

## MOCK TEST 2

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

1. A. apologized B. determined C. hurried D. sacrificed  
2. A. attract B. attack C. instance D. handle

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

3. A. garbage B. pressure C. service D. secure  
4. A. protection B. calendar C. contribute D. decision

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

5. The effect of climate change \_\_\_\_\_ more and more apparent these days.  
A. was becoming B. becomes C. became D. is becoming
6. They asked me how long \_\_\_\_\_ me to get to work.  
A. it takes B. does it take C. it took D. did it take
7. I advised him \_\_\_\_\_ fatty foods.  
A. To stop eating C. stopping to eat  
B. To stop eat D. stop eating
8. I'm not interested in \_\_\_\_\_ a musical instrument.  
A. To learn to play C. learning playing  
B. Learning to play D. learning play
9. Supposing I \_\_\_\_\_ to agree to your request, how do you think the other students would feel?  
a. would b. am c. were d. could
10. He behaved as if nothing \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. has happened b. would happen c. had happened d. was happening
11. On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first person \_\_\_\_\_ foot on another celestial body.  
a. set b. setting c. to set d. who was set
12. Jan didn't fill her car up with petrol before she left, \_\_\_\_\_ was careless of her.  
a. which b. it c. that d. what
13. When are you going to get the roof \_\_\_\_\_ ? It leaks quite badly.  
a. repair b. to repair c. repairing d. repaired
14. We were shocked to hear the news \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. about your having fired b. of your having been fired  
c. that you to be fired d. you have been fired
15. Our visit to Japan was delayed \_\_\_\_\_ my wife's illness.  
A. because B. because of C. thanks to D. although
16. Minh had a terrible headache. \_\_\_\_\_, he still wanted to go to school.  
A. Therefore B. But C. However D. Although
17. Many people still believe him very much \_\_\_\_\_ he sometimes tell lies.  
A. because B. since C. although D. despite
18. It was already 6p.m, \_\_\_\_\_ we closed our office and went home.  
A. therefore B. but C. however D. so

19. "Would you mind turning down the TV, Tom? I have a headache," said Jane.
- Jane asked Tom to turn down the TV because she had a headache.
  - Jane has a headache and she would mind Tom turning down the TV.
  - Jane refused Tom to turn down the TV if she had a headache.
  - Jane would mind Tom turning down the TV as she has a headache.
20. "Can I see your ticket please?"
- The curator asked to see my ticket.
  - The curator offered to see my ticket.
  - The curator expected to see my ticket.
  - The curator asked for my ticket.
21. Scientists usually **character** (A) the disease leukemia **as** (B) an **overabundance** (C) of white blood cells **in the bloodstream**. (D)
22. He **is determined** (A) to **leave** (B) school, **even** (C) his parents want **him to stay**. (D)
23. – "Would you give this note to Mr.Green, please?"  
– "\_\_\_\_\_"
- Yes, I would. Why not?
  - No, I wouldn't. Do it yourself.
  - Sorry. Why do I have to do it for you?
  - Sorry, I can't. He no longer works here.
24. He did not do well at school and left with few \_\_\_\_\_ qualifications.
- academic
  - academy
  - academician
  - academically
25. Fee-paying schools, often called "independent schools", "private schools" or "\_\_\_\_\_ schools".
- college
  - primary
  - secondary
  - public
26. \_\_\_\_\_ education is normally taken to include undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training.
- Primary
  - Tertiary
  - Secondary
  - Intermediate
27. I would like to invite you to participate in the \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony.
- Graduate
  - graduated
  - graduation
  - graduating
28. Many children are under such a high \_\_\_\_\_ of learning that they do not feel happy at school.
- Recommendation
  - interview
  - pressure
  - concentration
29. She has always had a good relationship with her stepmother.
- She has always got on well with her stepmother.
  - Her stepmother has always been her good advice.
  - She has always got away well with her stepmother.
  - Her stepmother has had her as her friend.
30. People who are unhappy sometimes try to compensate by eating too much.
- Unhappy people are usually overweight because they tend to eat too much.
  - Eating too much occasionally makes people unhappy and depressed.
  - For some people, eating too much is a reason to be miserable.
  - When depressed, people may attempt to offset their misery by overeating.
31. I made a real pig of myself last night, so I'm not going to eat lunch today.
- I made a fool of myself, so I'm too ashamed to eat lunch today.
  - I really feel sorry as I ate greedily last night, so I won't eat any lunch.
  - It is with regret that I can't eat anything today: I ate a pig last night.
  - I won't eat anything for lunch today as I ate too much last night.
32. The picnic would have been nice if it hadn't been for the ants.
- There were no ants at all at the picnic.
  - The ants spoiled the picnic.
  - The ants made the picnic nicer.
  - The ants were nice at the picnic.



33. I wish we had gone somewhere else for the holiday.
- A. In fact we didn't go somewhere else for the holiday.
  - B. It's a pity we didn't go anywhere for the holiday.
  - C. If we had a holiday, I would have gone somewhere else.
  - D. I regret having gone somewhere else for the holiday.

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

34. Before their relationship turned serious, they began meeting from time to time at a coffee shop that both of them enjoyed.

A. Recently                      B. frequently                      C. regularly                      D. occasionally

35. Let's put off that meeting to next Monday.

A. postpone                      B. schedule                      C. arrange                      D. appoint

**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.**

36. The public pay a great deal of attention to celebrities.

A. indifference                      B. attraction                      C. interest                      D. ignorance

37. At first, nobody believed he was a teacher, but his documents lent colour to his statements.

A. provided evidence for                      B. got information from

C. borrowed colour from                      D. gave no proof of

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

Around 200 million people are employed in tourism worldwide, making it the largest industry in the modern global economy. It is estimated that three-quarters of a billion people go on holiday each year, and industry planners expect this figure to double by 2020. Some of the biggest beneficiaries are less developed countries, (38) \_\_\_\_\_ it is often their main source of income.

(39) \_\_\_\_\_, along with the economic benefits, this mass movement of people has resulted in threats (40) \_\_\_\_\_ the environment. People often forget the damage caused by carbon dioxide emissions from aircraft, which (41) \_\_\_\_\_ directly to global warming. Deforestation has cleared land in order to build hotels, airport and roads, and this has destroyed wildlife. In some areas, water shortages are now common (42) \_\_\_\_\_ of the need to fill swimming pools and water golf courses for tourists. By pushing up prices for goods and services, tourism can also be (43) \_\_\_\_\_ to the people who live in tourist destinations.

In response to these concerns, some travel operators now offer environmental friendly holidays. Many of these aim to reduce the negative (44) \_\_\_\_\_ of tourism by promoting only hotels that have invested equipment to recycle waste and use energy and water efficiently. Increasingly, tourists are also being reminded to show respect (45) \_\_\_\_\_ the customs of the people whose countries they are going to visit, and to support local businesses, such as restaurants and shops, which depend on tourism for their main income.

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|-------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 38. A. where      | B. whom     | C. which   | D. when        |
| 39. A. Therefore  | B. Although | C. However | D. Furthermore |
| 40. A. at         | B. on       | C. for     | D. to          |
| 41. A. contribute | B. result   | C. cause   | D. act         |

- |                |                |               |                 |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 42. A. thanks  | B. because     | C. due        | D. since        |
| 43. A. harmful | B. destruction | C. offensive  | D. dangerous    |
| 44. A. reasons | B. effects     | C. objectives | D. achievements |
| 45. A. with    | B. to          | C. for        | D. at           |

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

One of the most difficult questions to answer is how much a job is worth. We naturally expect that a doctor's salary will be higher than a bus conductor's wage. But the question becomes much more difficult to answer when we compare, say, a miner with an engineer, or an unskilled man working on an oil-rig in the North Sea with a teacher in a secondary school. What the doctor, the engineer and teacher have is many years of training in order to obtain the necessary qualifications for their professions. We feel instinctively that these skills and these years, when they were studying instead of earning money, should be rewarded. At the same time we recognize that the work of the miner and the oil-rig laborer is both hard and dangerous, and that they must be highly paid for the risks they take.

Another factor we must take into consideration is how socially useful a man's work is, regardless of the talents he may bring to it. Most people would agree that looking after the sick or teaching children is more important than, say, selling secondhand cars or improving the taste of toothpaste by adding a red stripe to it. Yet it is almost certain that the used car salesman earns more than the nurse, and that research chemist earns more than the school teacher.

Indeed, this whole question of just rewards can be turned on its head. You can argue that a man who does a job which brings him personal satisfaction is already receiving part of his reward in the form of a so-called "psychic wage", and that it is the man with the boring, repetitive job who needs more money to make up for the soul-destroying monotony of his work. It is significant that those jobs which are traditionally regarded as "vocations" - nursing, teaching and the Church, for example - continue to be poorly paid, while others, such as those in the world of sport or entertainment, carry financial rewards out of all proportion to their social worth.

Although the amount of money that people earn is in reality largely determined by market forces, this should not prevent us from seeking some way to decide what is the right pay for the job. A starting point for such an investigation would be to try to decide the ratio which ought to exist between the highest and the lowest paid. The picture is made more complicated by two factors: firstly by the "social wage", i.e. the welfare benefits which every citizen receives; and secondly, by the taxation system, which is often used as an instrument of social justice by taxing high incomes at a very high rate indeed. Allowing for these two things, most countries now regard a ratio of 7:1 as socially acceptable. If it is less, the highly-qualified people carrying heavy responsibilities become disillusioned, and might even end up by emigration (the so-called "brain-drain" is an evidence that this can happen). If it is more, the gap between rich and poor will be so great that it will lead social tensions and ultimately to violence.

46. According to the passage, the professional man, such as the doctor, should be well paid because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he has spent several years learning how to do his job
  - B. he knows more than other people about his subject
  - C. he has to work much harder than most other people
  - D. his work involves much greater intelligence than, say, a bus conductor's



47. The argument of the “psychic wage” is used to explain why \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people who do socially important work are not always well paid  
B. people who do monotonous jobs are highly paid  
C. you should not try to compare the pay of different professions  
D. some professional people are paid more than others
48. It can be inferred from the passage that a man who does a boring, repetitive job \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. receives less money than he deserves  
B. should receive more money as a compensation for the drudgery of his work  
C. can only expect more money if his job is a highly-skilled one  
D. has no interest in his work apart from the money he receives for doing it
49. The word “disillusioned” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disagreeable                      B. disenchanted  
C. discreditable                      D. dishonest
50. The author mentions “brain-drain” as an evidence to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well-educated people are prepared to emigrate whenever they can get a better paid job  
B. people with jobs or responsibility expect to be highly paid  
C. high taxation is a useful and effective instrument of social justice  
D. the poor are generally more patriotic than the rich