PRACTICE TEST NO 2

(40 minutes)

Part 1: Listening

Listen to the passage and fill in the blank with a suitable word.

The Green Revolution was designed to increase the overall food supply, not to raise the incomes of the **(1)** _____ poor, so it should be no surprise that it did not eradicate poverty or **(2)** _____. India, for example, has been self-sufficient in food for 15 years, and its granaries are full, but more than 200 million Indians - one fifth of the country's **(3)** _____ - are malnourished because they cannot afford the food they need and because the country's safety nets are **(4)** _____ In 2000,189 nations committed to the Millennium Development Goals, which called for cutting world poverty in half by **(5)** _____ With business as usual, however, we have little hope of **(6)** _____ most of the Millennium goals, no matter how much money rich countries contribute to poor ones.

Part 2: Pronunciation

Choose 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.

1. A. w<u>a</u>ver **B.** reput<u>a</u>tion **C.** cre<u>a</u>tivity **D.** ch<u>a</u>racter

2. A. dev<u>o</u>te **B.** envel<u>o</u>pe **C.** rem<u>o</u>te **D.** overd<u>o</u>ne

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

3. A. expand **B.** kind-hearted **C.** perseverance **D.** self-motivated

4. A. distinctive **B.** provoking **C.** overload **D.** respectable

Part 3: Vocabulary and grammar

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

1. The world would be a better place if more people showed _____ to others.

A. generosity **B.** dedication **C.** perseverance **D.** talent

2. In _____ cities, people have access to jobs, health care and other facilities.

A. fast-growing **B.** high-level

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. well-established **D.** well-paid

3. Which city is _____ larger, Mexico or New York?

A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø

4. His father used to be a _____ professor at the university. Many students respected him.

A. distinct **B.** distinctive **C.** distinguishing **D.** distinguished

5. I can't believe she didn't do anything for the company. I will _____ and be in charge.

A. take over **B.** take on **C.** take up **D.** take in

6. We _____ to the hospital to visit Mike when he _____ to say that he was fine.

A. were driving - was calling **B.** drove - called

C. were driving - called **D.** drove - was calling

7. It is recommended that this machine _____ checked every year.

A. to be **B.** is **C.** be **D.** are

8. Only after food has been dried or canned _____.

A. that it should be stored for future use.

B. it should be stored for future use.

C. should it be stored for future use.

D. should it store for future

9. We managed to finish the exercises on time and passed the exam. _____, it was very difficult.

A. Although **B.** However **C.** So **D.** Therefore

10. He has the _____ face and skin of an old traveller.

A. thought-provoking **B.** year-round

C. overloaded **D.** weather-beaten

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 4: Reading

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Urbanisation programmes are being **(1)** _____ in many parts of the world, especially in densely populated regions with limited land and resources. It is the natural outcome of economic development and **(2)** _____. It has brought a lot of benefits to our society. **(3)** _____, it also poses various problems for local authorities and town planners in the process of maintaining sustainable urbanisation, especially in developing countries.

When too many people cram into a small area, urban infrastructure can't be effective. There will be a **(4)** _____ of livable housing, energy and water supply. This will create overcrowded urban districts with no proper facilities.

Currently, fast urbanisation is taking place predominantly in developing countries where sustainable urbanisation has little relevance to people's lives. Their houses are just shabby slums with poor sanitation. Their children only manage to get basic education. Hence, the struggle for survival is their first priority rather than anything else. Only when the quality of their existence is improved can they seek **(5)** _____ other high values in their life.

1. A. carried out	**B.** carried over	**C.** carried off	**D.** carry back
2. A. industrialize	**B.** industrial	**C.** industrialisation	**D.** industry
3. A. Because	**B.** However	**C.** Therefore	**D.** Although
4. A. appearance	**B.** plenty	**C.** loss	**D.** lack
5. A. on	**B.** about	**C.** with	**D.** for

Read the passage below and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each question.

Theresa May, the second female Britain's prime minister following Margaret Thatcher, revealed in 2013 that she had been given a diagnosis of Type 1 diabetes, a condition that requires daily insulin injections. Asked later how she felt about the diagnosis, she said her approach to it was the same as toward everything in her life: "Just get on and deal with it." That kind of steeliness brought her to center stage in the aftermath of Britain's vote to leave the European Union and the feuding that erupted in the Conservative Party over who would succeed David Cameron.

Ms. May, 59 years old, is the country's longest-serving home secretary in half a century, with a reputation for seriousness, hardwork and above all, determination. She is one of a growing number of women in traditionally male-dominated British politics rising to the upper position of leadership.

Born in 1956, Ms. May grew up mainly in Oxfordshire, an only child who was first drawn to the Conservative Party at age 12. As a conscientious student, she never rebelled against her religious upbringing and remains a regular churchgoer. Tellingly, her sports hero was Geoffrey Boycott, a solid, stubborn cricketer who specialized in playing the long game.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Like many other Britain's prime minister including Tony Blair, Sir Robert Peel and Margaret Thatcher, she won a place at Oxford. But while almost every other political leader got there by way of Eton College and joined Oxford's hedonistic Bullingdon Club, she attended a state secondary school and had a more sedate university career. After unsuccessful attempts to be elected to the House of Commons in 1992 and 1994, she finally became an MP in 1997 general election.

May is known for a love of fashion and in particular distinctive shoes. She even wore leopard-print shoes to her final Cabinet meeting as Home Secretary in early 2016. However, she has been quite critical of the media focusing on her fashion instead of her achievement as a politician. May also describes cooking and walking as primary hobbies, and if someone is raising questions about why walking can be classified as a hobby, she elaborates in a column for Balance magazine, in which she wrote of her battle with diabetes.

6. According to the passage, who is the prime minister coming before Theresa May?

A. Tony Blair **B.** Margaret Thatcher

C. Sir Robert Peel **D.** David Cameron

7. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. British political life is conventionally controlled mainly by men.

B. The number of women in politics is increasing.

C. Conservative Party didn't have to discuss about who would be the next prime minister.

D. Theresa May's toughness was one of the reasons for the Party to choose her for the prime minister position.

8. Which of the following facts is TRUE about Theresa May?

A. She graduated from Eton College.
B. As a child, she was quite rebellious.
C. She didn't work part time as a university student.
D. She used to be a home secretary.

9. She first became a member of parliament in _____.

A. 1992 **B.**1994 **C.**1997 **D.** 2013

Part 5: Writing

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original sentence.

1. The migration of young people to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City to seek jobs has risen dramatically, (increase)

→ There _____

2. Due to the lack of water supply, there was a sharp decrease in the population in this area in 1997. (decrease)

→ Due to _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Although the city has taken measures to protect the environment, the problem of pollution is becoming worse and worse, (despite)

→_____

Combine the following simple sentences using the words given.

4. Some kinds of food taste good. They do not contain many nutrients, (although)

→_____

5. We are planning a detailed action plan on maintaining clean beaches and parks.

We wanted to attract more tourists to our beautiful city, (in order to)

→_____

THE END

LIVEWORKSHEETS