confident than she did. She began to feel even more nervous. One by one was called. Each of them came out and looked satisfied. Suzanne was the last one to be called into the interview room. She had decided by the time that she had no chance of getting the job, so she felt relaxed as she walked in; she felt that she had nothing to lose.

The three interviewers were all very serious and they didn't seem to be interested in her. She forgot all the answers she had prepared and said the first thing that came into her head. Afterwards she was sure she wouldn't get the job. But two days later, she got a letter telling her that she had been chosen because she was the only one who had acted naturally.

| 1. Susan was told tha | t there were many | for the jobs | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| A. interviewers | B. interviews | C. interview rooms | D. applicants | | | |
| 2. Which of the follow | 2. Which of the followings did Susan do before the interview day? | | | | | |
| A. writing down poss | sible interview question | B. preparing interview | wers' answers | | | |
| C. buying beautiful c | lothes | D. getting to the inter | D. getting to the interview early | | | |
| 3. how early did she | get to the interview rev | enue? | | | | |
| A. 60 minutes | B. 45 minutes | C. 30 minutes | D. 25 minutes | | | |
| 4. How many interview | ews are there? | | | | | |
| A. 6 | B. 7 | C. 8 | D. 9 | | | |
| 5. Susan left even mo | ore nervous that before | because in compared with oth | er interviewees she | | | |
| A. did not act well B. was less confident | | | | | | |
| C. looked more relax | ed | D. did not like the job | | | | |
| 6. What does the high | nlighted word "They" r | efer to? | | | | |
| A. The interviewed p | eople | B. 6 other interviewees | | | | |
| C. The interviewers | | D. The people in the interview room | | | | |
| 7. How did Susan fee | el when she started the | interview? | | | | |
| A. carefree | B. satisfied | C. worried | D. nervous | | | |
| 8. How was Susan in | formed of the interview | v result? | | | | |
| A. By mail | B. By e-mail | C. On the phone | D. In person | | | |
| 9. It can be inferred the | hat when knowing the | result, Susan felt | | | | |
| A. certain | B. surprised | C. unsure | D. disappointed | | | |

| 10. Susan won the jo | b because she was | · | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| A. well-prepared | B. confident | C. relaxed | D. experienced |
| | | | |
| 9. May 7, 1840, was | s the birthday of one | e of the most famous | Russian composers of the nineteenth century |
| Peter Illich Tchaiko | vsky. The son of a | mining inspector, To | haikovsky studied music as a child and later |
| studied composition | at the St. Petersburg | Conservatory. His gre | eatest period of productivity occurred between |
| 1876 and 1890, durin | ng which time he en j | joyed the patronage | of Madame von Meck, a woman he never met, |
| who gave him a livin | g stipend of about \$ | 1,000.00 a year. Mad | ame von Meck later terminated her friendship |
| with Tchaikovsky, as | s well as his living a | llowance, when she, l | nerself, was facing financial difficulties. It was |
| during the time of M | adame von Meck's p | atronage, however, th | at Tchaikovsky created the music for which he |
| is most famous, inclu | ding the music for th | ne ballets of Swan Lak | te and The Sleeping Beauty. |
| Tchaikovsky's | s music, well known | for its rich melodic ar | nd sometimes melancholy passages, was one of |
| the first that brought | serious dramatic mu | sic to dance. Before t | his, little attention had been given to the music |
| behind the dance. To | chaikovsky died on N | November 6, 1893, os | tensibly of cholera, though there are now some |
| scholars who argue th | nat he committed sui | cide. | |
| 1. With what topic is | the passage primaril | y concerned? | |
| A. the life and music | of Tchaikovsky | | |
| B. development of To | chaikovsky's music f | or ballets | |
| C. Tchaikovsky's rel | ationship with Mada | me Von Meck | |
| D. the cause of Tcha | ikovsky's death | | |
| 2. Which of the follo | wing is closest in me | eaning to the word "pi | oductivity"? |
| A. fertility | B. affinity | C. creativity | D. maturity |
| 3. The phrase "enjoye | ed the patronage of" | probably means | |
| A. liked the company | y of | B. was mentally a | ttached to |
| C. solicited the advi | ce of | D. was financially | dependent upon |
| 4. Which of the following could best replace the word "terminated"? | | | |
| A. discontinued | B. resolved | C. exploited | D. hated |
| 5. According to the p | assage, all of the foll | lowing describe Mada | me von Meck EXCEPT |
| A. She had economic | c troubles. | B. She was genero | ous. |
| C. She enjoyed Tcha | ikovsky's music. | D. She was never | introduced to Tchaikovsky. |
| 6. According to the p | assage, for what is T | 'chaikovsky's music m | ost well known? |

| A. its repetitive and monotonous tones | | B. the ballet-like quality of the music | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| C. its lively, capriciou | s melodies | D. the richness and melodic of | lrama of the music | | |
| 7. It is known that before Tchaikovsky, | | | | | |
| A. the music behind the dance had been taken seriously | | | | | |
| B. serous dramatic music had been already brought to dance | | | | | |
| C. the music behind the dance had been given very little attention. | | | | | |
| D. music had been famous for its rich melodic passages | | | | | |
| 8. According to the passage, "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty" are | | | | | |
| A. dances | B. songs | C. operas | D. plays | | |
| 9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage? | | | | | |
| A. Tchaikovsky's influence on ballet music B. Tchaikovsky's unhappiness leading to suicide | | | | | |
| C. the patronage of Madame von Meck D. Tchaikovsky's productivity in composing | | | | | |
| 10. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "behind"? | | | | | |
| A. supporting | B. in back of | C. going beyond | D. concealing | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

10. The White House, the official home of the United States president, was not built in time for George Washington to live in it. It was begun in 1792 and was ready for its first **inhabitants**. President and Mrs. John Adams, who moved in on November 1, 1800. When the Adamses moved in, the White House was not yet complete, and the Adamses suffered many inconveniences; for example, the main **staircase** was incomplete, which hindered movement from floor to floor, and the future laundry yard was merely a pool of mud, so wet laundry was hung in the unfinished East Room to dry. Thomas Jefferson, the third president, improved the comfort of the White House in many respects and added new architectural features such as the terraces on the east and west ends.

When the British **forces** burned the White House on August 24, 1814, President Madison was forced to leave. All the remained after the fire was the exterior walls, the interior was completely destroyed. It was not until December of 1817 that the following president, James Monroe, was able to move into a rebuilt residence. Since then, the White House has continued to be modified but has been continuously occupied by each succeeding U.S president.

- 1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this text?
- A. George Washington's life in the White House
- B. The Early History of the White House.
- C. The burning of the White House.
- D. Presidential Policies of Early U.S. Presidents.
- 2. Why did George Washington not love in the White House?

| A. It had been burned by the | British. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| B. He did not like the archite | ectural features. | | | | |
| C. No information is .given i | n the passage for this o | question. | | | |
| D. Construction had not yet | been completed. | | | | |
| 3. The word "inhabitants" in line 3 is closest meaning to: | | | | | |
| A. modifications | B. moves | C. celebrations | D. residents | | |
| 4. It can be inferred from the | passage that John Ada | ams was: | | | |
| A. The first president of the United States. | | B. The second president of the United States. | | | |
| C. The third president of the United States. | | D. The fourth president of the United States. | | | |
| 5. What of the White House was not yet complete when the Adamses moved in? | | | | | |
| A . main staircase | B. laundry yard | C. pool | D. A and B | | |
| 6. The author most likely discusses the "staircase" in line 5 in order to: | | | | | |
| A. show the elegance of the new White House | | | | | |
| B. explain the architectural f | eatures added by Jeffer | rson. | | | |
| C. provide an example of an inconvenience in the White House. | | | | | |
| D. demonstrate what had to be rebuilt after the fire. | | | | | |
| 7. The word "forces" in line 10 could best be replaced by: | | | | | |
| A. military | B. effort | C. power | D. energy | | |
| 8. According to the passage, which of the following best describes Thomas Jefferson's tenure in the White | | | | | |
| House? | | | | | |
| A. He worked to improve the appearance and convenience of the White House. | | | | | |
| B. He had to flee the White House because of the war with the British. | | | | | |
| C. He removed the terraces that had been added by Adams. | | | | | |
| D. He was accepting of the many inconveniences. | | | | | |
| 9. According to the passage, when James Monroe came to the White House, it had been: | | | | | |
| A. repressed | B. reconstructed | C. relocated | D. reserved | | |
| 10. The paragraph following | the passage most likel | y discusses: | | | |
| A. the details of the destruction of the White House by the British. | | | | | |
| B. James Monroe's policies as presidents. | | | | | |
| C. modifications by presiden | its who followed. | | | | |
| Dother presidents who were unable to occupy the White House | | | | | |

I. Listening to three people being interviewed for jobs. Tick the correct information below:

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------|--------------------|---|---|---|
| E1 d | Secondary school | ✓ | | |
| Education | College/University | | | |
| Office job | | | | |
| | Factory job | | | |
| The job | Shop assistant | | | |
| | Hospital job | | | |
| | Hotel job | | | |
| | A lot | | | |
| Experience | Some | | | |
| | None | | | |

II. A mother is asking her children to do things. Listen and write down things she wants them to do first

| | _ | _ | |
|---|------|------|---|
| 1 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | _ |
| 3 | | | _ |
| 4 | | | |
| | | | |
| 6 | | | |

III. Listen to those announcements and complete the missing information about each flight:

| | Flight | Departure time | Gate |
|----|--------|----------------|------|
| 1. | BA445 | | |
| 2 | | 16:45 | |
| 3. | | | 7 |
| 4. | TWA44 | | |
| 5. | | 5:45 | |

| I. These pe | eople want different kinds of hotel accommodation. Th | ey each dial | a hotel and r | receive a |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| recorded m | nessage. Listen to the message and decide whether the fe | ollowing state | ments about | the hote |
| are True or | False: | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | TRUE | FALSE | |
| 1. The Plaza | Hotel offers first-class accommodation | | | |
| 2. The Orch | ard Hotel is far away from the central shops and offices | | | |
| 3. The Seavi | iew Hotel offers first-class accommodation | | | |
| 4. Shangri-la | a Hotel is situated in the centre of the city | | | |
| 5. The Rege | ent Hotel is near the airport | | | |
| 6. All rooms | s at the Miranda Hotel are single rooms | | | |
| 1 | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| TIT X/ | U b d - 4-11-2 b 4 db - 2-b - 4b d 4- b | J 4l l 4l | - h T | •4 |
| | ll hear people talking about the jobs they used to have an | a me jobs me | y nave now. L | isten |
| | lown their present jobs | | | |
| | ne done for you) | | | |
| 1 st person | : | | | |
| 2 nd person | : | | | |
| 3 rd person | : | | | |
| 4 th person | : | | | |
| 5 th person | : | | | |

| I. You will hear people talki | ng about th | eir occupatio | ons. Listen a | and numbe | r five of the | occupations |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| below from $1-5$ | | | | | | |
| typist | | | mechani | ic | | |
| hairdresser | | nurse | | | | |
| actor | | pilot | | | | |
| engineer | | | universi | ty lecturer | | |
| hotel receptionist | | | compute | er programm | er | |
| II. Listen to people ringing a callers do | n office to a | ask to speak | to someone. | The person | n is not in. T | ick what the |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| leave a message | | | | | | _ |
| make an appointment | | | | | | |
| call back later | | | | | | |
| wait | | | | | | |
| ask to speak to someone else | | | | | | |
| III. You will hear people talks and tick their present job: 1. □ nurse □ social worker 2. □ shop assistant □ librarian 3. □ driver □ tour guide | ing about th | 4. □ 1 □ 1 5. □ t | receptionist nurse pank clerk computer pro | | obs they have | e now. Listen |

I. Listen to people arranging to do something. What are they going to do? Write down the day and the time they will meet:

| | Day | Time |
|---------------|-----|------|
| 1. Disco | | |
| 2. Restaurant | | |
| 3. Party | | |

| departure gate | immigration | post offic | ee |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| post box | restaurant | telephone | e booth |
| departure lounge | information desk | | |
| | | | |
| Mrs. Potter is asking her | children to do things. Listen and | put a tick (✓) ii | the True |
| | | | |
| se box: | | | |
| e box: | | TRUE | FALSE |
| | hey iron the clothes | TRUE | FALSE |
| hey make the beds and then t | · | TRUE | FALSE |
| They make the beds and then the beds and then the beds and then the beds are the be | ney tidy the living room | TRUE | FALSE |

VII. Writing. (200 – 250 words)

Topics

- 1. Write an essay about the effects of stress on students in the modern life.
- 2. In your opinion, what is a good job? Write an essay about it.
- 3. Write an essay about the solutions for the higher and higher rate of unemployment in the our society nowadays.
- 4. Write about some advantages and disadvantages of Facebook.
- 5. Is advertising good or bad for children? Write an essay to discuss it.
- 6. What should you do to keep fit and healthy?

VIII. Speaking.

The teachers ask each of the students the questions which are split into two parts:

- Five questions relating to students' background (5 marks)
- Five questions relating to one of the following topics (5 marks):
- 1. Tell about some advantages and disadvantadges of public transport in your city.
- 2. Which do you think is more valuable health or wealth?
- 3. Which sports do you like? Why?
- 4. Should university students be encouraged to take part time jobs?
- 5. How to prepare for a job interview?
- 6. What country would you like to visit most?
- 7. Talk about the most recent dream you can remember.
- 8. In order to help students learn English better, what suggestions would you gave for students and for teachers?
- 9. Tell me three important things you have done in your life?
- 10. Do you think that Danang is the best place to live in Vietnam? Why or why not?

REVIEW KEY

Level: Advanced

| I. A. Choos | e the word th | at has the un | derlined part | pronounced | differently fr | om the other | 'S. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C | 6. C | 7. A | 8. A |
| 9. C | 10. B | 11. D | 12. C | 13. B | 14. C | 15. A | 16.C |
| 17. A | 18. B | 19. C | 20. B | 21. D | 22. C | 23. C | 24.A |
| 25. D | 26. C | 27. D | 28. A | 29. D | 30. B | 31. D | 32.B |
| 33. C | 34. D | 35. D | 36. D | 37. B | 38. A | 39. C | 40.D |
| 41. A | 42. D | 43. C | 44. A | 45. D | 46. B | 47. C | 48.B |
| 49. D | 50. D | | | | | | |
| B. Find the | work with the | different stres | s in each sente | ence. | | | |
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D | 6. A | 7. A | 8. B |
| 9. B | 10. D | 11. C | 12. D | 13. B | 14. B | 15. D | 16.A |
| 17. C | 18. D | 19. C | 20. C | 21. C | 22. C | 23. A | 24.B |
| 25. C | 26. A | 27. A | 28. A | 29. C | 30. B | 31. A | 32.C |
| 33. D | 34. B | 35. A | 36. A | 37. A | 38. C | 39. A | 40.A |
| 41. D | 42. B | 43. A | 44. C | 45. A | 46. D | 47. A | 48.C |
| 49. D | 50. B | | | | | | |
| II. A. Complete the sentence with the correct tense of the verb given: | | | | | | | |
| 1. was watch | hing | 2. has appea | red | 3. overslept | | 4. will have | cost |
| 5. wasn't/we | eren't | 6. was comi | ng | 7. will have | | 8. bought | |
| 9. has been | decorating | 10. had gone | e | 11. was studying | | 12. had gone | |
| 13. have bee | en living | 14. had lived | d | 15. will be a | ttending | | |
| | | | | | | | |

18. could visit

22. haven't cooked

16. have been working

20. are published

17. was sent

21. had left

19. is talking

23. was climbing

24. stopped 25. will come 26. has come 27. bought/have had 29. bought/haven't worn 28. opened 30. is enjoying 31. was looking 32. raining/raining 33. answer 34. has lost/has been looking 35. didn't complain 36. had told/would have given 37. went/were having 38. was having/stopped 40. will stay/answers 41. Finishes 39. Stops 42. will go 43. will wait/come 44. could 45. Attended 48. has given 46. hadn't said 47. plant/to get 49. reported/had captured 50. was/had died

B. Complete the sentence with the correct from of the word given:

| 1. profitable | 2. underestimated | | 3. crossly | 4. wonderfully | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------------|-----|--|
| 5. unfairly | 6. disappeared | | 7. unfashionable | able 8. scientifically | | |
| 9. belief | 10. tendency | | 11. misfortune | 12. researchers | | |
| 13. adoption | 14. choice | | 15. unsuitable | 16. flights | | |
| 17. misspellings | 18. preferably | | 19. unemployment | 20. Homeless | | |
| 21. informative | 22. Theoretically | | 23. Boredom | 24. unforgivable | | |
| 25. profitable | 26. unacceptable | | 27. to inform | 28. Uncomfortable | | |
| 29. Managing | 30. unsuccessful | | 31. perfectly | 32. writing | | |
| 33. criminal | 34. competition | | 35. depth | 36. Surprisingly | | |
| 37. employer | 38. economize | | 39. Sweetless | 40. assure | | |
| 41. directly | 42. electricity | | 43. comparatively | 44. independent | | |
| 45. proud | 46. compensation | | 47. destruction | 48. Minimiz | e | |
| 49. resignation | 50. demanding | | | | | |
| III. Choose the con | rrect answer. | | | | | |
| 1.C 2.B | 3.B | 4.C | 5.B | 6.D | 7.A | |

8.A

| 9.B | 10.C | 11.A | 12.D | 13.B | 14.D | 15.A | 16.A |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 17.C | 18.B | 19.D | 20.C | 21.C | 22.D | 23.A | 24.A |
| 25.B | 26.D | 27.C | 28.A | 29.B | 30.A | 31. B | 32.C |
| 33. B | 34. D | 35. C | 36. D | 37. A | 38. C | 39. B | 40.C |
| 41. D | 42. B | 43. C | 44. C | 45. A | 46. B | 47. A | 48.A |
| 49. A | 50. B | 51. D | 52. B | 53. C | 54. D | 55. B | 56.A |
| 57. C | 58. B | 59. D | 60. D | 61. A | 62 B | 63. B | 64.D |
| 65. C | 66. D | 67. B | 68. B | 69. C | 70. D | 71. B | 72.A |
| 73. D | 74. B | 75. A | 76. A | 77. B | 78. D | 79. B | 80.D |
| 81. C | 82. D | 83. C | 84. D | 85. B | 86. D | 87. A | 88.A |
| 89. C | 90. C | 91. C | 92. A | 93. A | 94. A | 95. A | 96.B |
| 97. C | 98. A | 99. A | 100. C | | | | |

IV. A. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it.

- 1. So long as you arrive before noon, I can meet you.
- 2. Richard asked me if I had seen the cricket match on T.V the previous night.
- 3. Had my parents encouraged me, I would have passed the exam.
- 4. No sooner had he left the office than the telephone rang.
- 5. Only when your identify has been checked will you be allowed in.
- 6. I had my car repaired by Tom yesterday.
- 7. The teacher told us to put our books away.
- 8. Should you look after the car, it will never break down.
- 9. On arriving in New York, the immigrants started to look for jos at once.
- 10. He is thought to have broken into his neighbor's house.
- 11. James told his mother he was leaving for Paris the next day.
- 12. Neil Adams, whose parents are both teachers, won first prize in the competition.
- 13. Who's that pretty woman speaking to the teacher.
- 14. There was so much noise that we couldn't hear the speech.

- 15. In spite of feeling ill, my father insisted on going to work.
- 16. The longer you put it in water, the softer it'll get.
- 17. Leave now or I'll call the police.
- 18. Your car should have been repaired by the mechanics by now.
- 19. I can't stand being told what to do.
- 20. It's ten years since Jimmy last visited his hometown.
- 21. It's two hundred years since "The Times" was printed
- 22. No sooner had the ship touched the shore than the soldier leaped into the water
- 23. I'd rather we started at 7 o'clock
- 24. However strong he is, he is timid
- 25. Their son is believed to be a genius
- 26. Except for Kate, Dolly has no real friends.
- 27. Tom is the most dependable person that I have ever met.
- 28. She never went to Paris without buying a new dress
- 29. I am used to **studying late at night**
- 30. Eating is **prohibited in the library**
- 31. The train does not take as long as the bus.
- 32. She asked John to repeat what she had said.
- 33. You don't need to finish by Saturday.
- 34. No sooner had they left home than it started to rain.
- 35. If I had had enough money with me, I'd have bought the book I wanted.
- 36. It was such a powerful stereo that I nearly went deaf.
- 37. Although Mr. Brown is old, he runs seven miles before breakfast.
- 38. She used to have interest in listening to a lot of pop music.
- 39. The latest crime figures have been published by the government
- 40. Kathryn asked her dad if he had seen her keys.
- 41. After having spent seven years at secondary school, he went to university
- 42. I've never known a more warm-hearted person than my mother.

- 43. Neither he nor his brother smokes
- 44. Depsite his intelligence, he doesn't do well at school
- 45. He last had his eyes tested ten months ago.
- 46. The doctor strongly advised Jasmine to rest for a few days.
- 47. The sea was so rough that the children couldn't go swimming
- 48. Jill wishes she had gone to university
- 49. Sailing from England to New York, The Titanic sank
- 50. Do you know whether the government intends to cut unemployment benefit?

B. Build a complete sentence with the given words:

| 1. She hates being left alone in the office with him |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. It is difficult to get in touch with the manager because he is busy all day |
| 3. I was angry with myself for making such a stupid mistake |
| 4. It's unlikely that radio will be replaced entirely by television |
| 5. At the end of the course I passed all the exams and got good marks |
| 6. I prefer the countryside to the noise and traffic of the city |
| 7. The factory closed because the workers went on strike last week |
| 8. My brother is always interested in watching football on television |
| 9. His sister has learnt English for five years |
| 10. It's surprising that he passed the examination |
| 11. The director was ill so the workers went on strike last week |
| 12. If he does not get a passing grade, his mother won't let him go to the movies |
| 13. Mary was ashamed of Bobby because he didn't eat anything |
| 14. Although I'm only twenty years old, I have a lot of experience in caring for children |
| 15. No sooner had the term finished than he started work |
| 16. If you hadn't gone out so much, you would have got better grades |
| 17. There was interesting review of the firm in the newspaper yesterday morning |
| 18. He is such a good player that we all admire him |
| 19. It was careless of you to leave the windows open last night |
| 20. John and Linda have been married for four years |
| 21. Although he didn't speak Dutch, Tom decided to settle in Amsterdam |
| 22. I had An clean up her bedroom before I let her go out to play. |
| 23. It was wonderful to hear such a magnificent performance. |
| 24. The 'boys were clever to see the solution to the problem so quickly |
| 25. I've just finished reading a long novel written by Arthur Hailey |

| 26. I regret to info | orm you that yo | our application | has been refuse | ed |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 27. She can't stan | d being kept w | aiting for such | a long time | |
| 28. America is sa | id to have beer | n discovered by | Columbus in 1 | 498 |
| 29. I'm having/ I'l | l have an air-c | onditioner fixe | d tomorrow | |
| 30. She decided to | o go back to th | e shop to buy t | he long dress _ | |
| 31. I'm pleased to | hear (that) you | u were offered | a job as an assi | stant manager. |
| 32. It's not worth | trying to make | a change in he | er mind. | |
| 33. There's no po | int in persuadii | ng her to go wi | th us | |
| 34. By working d | ay and night th | ney succeeded i | n finishing the | project in time. |
| 35. We regret to t | ell you that yo | ur request for a | tax refund has | been rejected |
| 36. He'd better no | ot go to school | because he is fo | eeling unwell | |
| 37. I've seen this | fIlm for three t | imes and I'm g | oing to see it ag | gain next week. |
| 38. Thank you for | r your invitatio | on to your silve | r anniversary at | the beginning of September. |
| 39. When I arrive | d the lecture h | ad already start | ted and the prof | Sessor was writing on the overhead projector. |
| 40. I strongly adv | ise that you sh | ould take part i | in volunteer wo | rks |
| 41. Since the beg | inning of the co | ourse I have ne | ver been late fo | or class. |
| 42. Young people | are fed up wit | th queuing for t | their unemploy | ment benefit |
| 43. I advised him | to ask the bus | conductor to te | ell him where. t | o get off |
| 44. He'd rather sp | end his holida | ys on a farm th | an at the seasid | e |
| 45. We won't sur | vive unless we | start working o | on cleaner, safe | r sources of energy |
| 46. Heavy rain h | as caused wide | espread floodin | g in this region | lately |
| 47. If you hadn't l | nelped me, I co | ouldn't have me | t her last week. | · |
| 48. Some people | believe that the | e happiest peop | ole in the world | are those who bring happiness to others. |
| 49. Valentine's D | ay is the day or | n which people | give cards, flo | wers, and small gifts to the person they love. |
| 50. Children look | forward to Ea | ster Sunday be | cause they are g | given chocolate Easter eggs |
| V. Reading Con | mprehension | : | | |
| | _ | | | gap of the passage: |
| 1. 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D |
| 2. 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A |
| 3. 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B |
| 4. 1. A | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
| 5. 1. D | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. 1. D | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. B | 9. C | 10. C |

| 7. 1. B | 2. C | | 3. C | 4. D | 5. C |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 6. C | 7. C | : | 8. B | 9. A | 10. A |
| 8. 1. A | 2. D | | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. A | . : | 8. B | 9. B | 10. A |
| 9. 1. D | 2. D | | 3. B | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. C | 7. C | : | 8. C | 9. C | 10. D |
| 10. 1. B | 2. D |) | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. C | : | 8. D | 9. B | 10. D |
| Part 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer. | | | | | |
| 1. 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B | 5. | . A |
| 2. 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. | . F |
| 6. T | 7. T | 8. F | 9. T | 10 | 0. T |
| 3. 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. B | 5. | . B |
| 4. 1. C | 2. C | 3. D | 4. D | 5. | . В |
| 5. 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. | . B |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. D | 9. A | 10 | 0. B |
| 6. 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. | . C |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. D | 9. A | 10 | 0. A |
| 7. 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. | . C |
| 8. 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. | . B |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. A | 9. B | 10 | 0. C |
| 9. 1. A | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. | . C |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. C | 9. B | 10 | 0. A |
| 10. 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. B | 5. | . D |
| | | | | | |

8. A

9. B

10. C

6. C 7. A