

MOCK TEST 03-2021

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

Question 1 (NB): A. areas B. states C. countries D. regions

Question 2 (NB): A. account B. astound C. country D. mounting

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

Question 3 (NB): A. confide B. comfort C. inflate D. severe

Question 4 (NB): A. dominate B. disagree C. disrespect D. interfere

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

Question 5 (TH): Every (A) students (B) was sick last week, (C) so the professor (D) canceled the lecture.

A. students B. was C. so D. canceled the lecture

Question 6 (TH): (A) The vineyards of Napa Valley (B) are at once (C) breathlessly vibrant, symmetrical, and (D) the green is profound.

A. The B. are C. breathlessly D. the green is profound

Question 7 (VD): Public speaking is (A) quite a (B) frightening experience for many people as it can produce a (C) status of mind similar to (D) panic.

A. quite B. frightening C. status D. panic

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

Question 8 (NB): Nobody called me yesterday,?

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

Question 9 (TH): We're having problems the right material for your dress.

A. to find B. finding C. find D. found

Question 10 (TH): If I harder for the test, I would have gotten a better grade.

A. had studied B. will study C. did study D. would study

Question 11 (VD): I have to my notes once again to make sure I have learned all important details before the exam.

A. go over B. put up with C. take after D. pull down

Question 12 (TH): My hairline isso rapidly that I need to shop for a wig right away.

A. mandating B. maligning C. marching D. receding

Question 13 (TH): In order to access the building, she had to walk in the street with her walker and risk her safety there were no accessible curb ramps.

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

Question 14 (TH): Bill's mother won't let him go out with his friends

- A. after he had finished his homework B. once he finished his homework C. until he has finished his homework D. when he finished his homework

Question 15 (TH): In a blizzard, the of very low temperatures, strong wind and suffocating snow often proves fatal.

- A. endurance B. engagement C. consistence D. combination

Question 16 (VD): My new colleague is a bit of a rough but I think I'm going to like him once I get used to him.

- A. stone B. rock C. diamond D. pearl

Question 17 (TH): They galloped on horseback the length of the beautiful coastline.

- A. along B. over C. through D. on

Question 18 (TH): I think a teacher should be quite so that the students who want to learn don't worry about other students playing around.

- A. strictly B. strict C. strictness D. strictest

Question 19 (TH): The man the books and pens is the new economics and mathematics teacher.

- A. carried B. carry C. carrying D. having carried

Question 20 (TH): Spain is one oflargest European countries.

- A. an B. the C. a D. Ø (no article)

Question 21 (TH): At last I have discovered how the door.

- A. to be opened B. opening C. to open D. open

Question 22 (TH): Her academic performance has greatly improved since she her study methods.

- A. changed B. will change C. would change D. was changing

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the followings.

Question 23 (TH): Polish artist Pawel Kuzinsky creates satirical paintings filled with thought-provoking messages about the world.

- A. inspirational B. provocative C. stimulating D. universal

Question 24 (VD): "I missed the deadline for cancelling the subject I hate."

"Oh, well, I guess you'll have to tough it out then until the end of the semester."

- A. to train to become tougher B. to deal with your own stupidity
C. to have no choice but to manage it D. to try to become stronger

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

Question 25 (TH): Since 1979, ULI has honored outstanding development projects in the private, public, and nonprofit sectors with the ULI Global Awards for Excellence program, which today is widely recognized as the development community's most prestigious awards program.

- A. important B. notable C. ordinary D. respected

Question 26 (TH): Poverty in many African countries increases the likelihood that people poach animals to earn their living.

- A. chance B. prospect C. possibility D. improbability

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

Under the city streets

While skyscraper offices and elegant apartment blocks remain the public face of most major cities, these cities also have a mass of secret tunnels and(27)..... pipes below ground which keep everything working. This other world exists, forgotten or neglected by all but a tiny number of engineers and historians.

For example, there are more than 150 kilometers of rivers under the streets of London. Most have been covered over and, sadly, all that(28)..... is their names. Perhaps the greatest loss to the city is the River Fleet, a once great river which previously had beautiful houses on its banks. It now goes underground in the north of the city and flows into the River Thames by Blackfriars Bridge.

The London Underground has 1,000 kilometers of underground railway tracks winding under the capital and more than 100 stations(29)..... street level. Along some underground railway lines, commuters can sometimes catch a brief glimpse of the platforms of more than 40 closed stations which have been left under the city.(30)..... some are used as film sets, most lie forgotten. Some have had their entrances on the street turned into restaurants and shops, but most entrances have been(31)..... down.

Question 27 (TH): A. hide B. hiding C. hidden D. to hide

Question 28 (TH): A. remains B. stops C. says D. keeps

Question 29 (TH): A. above B. below C. on D. over

Question 30 (TH): A. Despite B. Unless C. Although D. Since

Question 31 (VD): A. cut B. broken C. brought D. pulled

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

Question 32 (TH): Brian is in Marketing class at Bristol University.

Brian: "How come some marketing schemes feasible in Europe can never work in Asia, professor?"

The professor: ".....!"

- A. I'd love it. B. That's a good question.
C. You shouldn't have asked it. D. I can't wait to see.

Question 33 (TH): Chris is a university student. He comes to visit his professor, Mr. Brown, during office hours.

Chris: "Excuse me. I don't want to interrupt you but..."

Mr. Brown: "....."

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. What can I do for you? | B. Certainly, how dare you! |
| C. I quite agree. | D. I have no idea. |

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

There are a number of natural disasters that can strike across the globe. Two that are frequently linked to one another are earthquakes and tsunamis. Both of them can cause a great amount of devastation when they hit. However, tsunamis are the direct result of earthquakes and cannot happen without them.

The Earth has three main parts. They are the crust, the mantle, and the core. The crust is the outer layer of the Earth. It is not a single piece of land. Instead, **it** is comprised of a number of plates. There are a few enormous plates and many smaller ones. These plates essentially rest upon the mantle, which is fluid. As a result, the plates are in constant - yet slow - motion. The plates may move away from or towards other plates. In some cases, they collide violently with the plates adjoining them. The movement of the plates causes tension in the rock. Over a long time, this tension may build up. When it is released, an earthquake happens.

Tens of thousands of earthquakes happen every year. The vast majority are so small that only scientific instruments can **perceive** them. Others are powerful enough that people can feel them, yet they cause little harm or damage. More powerful earthquakes, however, can cause buildings, bridges, and other structures to collapse. They may additionally injure and kill thousands of people and might even cause the land to change its appearance.

Since most of the Earth's surface is water, numerous earthquakes happen beneath the planet's oceans. Underwater earthquakes cause the seafloor to move. This results in the displacement of water in the ocean. When this occurs, a tsunami may form. This is a wave that forms on the surface and moves in all directions from the place where the earthquake happened. A tsunami moves extremely quickly and can travel thousands of kilometers. As it approaches land, the water near the coast gets sucked out to sea. This causes the tsunamis to increase in height. Minutes later, the tsunami arrives. A large tsunami - once more than ten meters in height - can travel far inland. As it does that, it can flood the land, destroy human settlements, and kill large numbers of people.

Question 34 (NB): The word "**it**" in bold in paragraph 2 refers to.....

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. The mantle | B. The crust | C. The Earth | D. The core |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|

Question 35 (TH): The word "**perceive**" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to.....

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| A. locate | B. comprehend | C. prevent | D. detect |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|

Question 36 (TH): Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 3 about earthquakes?

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- | | |
|--|--|
| A. How many people they typically kill | B. How often powerful ones take place |
| C. What kind of damage they can cause | D. How severe the majority of them are |

Question 37 (TH): Based on the passage, what is probably TRUE about tsunamis?

- A. They kill more people each year than earthquakes.
- B. They are able to move as fast as the speed of sound.
- C. They can be deadly to people standing nearshore.
- D. They cannot damage ships sailing on the ocean.

Question 38 (VD): What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How earthquakes and tsunamis occur.
- B. What kind of damage natural disasters can cause.
- C. Why tsunamis are deadlier than earthquakes.
- D. When earthquakes are the most likely to happen.

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

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over five in 1966. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of these surging growth came from natural increase. The depression of the 1930s and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950s, producing a boom exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950s supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer; more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards were cutting down the size of families.

It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution. Although the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966 (the increase in the first half of the 1960s was only nine percent), another large population wave was coming over the horizon. **It** would be composed of the children of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

Question 39 (VD): What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Educational changes in Canadian society B. Canada during the Second World War
C. Population trends in postwar Canada D. Standards of living in Canada

Question 40 (TH): According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?

- A. In the decade after 1911 B. After 1945
C. During the depression of the 1930's D. In 1966

Question 41 (TH): The word "surging" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. new B. extra C. accelerating D. surprising

Question 42 (TH): The word "trend" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. tendency B. aim C. growth D. directive

Question 43 (VD): The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT

- A. people being better educated B. people getting married earlier
C. better standards of living D. couples buying houses

Question 44 (VDC): It can be inferred from the passage that before the Industrial Revolution

- A. families were larger B. population statistics were unreliable
C. the population grew steadily D. economic conditions were bad

Question 45 (TH): The word "It" in the last paragraph refers to.....

- A. horizon B. population wave C. nine percent D. first half

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

Question 46 (VD): We won't get married until I have graduated from college.

- A. We won't be married although I have graduated from college.
B. We are getting married because I have graduated from college.
C. We will get married when I graduate from college.
D. We won't get married even when I have graduated from college.

Question 47 (VD): But for him, I wouldn't have been able to finish my work.

- A. He stopped me from being able to finish my work.
B. I tried my best to finish my work for him.
C. If he hadn't helped me, I couldn't have finished my work.
D. I couldn't finish my work because of him.

Question 48 (VDC): "I'm sorry I forgot your birthday," he told me.

- A. He complained that I forgot his birthday. B. He refused to go to my birthday party.
C. He begged me to forget my birthday. D. He apologized for forgetting my birthday.

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

Question 49 (VDC): New York is described as the world's cultural centre. It is situated on the bank of Hudson River.

A. As long as New York is described as the world's cultural centre, it is situated on the bank of Hudson River.

B. In spite of the fact that it is situated on the bank of Hudson River, New York is described as the world's cultural centre.

C. Because it is situated on the bank of Hudson River, New York is described as the world's cultural centre.

D. New York, which is situated on the bank of Hudson River, is described as the world's cultural centre.

Question 50 (VDC): Sunbathing is still a popular activity. People do it even though they know it can cause cancer.

A. Despite the fact that sunbathing can cause cancer, it is still a popular activity.

B. Because sunbathing is still a popular activity, it can cause cancer.

C. Sunbathing is still a popular activity as long as it can cause cancer.

D. Unless it can cause cancer, sunbathing is still a popular activity.