

SECTION 1: PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

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|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>heat</u> | B. rele <u>ase</u> | C. gr <u>ea</u> t | D. cle <u>an</u> |
| 2. A. dan <u>ge</u> rous | B. lan <u>gu</u> age | C. en <u>er</u> gy | D. cha <u>n</u> ge |
| 3. A. w <u>a</u> ter | B. <u>a</u> lter | C. t <u>a</u> lk | D. w <u>a</u> tch |
| 4. A. n <u>a</u> ked | B. sac <u>re</u> d | C. w <u>i</u> cked | D. hel <u>p</u> ed |
| 5. A. add <u>i</u> tion | B. n <u>a</u> tion | C. B. que <u>s</u> tion | D. att <u>e</u> n <u>ti</u> on |

II. Choose the word whose stress syllable is placed differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. perform | B. campus | C. mountain | D. equal |
| 7. A. nation | B. nature | C. nationality | D. national |
| 3. A. cover | B. although | C. freedom | D. ancient |
| 4. A. experience | B. encourage | C. mystery | D. convenient |
| 5. A. explain | B. involve | C. purpose | D. excite |

SECTION 2: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences by circling letter A, B, C, or D

- "Would you like to have noodles, spaghetti or something different?" - "_____."
A. Anything will do B. Yes, please C. Never mind D. I don't mind
- If I _____ be somebody else, I _____ to be a film star.
A. could / would B. can / would like C. could / would like D. can / like
- She asked me _____ the seat _____ or not.
A. if – had occupied B. whether – was occupied
C. if – has been occupied D. whether – occupied
- We have done a lot of work on tenses lately and we now _____ most of the rules.
A. were understanding B. are understanding C. understand D. will understand
- "Your hairstyle looks terrific, John!" - "_____."
A. I'm glad you like it B. I don't know C. No, you are wrong D. Excuse me
- We delayed our departure _____ the weather condition.
A. in spite of B. on account of C. instead of D. on behalf of
- During the rush hour the traffic _____ in the city centre is terrible.
A. condensation B. accumulation C. concentration D. congestion
- If a bomb goes off, it _____.
A. fails B. explodes C. strikes D. misses its objects
- Mike is not feeling well so we gave him _____ to do than you.
A. fewer B. little work C. less work D. least works
- Our friends won a big prize when he took part in the _____ on TV last week.
A. game show B. news C. music program D. weather forecast
- There was hardlymoney left in my bank account.
A. not B. no C. some D. any
- I came.....an old friend while I was in the park.
A. in B. across C. over D. for
- She didn't get.....well with her boss, so she left the company.
A. in B. at C. on D. through.
- She changed so much thatanyone recognized her.
A. hardly B. almost C. mostly D. not
-my students enjoy listening to English songs.
A. most B. most of C. almost D. nearly.
- When I was a child, I used to _____ in that house.

- A. live B. to live C. living D. to living
17. I am having some days _____ tomorrow. I will visit you.
A. off B. of C. out D. in
18. My teacher told me that I _____ attend the math course for the higher level programme that I _____ for.
A. can't – apply B. couldn't – apply C. can't – applied D. couldn't – had applied
19. Washing machines, dishwashers and vacuum cleaners are _____.
A. working machines B. useless machines C. sewing machines D. labour-saving machine
20. My classmate told me to watch movies in English _____ learn spoken English better.
A. so as B. so that C. in order that D. in order to

II. Identify and circle one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

1. They asked a lot of questions, checked their figures, and came up with a best solution.
A B C D
2. We will be interviewed all job applicants as soon as their papers have been processed.
A B C D
3. This telephone isn't as cheap the other one, but it works much better.
A B C D
4. That secretary of mine is so efficient that she always amazes myself with her speed.
A B C D
5. Most students were able of finding good jobs three to six months after graduation.
A B C D
6. We were made learning fifty new words every week.
A B C D
7. Both cattle or railroads helped build the city of Chicago.
A B C D
8. Mrs. Adams was surprise that her son and his friend had gone to the mountains to ski.
A B C D
9. Either Lan or her sister do the housework every day.
A B C D
10. Suzy had better to change her study habits if she hopes to be admitted to a good university.
A B C D

III. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space at the same line. Number 0 has been done as an example.

DOLPHINS

Humans are destroying dolphins at an (0) _____ rate. Long fishing nets called "Walls of Death" are mainly to blame. Since their (1) _____, millions of dolphins, seal and whales have been (2) _____ caught up and killed. Most caring people feel that this situation is (3) _____. It is known that dolphins are (4) _____ creatures and killing them is both (5) _____ and a foolish waste. Now the (6) _____ of some charities to raise money for the (7) _____ of dolphins means that this (8) _____ may soon be stopped. One large charity (9) _____ sells product such as T-shirt and jewellery and uses the profit to pay for their (10) _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 0. ALARM | 0. ALARMING |
| 1. INTRODUCE | 1. _____ |
| 2. ACCIDENT | 2. _____ |
| 3. ACCEPTABLE | 3. _____ |
| 4. INTELLIGENCE | 4. _____ |
| 5. HUMANE | 5. _____ |
| 6. EXIST | 6. _____ |
| 7. CONSERVE | 7. _____ |
| 8. DESTROY | 8. _____ |
| 9. ORGANIZE | 9. _____ |
| 10. ACTIVE | 10. _____ |

SECTION 3: READING

I. Fill in each numbered space with ONE appropriate word.

Learning a language is, in some way, like (1) _____ how to fly or play the piano. There (2) _____ important differences, but there is a very important similarity. It is this:

learning how to do such things needs lots (3) _____ practice. It is never simply to “know” something. You must be able to “do” things with what (4) _____ know. For example, it is not enough simply to read a book on (5) _____ to fly an aeroplane. A (6) _____ can give you lots of information about how to fly, but if only read a book and then try to (7) _____ without a great deal of practice first, you will crash and kill (8) _____. The same is true of (9) _____ the piano. So you think it is enough simply to read about it? Can you play the piano without having lots of (10) _____ first?

II. Read the passage carefully. Then choose the item that best answers each of the questions below. Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate your choice.

The invention of the electric telegraph gave birth to the communications industry. Although Samuel B. Morse succeeded in making the invention useful in 1837, it was not until 1843 that the first telegraph line of consequence was constructed. By 1860, more than 50,000 miles of lines connected people east of the Rockies. The following year, San Francisco was added to the network.

The national telegraph network fortified the ties between East and West and contributed to the rapid expansion of the railroads by providing an efficient means to monitor schedules and routes. Furthermore, the extension of the telegraph, combined with the invention of the steam-driven rotary printing press by Richard M. Hoe in 1846, revolutionized the world of journalism. Where the business of news gathering had been dependent upon the mail and on hand-operated presses, the telegraph expanded the amount of information a newspaper could supply and allowed for more timely reporting. The establishment of the Associated Press as a central wire service in 1846 marked the advent of a new era in journalism.

1. *The main topic of the passage is _____.*
 - A. the history of journalism
 - B. the origin of the national telegraph
 - C. how the telegraph network contributed to the expansion of railroads
 - D. the contributions and development of the telegraph network
2. *According to the passage, how did the telegraph enhance the business of news gathering?*
 - A. By adding San Francisco to the network
 - B. By allowing for more timely reporting
 - C. By expanding the railroads
 - D. By monitoring schedules and routes for the railroads
3. *The author's main purpose in this passage is to _____.*
 - A. compare the invention of the telegraph with the invention of the steam-driven rotary press
 - B. propose new ways to develop the communications industry
 - C. show how the electric telegraph affected the communications industry
 - D. criticize Samuel B. Morse
4. *It can be inferred from the passage that _____.*
 - A. Samuel Morse did not make a significant contribution to the communications industry
 - B. Morse's invention did not immediately achieve its full potential
 - C. The extension of the telegraph was more important than its invention
 - D. Journalists have the Associated Press to thank for the birth of the communications industry
5. *The word “Rockies” refers to _____.*
 - A. a telegraph company
 - B. the West Coast
 - C. a mountain range
 - D. a railroad company

III. Choose the most appropriate heading from the list A-H for each part (1-5) of the article. There are TWO extra headings which you do not need to use. The first has been done as an example.

Lists of Headings

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Making friends during exams | D. Vary the way you revise | G. Set yourself targets |
| B. Remembering the difficult bits | E. Reward yourself | H. Write down the main points |
| C. Keep calm | F. Be organized | |

HOT TIPS FOR STAYING COOL AT EXAM TIME

0. G

It's always good to know what you're aiming for so that you know if and when you get there. By having an aim for each week, or even each day, it will help you check your progress and show you if you need to change your plans.

1.

Rather than have to work through masses of notes every time you revise something, try noting down things you want to remember on a piece of paper. It doesn't seem much to learn that way, but it makes sure you don't miss out anything important. Once you've learnt the main points, rewrite them on another piece of paper without looking at your notes.

2.

There is nothing worse than being confused about what you need to prepare for your coming exam. If you have a plan and stick to it, you won't end up cramming all your revision into the last few hours! Make a list of your exams and what you need to learn beforehand, and then draw up a timetable covering all the topics. You can then work out what you need to do on a weekly basis and when you are going to do it.

3.

By now you'll probably have discovered the method of revision which suits you best. But every now and then it might be helpful to try a different method. You could try working with a group of friends, or using a different book which covers things from a new angle. Whatever it is, just try something different occasionally.

4.

Some things are almost impossible to remember, so you may need to do something unusual to help you remember. Try writing them down in large letters and bright colors and sticking them on the fridge, on a mirror or on the bathroom door. Try recording them onto a cassette player and keep playing it back to yourself - on a personal stereo if you have got one!

5.

Not too many people like exams and most of us get nervous before and during exams. But if you've followed your plan and put the effort into revising, then there is no need to worry or panic. Hopefully these tips will have helped you. Give it your best shot - that's all that anyone can expect from you.

SECTION 4: . WRITING

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. The furniture was too old for us to keep.

->It was

2. Nobody has cleaned the streets this week.

->The streets

3. "If I were you, I would not trust Peter," she told Tom

.->She advised Tom

4. He brought the umbrella along but it didn't rain.

->He needn't

5. The cost of living has gone up considerably in the last few years.

-> There

II. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one, using the given word.

Do not change the given word.

1. John postponed the meeting for an hour

PUT

⇒

2. The demand for tickets was so great that people queued day and night. SUCH

⇒

3. Make sure that you don't arrive late. TURN

⇒

3. "You borrowed my watch, didn't you?" Tom's sister said. ACCUSED

⇒ Tom's sister.....her watch.

5. Her ability to run a company really impresses me. IMPRESSED

⇒

III. Complete these sentences using the words given. Make all the changes and additions if necessary.

1. It/ our suggestion/ that/ each member/ prepare/ part/ assignment.

.....

2. Tropical forests/ completely destroyed/ future/ unless/ we/ can/ stop/ cut down/ trees.

.....

3. In recent years/ there/ be/ growing/ interest/ fitness/ among/ young adults.

.....

4. After/ walk/ three hours/ we/ stop/ let/ others/ catch/ up/ us.

.....

5. There/ be/ more/ and/ challenges/ school children today/ early age.

.....

6. Take/ tests / another challenge/ school children.

.....

7. It/ wrong/ you/ not/ give/ her/ chance/ talk.

.....

8. He/ suggest/ use/ gas/ instead/ burn/ coal/ for/ cook.

.....

9. Jack London/ bear/ January 13th/ 1876/ San Francisco/ California.

.....

10. Solar panels/ install / roof/ house/ energy/ sun.

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