

# PRACTICE TEST 028

## A. PHONETICS

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

1. A. boxes **B.** washes **C.** watches **D.** goes  
2. A. manage **B.** massage **C.** coverage **D.** garbage

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 the following questions.

3. **A.** answer **B.** reduce **C.** empty **D.** subject  
4. **A.** national **B.** interesting **C.** probable **D.** delicious

## B. VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR AND COMMUNICATION

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

5. They are \_\_\_\_\_ on reading English books.  
**A.** fond **B.** excited **C.** interested **D.** keen

6. The meeting wasn't very crowded. There were \_\_\_\_\_ people than we expected.  
**A.** many **B.** few **C.** more **D.** fewer

7. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ there the next month.  
**A.** had gone **B.** will go **C.** went **D.** would go

8. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was cold, he went out of the room.  
**A.** Therefore **B.** Although **C.** So **D.** Because

9. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee?  
**A.** have **B.** to have **C.** having **D.** had

10. Huynh Hieu Minh is one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
**A.** actor **B.** actors **C.** actress **D.** actresses

11. Nam warned Ba \_\_\_\_\_ games too much.  
**A.** play **B.** to play **C.** not play **D.** not to play

12. They tried their best \_\_\_\_\_ win the race.  
**A.** so that to **B.** so to **C.** in order to **D.** but to

13. The film \_\_\_\_\_ on television every day from 6. 00 pm to 6. 45 pm.

A. shows      B. is shown      C. is showing      D. is being shown

14. They find it \_\_\_\_\_ to study Maths.

A. easy      B. easily      C. ease      D. easiliness

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

15. – Mr Smith: “Would you like a cigarette?”

- Mr Jame: “\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. No      B. No, thanks      C. I don't smoke      D. I don't like it

16. - Laura: “ What a lovely house you have “.

- Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Of course not, it's not costly      B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in

C. I think so      D. No problem

### C. SYNONYM AND ANTONYM:

*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.*

17. The boy was brought up with a family in the countryside.

A. reared      B. bred      C. raised      D. grown

18. The air conditioner Mary has just bought is very hard to use.

A. boring      B. difficult      C. simple      D. easy

*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.*

19. Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region.

A. restrain      B. stay unchanged      C. remain unstable      D. fluctuate

20. In some countries, the disease burden could be prevented through environmental improvements.

A. something to stiffer      B. something enjoyable      C. something sad      D. something to suffer

### D. READING

*Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer to questions.*

London is the big city, but many of the people who live there regard it as a number of small towns put together. Each district has its (21)\_\_\_\_\_ identity and atmosphere. And some parts are even described by their (22)\_\_\_\_\_ as villages. Much of the centre of the city consists of shops and businesses and the majority of people live in the suburbs. Many of them travel to work in the city every day (23)\_\_\_\_\_ train, bus, tube or car. The (24)\_\_\_\_\_ of living in London is higher than most other parts of Britain, and many people are paid extra money on top of their salaries because of this.

Millions of visitors come to London every year from all over the world to see the famous sights, (25)\_\_\_\_\_ Buckingham Palace, and many other historic buildings. London is also very famous for its theatres, red buses, and black taxis. London has (26)\_\_\_\_\_ attractions, both for people from overseas and for people from other parts of Britain.

21. A. own	B. private	C. an	D. only
22. A. students	B. inhabitants	C. owners	D. visitors
23. A. with	B. by	C. on	D. in
24. A. price	B. level	C. condition	D. cost
25. A. such as	B. due to	C. in spite of	D. because of
26. A. a lot	B. many	C. much	D. lot of

*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 STORY OF A TOWN

Brighton is the largest seaside resort in the south-east of England. At first the town was a fishing village and did not become popular until about 1800. Rich people began to visit Brighton in large numbers and when King George IV decided to build a house there, it became very fashionable. The King continued to visit it until 1827, but Queen Victoria did not like the house. It is open to the public every day and there is a special exhibition there in the summer.

Brighton offers all kinds of entertainment, from concerts and plays in the Theatre to local attractions like the Aquarium.

The area of old houses known as The Lanes is a very attractive shopping centre, where visitors can buy souvenirs and antiques. The houses were once lived in by fishermen but have now been converted into shops. Not far from The Lanes is a modern

shopping centre with licensed restaurants and tables outdoors where you can enjoy a drink in good weather.

Brighton is within easy reach of London and has been a popular day out for Londoners for many years.

**27. Why did the town become popular?**

**A.** Because it's on the sea.  
**B.** Because it was a fishing village.  
**C.** Because Queen Victoria liked it.  
**D.** Because the King built a house there.

**28. What things does the text say can you do in Brighton?**

**A.** Visit the fisherman.  
**B.** Fish, shop and swim.  
**C.** Buy antiques and souvenirs.  
**D.** Visit the cinema and the theatre.

**29. How have the fishermen's cottages changed?**

**A.** They are restaurants now.  
**B.** They are shops now.  
**C.** They are very fashionable now.  
**D.** They are nearer to London now.

**30. What kind of buildings are in The Lanes?**

**A.** Modern shops.    **B.** Old pubs.    **C.** New houses.    **D.** Converted houses.

**E. WRITING**

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

31. The reason why **(A)** he's not feeling very well **(B)** is simple - **(C)** he's ate too much **(D)** as usual.

32. I **(A)** can't coming out this evening **(B)** I'm afraid because I **(C)** have too many jobs **(D)** to do in the house.

33. I saw **(A)** the men, the women and **(B)** the cattle **(C)** which **(D)** went to the field.

34. He **(A)** never **(B)** allows us **(C)** smoking **(D)** in this room.

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

35. Some of the people couldn't find a seat in the concert hall.

**A.** There were not enough seats for all the people in the concert hall.

- B.** There were enough seats for some people in the concert hall.
- C.** There were some people with a seat in the concert hall.
- D.** There were not enough seats even for some people in the concert hall.

**36. Shall we go for a walk?**

- A.** How about go for a walk?
- B.** How about to go for a walk?
- C.** How about we go for a walk?
- D.** How about going for a walk?

**37. The doctor doesn't have enough time to see you now.**

- A.** The doctor has a little time to see you.
- B.** The doctor is too busy to see you now.
- C.** The doctor doesn't want to see you now
- D.** If the doctor has enough time, he will see you now

**38. The new hospital is bigger than the old one.**

- A.** The new hospital is not as big as the old one.
- B.** The new hospital is not as small than the old one.
- C.** The old hospital is more smaller than the new one.
- D.** The old hospital is smaller than the new one

**39. My French friend finds driving on the left difficult.**

- A.** My French friend is not used to driving on the left.
- B.** My French friend is used to driving on the left
- C.** My French friend has no problems with driving on the left.
- D.** My French friend had difficulty to drive on the left.

**40. Mariah sings well. She writes good songs, too.**

- A.** Mariah can either sing well or write good songs.
- B.** Mariah can neither sing well or write good songs.
- C.** Not only does Mariah sing well but she also writes good songs.
- D.** Not only does Mariah sing well but she write good songs as well.

**The end**