

PRACTICE TEST 2 – READING SKILL

Time allowance: 25 minutes

PART 1:

Questions 1 – 5: For each question, choose the correct answer.

My aunt is one of those people who can talk to anyone about anything. If she goes to a party where she doesn't know any of the people, she just walks up to the first person that she sees and introduces herself. And yet she doesn't seem to talk about deeply important things like politics or religion. She always starts off on something very obvious like the other person's job. Very soon she's talking as if she's known the other person for years. I asked her once what her secret was. She said that the most important thing in a conversation was listening. People love to talk about themselves, so if you allow them to do so, it's very easy to keep a conversation going. You have to listen very carefully and ask questions, and you have to look interested, too. Therefore, don't keep looking at other things in the room while you're talking to someone.

Another thing that I've noticed is that she only pays people compliments. She says: "I like your hair. Which hairdresser do you go to?" or "You look very well. Have you been on holiday?" Friendly messages like this seem to provide an easy way into a conversation.

1. According to the writer's aunt, the most important thing in a conversation was _____.

- A. speaking B. discussing C. looking D. listening

2. At parties where she does not know anybody, the writer's aunt normally _____.

- A. feels embarrassed and stays away from people
B. asks people to introduce themselves to her
C. comes over to the first person and introduces herself
D. sits alone and avoids talking to other people

3. The writer's aunt thinks that it's very easy to keep a conversation going if you _____.

- A. let people talk about themselves B. let people hear about yourself
C. talk about politics or religion D. ask people about their secrets

4. What should you NOT do when you have a conversation with someone?

- A. Look very interested in his or her story
B. Look at other things in the room
C. Listen very carefully and ask questions
D. Pay him or her compliments

5. According to the passage, the writer's aunt often starts a conversation by talking about _____.

- A. the other person's wealth
B. the other person's health
C. the other person's daily activities
D. the other person's job

Questions 6 – 10: For each question, choose the correct answer.

Mexico City is growing quickly. In 1970, the city had about 9 million people. Now it has over 17 million. All these people are causing problems for the city. There are not enough jobs. Also, there is not enough housing. Large families have to live together in small homes. Many homes do not have water. They also do not have bathrooms or electricity. The Mexican government is worried about all these problems. It is working hard to make life better in the city.

Why is Mexico City growing so fast? Where are all these people coming from? They are coming to the city from the country. Life is hard on the farms in Mexico. Most people on farms have to live a very simple life. They have no extra money for modern things. People think life in the city must be better, so they leave their farms and move to Mexico City.

All around the world, large cities have the same problems. One of them is air pollution. Mexico City has bad air. It is dirty and unhealthy. Cars are one reason for the dirty air. Many Mexicans now own their own cars and drive in the city. The factories in the area also cause air pollution. These factories put a lot of smoke into the air. It is not easy to clean up the air in a large city. The government has to make new laws, and everyone has to help.

6. *Why are cars a reason for air pollution?*
 A. Mexico City has bad air.
 B. Many Mexicans have their own cars and drive in the city now.
 C. Factories put a lot of smoke into the air.
 D. Price of cars is cheap.
7. *What does the government have to do to make air cleaner?*
 A. increase car tax
 B. make new laws
 C. force factories to stop putting smoke into air
 D. ban driving in the city
8. *Now, Mexico City's population is _____.*
 A. nearly twice as large as that in 1970
 B. more than half of that in 1970
 C. less than that in 1970
 D. Lower than in 1970
9. *What is Mexican government doing to make life better in the city?*
 A. It is worried about all problems.
 B. It supplies more electricity.
 C. It offers more jobs.
 D. It is working hard.
10. *Why do people leave their farms and move to Mexico City?*
 A. They believe life in the city is better.
 B. They want to buy cheap cars.
 C. The government forces them to move.
 D. There are no houses in the countryside.

PART 2:

Questions 11 – 20: For each question, choose the correct answer.

A beauty contest, or beauty pageant, is a competition between people, (11) _____ largely on the beauty of their physical appearance. The modern beauty pageant can trace (12) _____ origin to the Miss America pageant, first held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1921, under the title 'Inter-City Beauty' contest. The following year the title was (13) _____ as Miss America. Other contests include the yearly Miss World competition and Miss Universe, which are the two largest and most famous (14) _____ beauty contests. Women from around the world (15) _____ in the competition for these titles. To be selected as Miss World or Miss Universe, a contestant must (16) _____ celibate or single. If a Miss World fails to live up to people's expectations, she may be (17) _____. The organizers of the major beauty contests represent their contests (18) _____ being events of world importance. (19) _____, many (20) _____ people consider beauty contests to be an entertainment event of no great importance.

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| 11. A. set | B. based | C. regarded | D. used |
| 12. A. its | B. it | C. their | D. our |
| 13. A. renewed | B. removed | C. renamed | D. retained |
| 14. A. nation | B. national | C. internationally | D. international |
| 15. A. interest | B. take part | C. excite | D. involve |
| 16. A. be | B. to be | C. is | D. being |
| 17. A. dismissed | B. declared | C. disqualified | D. dispensed |
| 18. A. of | B. to | C. for | D. as |
| 19. A. Besides | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Furthermore |
| 20. A. others | B. another | C. other | D. the other |

PRACTICE TEST 2 – WRITING SKILL

Time allowance: 15 minutes

PART 1: SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT

Questions 1 – 10: Put the words in the correct order to make complete sentences. Select the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. / active lives/ usually/ people/ better/ who/ feel/ lead/./

- A. People who lead usually active lives feel better.
- B. People who lead active lives usually feel better.
- C. People usually who feel active lives lead better.
- D. Who lead active lives people usually feel better.

2. / restaurants/ never/ during/ she/ eats out/ week/ the/ in /./

- A. She never eats out in restaurants during the week.
- B. Never she eats out in restaurants during the week.
- C. She eats out never in restaurants during the week.
- D. She never in restaurants eats out during the week.

3. / gold medal/ won/ the/ competitor/ last year/ the/./

- A. Last year the gold medal won the competitor.
- B. The competitor won last year the gold medal.
- C. The competitor won the gold medal last year.
- D. Won the competitor the gold medal last year.

4. / must/ commentators/ clearly/ the competition/ describe/./

- A. Commentators clearly must the competition describe.
- B. Commentators must the competition describe clearly.
- C. Commentators must describe the competition clearly.
- D. Must commentators describe the competition clearly.

5. / than/ a bus/ a taxi/ expensive/ is/ much/ more/./

- A. A bus is more much expensive than a taxi.
- B. A taxi is much more expensive than a bus.
- C. A taxi much is more expensive than a bus.
- D. Much more expensive a taxi is than a bus.

6. / one/ reliable/ the/ means/ transport/ most/ is/ train/ of/ the/ of/./

- A. The train is one of the most reliable means of transport.
- B. The train one of the most reliable is means of transport.
- C. One of the train is the most reliable means of transport.
- D. The train is most one of the reliable means of transport.

7. / waiting/ when/ were/ the bus/ arrived/ we/./

- A. When we were waiting, the bus arrived.
- B. We waiting were when the bus arrived.
- C. When were we waiting, arrived the bus.
- D. We were when waiting the bus arrived.

8. /was/ while/ I/ walking/ I/ an accident/ saw/./

- A. While I saw an accident, I was walking.
- B. While I was walking, I saw an accident.
- C. I was while walking, I saw an accident.
- D. While walking was I, I saw an accident.

9. / take/ risk/ sometimes/ to/ you/ have/ a/./

- A. Sometimes you have to take a risk.
- B. Sometimes you take have to a risk.
- C. You sometimes have take to a risk.
- D. Sometimes have you to take a risk.

10. / achievement/ his/ was/ winning/ competition/ the/./

- A. His achievement was the competition winning.
- B. Winning was his achievement the competition.
- C. His achievement was winning the competition.
- D. The competition was winning his achievement.

PART 2: SENTENCE BUILDING

Questions 11 – 20: Make complete sentences with the words given. Select the best answer to each of the following questions.

11. mother/ usually/ cook/ meal/ home/ Sundays/.

- A. My mother usually cooks a meal at home on Sundays.
- B. My mother usually cook meal at home in Sundays.
- C. My mother is usually cooking a meal at home on Sundays.
- D. My mother usually cooks meal in home on Sundays.

12. experienced/ climber/ take/ risk/ reach/ top/ mountain/ last summer/.

- A. The experienced climber took a risk reach the top of the mountain last summer.
- B. The experienced climber was taking a risk to reached the top of the mountain last summer.
- C. An experienced climber took a risk of reaching the top of the mountain last summer.
- D. The experienced climber take a risk to reach the top of mountain last summer.

13. students/ often/ check/ phone/ messages/ during/ break/?

- A. Do students often check their phones to messages during a break?
- B. Do students often check their phones for messages during a break?
- C. Do students often check their phones to messages during break?
- D. Are students often check their phones for messages during a break?

14. competitors/ must not/ cross/ finish line/ before/ signal/.

- A. Competitors must not to cross the finish line before signal.
- B. Competitors must not crossing the finish line before the signal.
- C. Competitors not must cross finish line before the signal.
- D. Competitors must not cross the finish line before the signal.

15. cycle/ work/ instead/ drive/ reduce/ carbon emissions/.

- A. Cycling to work instead of driving can reduce carbon emissions.
- B. Cycling to work instead driving can reduces carbon emissions.
- C. Cycle to work instead of drive can reduce carbon emissions.
- D. Cycling to work instead of driving can reducing carbon emissions.

16. passengers/ wait/ platform/ before/ get/ train/.

- A. Passengers are wait on the platform before get on the train.
- B. Passengers wait the platform before getting the train.
- C. Passengers waiting on the platform before getting on the train.
- D. Passengers wait on the platform before getting on the train.

17. the/ runner/ decide/ continue/ despite/ tired/.

- A. The runner decided to continue despite feeling tired.
- B. The runner decided continuing despite feel tired.
- C. The runner decide to continue despite feeling tired.
- D. The runner was decided to continue despite feel tired.

18. while/ I/ memorize/ speech/ my brother/ play/ guitar/.

- A. While I was memorizing my speech, my brother was playing the guitar.
- B. While I memorized my speech, my brother was play the guitar.
- C. While I was memorize my speech, my brother played the guitar.
- D. While I was memorizing my speech, my brother playing the guitar.

19. patient/ guide/ help/ young/ climber/ overcome/ challenge/.

- A. The patient guide was helped the young climber to overcame the challenge.
- B. The patient guide helped the young climber overcome the challenge.
- C. The patiently guide helped the young climber overcome the challenge.
- D. The patient guide helped the young climber overcoming the challenge.

20. after/ difficult/ challenge/ she/ feel/ proud/ achievement/.

- A. After the difficult challenge, she was feel proud of her achievement.
- B. After difficult challenge, she felt proudly of her achievement.
- C. After the difficult challenge, she feel proud for her achievement.
- D. After the difficult challenge, she felt proud of her achievement.