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.

Question 1:	**A.** visit<u>s</u>	**B.** arrive<u>s</u>	**C.** return<u>s</u>	**D.** prefer<u>s</u>
Question 2:	**A.** s<u>a</u>ve	**B.** f<u>a</u>ce	**C.** m<u>a</u>ke	**D.** h<u>a</u>nd

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 stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3:	**A.** city	**B.** expect	**C.** parent	**D.** culture
Question 4:	**A.** generous	**B.** popular	**C.** fantastic	**D.** cultural

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

Question 5: Your mother is cooking in the kitchen, _____?

A. isn't she **B**. doesn't she **C**. won't she **D**. is she

Question 6: The flood victims _____ with food and clean water by the volunteers.

A. provided **B**. were provided **C**. were providing **D**. provide

Question 7: My grandparents built this house _____ 1967.

A. for **B**. to **C**. in **D**. on

Question 8: John cannot make a _____ to get married to Mary or stay single until he can afford a house and a car.

A. decide **B**. decision **C**. decisive **D**. decisively

Question 9: Sarah agreed _____ after my son yesterday evening.

A. look **B**. looking **C**. to look **D**. to looking

Question 10: Paul noticed a job advertisement while he _____ along the street.

A. was talking **B**. would walk **C**. walked **D**. had walked

Question 11: Mary feels confident about the competition _____ she has been well-prepared for it.

A. although **B**. because of **C**. because **D**. despite

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Question 12: _____, we will gave a game of tennis.

A. When you finished work **B**. When you had finished work

C. When you finish work **D**. When you were finishing work

Question 13: _____ all his homework, Mark stood up and went out for a walk.

A. Have done **B**. Have been done **C**. Having been doing **D**. Having done

Question 14: He got injured in _____ traffic accident last week. He has been in hospital for 7 days.

A. a **B**. an **C**. the **D**. X

Question 15: Why do you _____ talking about money all the time?

A. keep on **B**. give up **C**. take after **D**. get up

Question 16: My wife is going on her business next week so I have to _____ the chores around the house.

A. make **B**. hold **C**. take **D**. do

Question 17: The student was _____ in the act of cheating by the examiner.

A. run **B**. caught **C**. kept **D**. held

Question 18: Much of our knowledge about prehistoric animals comes from the study of _____.

A. artefacts **B**. ruins **C**. relics **D**. fossils

Question 19: She didn't do much, but she got the lion's _____ of the attention from the teachers.

A. part **B**. bite **C**. share **D**. meal

***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.**

Question 20: Your mother mistakenly believes that my fashion style breaks the **norm** of society.

A. barrier **B**. routine **C**. conflict **D**. rule

Question 21: The student service center will try their best to **assist** students in finding a suitable part-time job.

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A. make **B**. provide **C**. help **D**. allow

***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.**

Question 22: To an American, success is the result of **hard work** and self-reliance.

A. devotion **B**. laziness **C**. enthusiasm **D**. disappointing

Question 23: You're going to have to **move up a gear** if you want to be successful in the coming exam.

A. to speed up your car **B**. to study a lot harder

C. to reduce the rate of study **D**. to revise your lessons

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24: Lora has just bought a new skirt that she likes very much.

Jane: " You look great in that red skirt, Lora!"

Lora: "_____"

A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy's. **B**. Thanks, my mum likes it.

C. No, I don't think so. **D**. Oh, you don't like it, do you?

Question 25: Linda is thanking Daniel for his birthday present.

Jane: "Thanks for the book. I've been looking for it for months."

Lora: "_____"

A. I'm glad you like it. **B**. You can say that again.

C. I like reading books. **D**. Thank you for looking for it.

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

Question 26: Last week I have to bring work home every night to get it all done.

A. Last night **B**. have to **C**. every **D**. to get

Question 27: Young people nowadays often have his own idols who they really love and try really love and try to imitate.

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A. his **B**. nowadays **C**. they **D**. to imitate

Question 28: The company had better develop more rapid and reliant systems for handling customers' complaints.

A. handling **B**. The **C**. complaints **D**. reliant

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.

Teen spending

A large-scale study has been done by advertisers on the spending habits of today's teenagers. It has come up with some fascinating results. Girls across Europe ranging in age from 15 to 18 were interviewed. The researchers discovered that these girls want to be successful and sophisticated and are willing to spend to **(29)**_____ the look they want – when they have the money, that is!

Feeling confident is the most important when it comes to buying clothes. **(30)**_____ interesting piece of information coming out of the study is that German teenagers go for clothes that are practical and comfortable, while British and French teenagers are more concerned about appearance **(31)**_____ they all agreed that the clothes should fit them properly. All the girls **(32)**_____ were interviewed shop for clothes regularly, half of them buying something from a department store or a large clothes shop at least once a month. They also see it as a social **(33)**_____ and going round the shops with their friends is the main way they learn what the latest trends are.

(Adapted from "Laser B2" by Malcomn Mann and Steve Taylor-Knowles)

Question 29:	**A**. achieve	**B**. reach	**C**. manage	**D**. succeed
Question 30:	**A**. Other	**B**. Few	**C**. Many	**D**. Another
Question 31:	**A**. but	**B**. although	**C**. so	**D**. for
Question 32:	**A**. who	**B**. which	**C**. whom	**D**. whose
Question 33:	**A**. circumstance	**B**. commitment	**C**. activity	**D**. aspiration

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 from 34 to 38.

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Nepal has made important progress over the past few years to promote equality, but the country still has one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world. 41% of Nepalese girls are married before the age of 18.

Poverty is both a cause and consequence of child marriage in Nepal. Girls from the wealthiest families marry 2 years later than **those** from the poorest, who are seen as an economic burden, and who drop out of school and earn little money.

Food insecurity plays an important role, too. Nepalese families that do not have enough food to eat are more likely to marry their daughters at a young age to decrease the financial burden. One study shows that 91% of people who had secure access to food married over the age of 19.

Dowry is also common practice in many communities. Parents marry their daughters as soon as possible because the money they have to pay to the groom's family is higher if their daughter is older.

Since 2010, the legal age of marriage is 20 for both men and women, or 18 with parental consent, according to the Nepalese Country Code.

The law states that punishment for child marriage is imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of up to 10,000 rupees (£102). But reports suggest that this law is rarely applied. There has been quite a lot of progress in Nepal over the past 3 years with a clear government **commitment** to ending child marriage and civil society cooperation. The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare is currently developing Nepal's first national strategy on child marriage in collaboration with UNICEF Nepal and Girls Not Brides Nepal. However, the post-earthquake and post-fuel crisis environment has meant progress is slow and the national strategy has been delayed.

(Adapted from http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/)

Question 34: According to the passage, which of the following statement is NOT true?

A. According to the law, if people have their parents' permission, they are allowed to marry at 18.
B. Nepalese families have a tendency to marry their daughters at a young age.
C. Parents who marry their children before the allowed age normally pay a fine.
D. The age of marriage in Nepal depends on the money the families have.

Question 35: The word **"commitment"** in the last paragraph could be best replaced by _____.

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A. expectation **B.** promise **C.** refusal **D.** hope

Question 36: According to paragraph 2, in Nepal, girls from needy families _____.

A. can get married two years later than those who are from poor families
B. are forced to drop out of school because their parents have no money
C. have to get married earlier than those who are from rich families
D. play an important role in bolstering their household finances

Question 37: The word **"those"** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. families **B.** years **C.** rates **D.** girls

Question 38: Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?

A. One type of child abuse in Nepal: Child Marriage
B. Child Marriage – A completely solvable problem in Nepal.
C. Nepal Government in an attempt to reduce social inequality.
D. Nepal's strategies to child protection programming.

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 from 39 to 45.

Think about the last test you took. How much of what you learned for the test do you still remember? Many people take tests to pass a course or get a promotion, but they often forget the information afterward. This is especially the case for people taking large international tests like TOEFL or IELTS. These tests usually involve multiple-choice questions, and people often study to increase their scores, not to learn important information. In fact, educators are **divided** on whether these kinds of tests are the most effective way to assess a person's abilities.

Those who support such tests say they are the only way for educators and employers to compare people based on their test scores. However, there are people trying to reform this system. **They** believe that standard tests aren't the best way to measure a person's ability. These reformers also believe that intelligent people are not always good at taking tests or memorizing facts. A multiple-choice test cannot always tell what people have learned, or whether they can apply that knowledge in the future.

Reformers believe that other types of evaluation achieve better results. Tests that contain a mix of written and spoken questions give a more complete assessment of what the person is capable of. A portfolio, or a collection of work done throughout a course, can show how much the student has improved individually. Group interview,

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where a group of people are interviewed at the same time, can also be useful for employers, since they show how people interact with others.

Alternative educational institutions such as Montessori and Waldorf schools don't believe that education should be focused on testing. At these schools, the classroom is very relaxed and "free" with students learning from each other as much as they learn from teachers. Some of these schools even allow students to choose what they study. Teachers create activities designed to let students show their abilities or knowledge of a certain subject. In these schools, the focus is on learning by experiencing and doing things.

The debate on testing continues, and educators have yet to find a perfect method of evaluating learning. Until that day comes, old test methods will be used and new test methods will continue to develop. But one thing's for sure, testing will continue to play an important part in our lives – so study hard!

Question 39: What is the passage mainly about?

A. How useful test scores are
B. Whether testing is an effective method to assess learners.
C. The importance of taking TOEFL or IELTS
D. Difference methods of evaluation

Question 40: What is NOT the reason why reformers want to change the current testing system?

A. Some intelligent people aren't good at memorizing facts.
B. Some kinds of tests cannot always tell what a person has learnt.
C. Testing will no longer play an important role in people life.
D. There are other kinds of assessment that produce better results.

Question 41: The word **"divided"** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. in disagreement **B.** in agreement **C.** misunderstood **D.** calculated

Question 42: The word **"they"** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. Tests **B.** Test scores **C.** Reformers **D.** Employers

Question 43: What is happening at Montessori schools?

A. Students and teachers focus on formal teaching and learning.
B. Students are taking multiple choice tests after courses.
C. Students take more tests than those in other schools.

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D. Students can choose what they study.

Question 44: The word **"alternative"** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. Urban **B.** Non-traditional **C.** Renewable **D.** Similar

Question 45: What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Educationists have already invented a perfect method to assess students' performances.
B. Discussions on testing methods are still ongoing.
C. Methods of evaluation have been confirmed.
D. Educators take responsibilities for testing students' abilities.

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

Question 46: Tien said, "I'll give you this book back tomorrow, Mary"

A. Tien told Mary that he wouldn't give her that book back the next day.
B. Tien said to Mary that she would give him that book back the next day.
C. Tien told Mary that he would give her that book back the next day.
D. Tien told Mary that I would give you that book back the next day.

Question 47: Phuong Anh is required to clean the house instead of her brother.

A. Phuong Anh needn't clean the house instead of her brother.
B. Phuong Anh must clean the house instead of her brother.
C. Phuong Anh might clean the house instead of her brother.
D. Phuong Anh don't have to clean the house instead of her brother.

Question 48: Bao Chau hasn't bought any books for three years.

A. The last time Bao Chau bought books was three years ago.
B. It's three years since Bao Chau started to buy books.
C. This is the first time Bao Chau has ever bought books for three years.
D. Bao Chau last bought books for three years.

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

Question 49: The house is very expensive. They can't afford to buy it.

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A. If the house were expensive, they could afford to buy it.

B. Provided the house is expensive and they could afford to buy it.

C. If the house were not expensive, they could afford to buy it.

D. If the house is not expensive, they can afford to buy it.

Question 50: John didn't understand what the story was about until he saw the film based on it.

A. He doesn't understand what the story is about.

B. Not until John saw the film based on the story did he understand what it was about.

C. It was until he saw the film based on it that John understood what the story was about.

D. John went to see the film before she read the story.

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