

TEST 91

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

Question 1: A. promote B. voluntarily C. solidarity D. bronchitis

Question 2: A. obliged B. graduated C. attended D. wretched

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

Question 3: A. advice B. apply C. career D. lifelong

Question 4: A. demonstrate B. paperwork C. probation D. dealership

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

Question 5: By the time Ryan finally graduated from high school, he _____ five different schools because his parents moved frequently.

- A. attended B. was attending
C. had attended D. has been attending

Question 6: If computers become as smart as humans, _____?

- A. would they do our jobs better than we can B. will they do our jobs better than we can
C. would they do our jobs better than we could D. will they do our jobs better than we could

Question 7: Most people are interested in _____ about famous celebrities, which is why tabloid magazines still exist.

- A. juicy chatter B. juicy gossip C. gossip freely D. juicy talk

Question 8: There's no need for you to try to _____ an argument with him. You need to calm down or your relationship will get worse.

- A. win B. beat C. defeat D. gain

Question 9: Lifelong learning involves the use of both formal and informal learning opportunities throughout people's lives in order to foster the _____ development.

- A. continuing B. continuous C. continual D. continued

Question 10: She couldn't resist _____ at him in those clothes

- A. to laugh B. laugh C. laughing D. laughed

Question 11: He harbors a deep resentment _____ his parents for his miserable childhood.

- A. on B. from C. for D. against

Question 12: We are raising funds for people with visual _____ in the city.

- A. breakages B. failures C. impairments D. damages

Question 13: The new supermarket is so much cheaper than the one in John Street. _____, they do free home deliveries.

- A. Moreover B. Consequently C. Nevertheless D. Instead

Question 14: On being told about her sack, _____.

- A. her boss felt sorry for Mary B. Mary was shocked
C. Mary's face turned pale D. her boss changed his attitude

Question 15: He did his work _____ because he did not like the culture of this company.

- A. reluctantly B. willingly C. inefficiently D. successfully

Question 16: It is impossible for him to be financially independent at such an early age, _____?

- A. isn't it B. is it C. doesn't he D. does he

Question 17: The government is trying its best to narrow the gap between _____ rich and _____ poor

- A. the / a B. a / the C. the / the D. a / a

Question 18: The government has given the _____ light to our tree – planting project, so we can go ahead and start organizing things.

- A. blue B. green C. red D. white

Question 19: Vietnam has become _____ to foreign tourists.

- A. the more and more attractive B. most and most attractive
C. the most and most attractive D. more and more attractive

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

Question 20: The amount spent on defense is in sharp contrast to that spent on housing and health.

- A. blare B. flask C. stark D. spark

Question 21: To keep up with new developments and technology, modern people need to implement lifelong learning all the time.

- A. come up with B. get on with C. face up with D. catch up with

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

Question 22: The rapid development of artificial intelligence can replace many people in their jobs and make many people unemployed.

- A. have a job working for a company or another person
B. not have a job that provides money
C. have enough skills and abilities for someone to employ you
D. have enough skills and abilities

Question 23: My teacher required us to present our report of the survey's result in black and white in order for her to see our points easily.

- A. clearly B. ambiguously C. thoroughly D. obviously

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

The next time you are watching a film and you see one of the characters jumping out of a plane, falling off a horse, or being blown through a window - spare a (24) _____ for the stunt artist. Lots of people think that stunt artists are just "extras" who play small, unimportant parts in films and television. Nothing could be further from the truth. A stunt artist must combine the skills of an actor with the physical abilities of a first - (25) _____ athlete. He or she must be extremely fit, and highly trained in a number of activities like scuba-diving, horse riding, martial arts or parachuting.

It is not easy to get started in a career as a stunt performer. Film and television producers look for experience and proven ability, as it is unlikely that they will take on a complete newcomer. However, because of the (26) _____ of their profession, stunt artists tend to retire early. This means that new performers must be employed, or there will be no one to take (27) _____ when the present generation quits.

Even when a stunt artist becomes well-known, the work is not regular. It may sometimes be necessary to travel to the other side of the world for a job which involves long hours and great physical danger. It is not a glamorous occupation either. Unlike the famous actors for (28) _____ they sometimes risk their lives, few stunt artists are recognized in the street by adoring fans.

(Source: <https://matthewtoffolo.com/category/cinematography/page/2/>)

- Question 24:** A. coin B. sympathy C. minute D. thought
Question 25: A. gold B. class C. national D. level
Question 26: A. feature B. nature C. aspect D. type
Question 27: A. over B. in C. up D. out
Question 28: A. who B. whom C. them D. which

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

Question 29: The field of Artificial Intelligence research was found at a workshop held on the campus of Dartmouth College during the summer of 1956.

Question 30: A recent report in Neurology noted that while cognitive activity can't change the biology of Alzheimer's, learning activities can help delay symptoms, preserve people's quality of life.

Question 31: Many nations protect endangered species by forbidding hunting, to restrict land development and creating preserves.

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

The generation gap that was so in evidence during the 60s has resurfaced, but it is not the disruptive force that it was during the Vietnam era, a 2009 study suggests. The Pew Research Center study found that 79% of Americans see major differences between younger and older adults in the way they look at the world. In 1969, a Gallup Poll found that a smaller percentage, 74%, perceived major differences.

Today, however, although more Americans see generational differences, most do not see them as **divisive**. That is partly because of the areas of difference. The top areas of disagreement between young and old, according to the Pew Research Study, are the use of technology and taste in music. Grandparents are likely to have observed these differences in their grandchildren who are tweens, teens, and young adults.

If large differences between the generations exist, why don't they spawn conflict? The answer is twofold.

First, the two largest areas of difference—technology and music—are less emotionally charged than political issues. The older generation is likely to be proud of the younger generation's prowess in technology rather than to view it as a problem. As for the musical differences, each generation wants its own style of music, and the older generation generally can relate to that desire.

Second, in the other areas of difference, the younger generation tends to regard the older generation as superior to **their** own generation—clearly a difference from the 1960s with its rallying cry of "Don't trust anyone over thirty." According to the Pew study, all generations regard older Americans as superior in moral values, work ethic and respect for others.

(Adapted from www.verywellfamily.com)

Question 32: Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

- A. Generation gap doesn't cause a big problem in American families.
- B. Different points of view are the main problem between generations in America.
- C. The generation gap in the past was different from that in modern time.
- D. The areas of differences in the generation gap have changed over the years.

Question 33: The word "**divisive**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. agreeing
- B. positive
- C. serious
- D. discordant

Question 34: What are the two reasons why large differences between generations don't cause disagreement?

- A. The generosity of the elder generation and the attitude of the younger generation.
- B. The different styles of music and the knowledge of the elder generation.
- C. The major aspects of differences between generations and the respect to the elder generation.
- D. The pride of the elder generation and the obedience of the younger one

Question 35: The word “**their**” in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the older generation’s
- B. the younger generation’s
- C. supervisor’s
- D. over-thirty people’s

Question 36: According to the passage, which is **NOT** true?

- A. The majority of Americans agree generations’ viewpoint to be the major differences.
- B. Technology is one of the two biggest areas creating the gap between the old and the young.
- C. Grandparents feel uncomfortable with their grandchildren because of their better technology skills.
- D. The elderly in America are admired in moral values, work ethic and respect for others.

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.

Sixty percent of working Americans today say they’ve left a job, or considered leaving a job, because they didn’t like their direct supervisor, according to a survey from human resource consulting firm Randstad US. Though leaving a job may seem like the best solution for retiring a bad boss, that doesn’t mean that it’s always the best plan for your career. In fact, if you’re in a situation where you love your job and the opportunities it presents, then leaving your role because of a difficult boss may not be the best idea. Pollak and Monster.com career expert Vicki Salemi broke down three ways you can deal with a bad boss without quitting a job you love.

Pollak says that in many cases, a difficult relationship with your boss is often due to differing personalities and habits. One way to mend this relationship, she says, is to closely study your boss’s behavior so that you can meet their expectations. “Become the world’s leading expert on your boss or your manager,” says Pollak, who is also the author of the book “The Remix: How to Lead and Succeed in the Multigenerational Workforce.” “How does this person like to communicate? If she hates long emails, stop sending long emails. If she doesn’t like it when you drop by her office but reacts better when you schedule an appointment, then learn to always schedule appointments instead of **dropping in**. If she is not a morning person, don’t ask for things in the morning. If this person is really detail-oriented, then triple check your documents before handing them in.” Salemi agrees. She says that if you have a boss who’s critical or a micromanager, often the best way to deal with them is to be proactive in meeting their needs. “It’s kind of like you’re managing them without making it seem like you’re managing them,” she says.

When dealing with a difficult boss, Pollak says one of the best ways to figure out how to successfully work under their leadership is to talk to other people who you know have been in a similar situation. “Other people can be a resource, whether it’s a mentor, someone at a different company, a coach or people who have worked for **this person** in the past,” she says. “Treat it as a positive and say, ‘I really want to be successful working with X. What recommendations do you have?’” However, she emphasizes, you should never talk about the situation in a negative way, or say you don’t like working for your boss. Instead, discuss about the situation in a way that shows your willingness to adapt to make the relationship work.

If talking to other colleagues isn’t helpful, then Pollak says one of your last options should be to talk directly to your boss. Consider your approach carefully. Instead of saying, “We’re not getting along. What should we do?”, say something to the effect of, “I’d really like to make sure that I’m serving your needs. I’d like to make sure that I’m communicating in a way that’s effective for you and I want to make sure that I’m being as **productive** as possible. Is there anything I can do differently?” This way, she says, you’re approaching the situation by asking how you can help, instead of emphasizing a problem.

(Adapted from <https://www.cnn.com/>)

Question 37: Which best serves as the main idea of the passage?

- A. How to get on well with your strict boss.
- B. Is it a good idea to quit the job you love?
- C. How to make the best plan for your career.
- D. Three ways to become a boss of the job you love.

Question 38: The phrase “**dropping in**” in the second paragraph mostly means _____.

- A. paying a formal visit to a place
- B. paying an informal visit to a person
- C. having an arrangement before
- D. leaving before saying goodbye

Question 39: What does the phrase “**this person**” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. a mentor
- B. someone at a different company
- C. a coach
- D. your boss

Question 40: What should you have to pay attention to if you want to ask for others’ advice about your boss?

- A. your feeling
- B. your attitude
- C. your situation
- D. your relationship

Question 41: The word “**productive**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. useful
- B. destructive
- C. harsh
- D. critical

Question 42: Which statement is **NOT** true, according to the passage?

- A. Always check your documents carefully before giving them to a detailed-oriented boss.
- B. Don’t talk about your situation negatively.
- C. Never show your enthusiasm for work when talking to your boss.
- D. Don’t mention the problem between you and your boss.

Question 43: What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Not every boss appreciates your willingness to adapt their behavior.
- B. Finding help whenever suffering a bad boss is the best solution.
- C. A proactive person will not face a strict boss.
- D. Your positive attitude will help you know how to deal with your difficult boss.

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

Question 44: “My father doesn’t work in the factory anymore” Bella told us.

- A. Bella said that her father no longer worked in the factory.
- B. Bella wished that her father didn’t work in the factory anymore.
- C. Bella hoped that her father was used to working in the factory
- D. Bella denied that her father used to work in the factory.

Question 45: He visited London three years ago.

- A. He hasn’t visited London for three years.
- B. He was in London for three years.
- C. He didn’t visit London three years ago.
- D. He has been in London for three years.

Question 46: If someone understands this theory, they are cleverer than I am.

- A. There is someone who is cleverer than I am as he understands this theory
- B. Some people who understand this theory are cleverer than I am
- C. No one who is cleverer than I am understands this theory.
- D. Anyone who understands this theory is cleverer than I am.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes following exchanges.

Question 47: Two friends meet on the first day at school. Complete the conversation.

- A: “Hey John. I didn’t know you were coming to this school.”

- B: “_____ . It’s good to see you.”

- A. Oh, nice to meet you
- B. Yeah, what a coincidence
- C. That’s life
- D. Every now and then

Question 48: Joanna is inviting Sally to go out with her.

- Joanna: “Well, would you like to come out for dinner? Let’s go somewhere this evening.”

- Sally: “_____ .”

- A. Really? I’d love to.
- B. How do you feel about it?
- C. Shall we go out tonight?
- D. I love going out.

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

Question 49: Ann can't use her office this week. The painters are working there.

- A. Ann is not working at her office because the painters are working there.
- B. Ann can't use her office this week because her office is being painted.
- C. The painters who are working at Ann's office ask her out during the week.
- D. The painters are using Ann's office this week as they are working there.

Question 50: So many animals are now in danger of extinction. Then, a list of them is kept in a Red Book.

- A. To keep many animals from danger of extinction, a list has been made in a Red Book.
- B. So many animals are now in danger of extinction that a list of them is kept in a Red Book.
- C. So many animals are now in danger of extinction so that a list of them is kept in a Red Book.
- D. So many animals are now in danger of extinction as to keep a list of them in a Red Book.