

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Nowadays, everybody knows Apples and (106) ____ everybody knows that the company was founded by Steve Jobs, an American inventor and entrepreneur. He is (107) ____ recognized as a pioneer in the field of microcomputer revolution. He helped design the first Macintosh computer, (108) ____ a small computer graphics company into Pixar, the company behind Toy Story and The Monster Inc.

His countercultural lifestyle and philosophy was a product of the time and place of his (109) _____. Jobs was adopted and raised in San Francisco Bay Area during the 1960s. In 1972, Jobs attended Reed College from which he (110) ____ in next to no time. Jobs co-founded Apple in 1976 in order to sell Apple I personal computer. At that moment, he might (111) ____ imagine that only a year later the company tasted impressive victory with Apple II, one of the first highly successful (112) ____ personal computers. (113) ____, in 1985, following a long power struggle, Jobs was forced out of Apple. After leaving Apple, Jobs took (114) ____ of its members with him to found NeXT, a computer development company which was then bought by Apple. The purchase (115) ____ Jobs to become the company's CEO once again.

Steve Jobs died in 2011 after battling with pancreatic cancer (116) ____ nearly a decade. Millions first learned of Job's death on a (117) ____ which had been invented by himself.

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|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 106. A. most | B. almost | C. the most | D. mostly |
| 107. A. widely | B. hardly | C. legally | D. nationally |
| 108. A. translated | B. transferred | C. transformed | D. transited |
| 109. A. increase | B. upbringing | C. rising | D. grow |
| 110. A. dropped in | B. dropped up | C. dropped out | D. dropped by |
| 111. A. hardly | B. truly | C. effortlessly | D. frequently |
| 112. A. massly-produced | B. mass-produced | C. massive-produced | D. mass-producing |
| 113. A. Generally | B. Frankly | C. Fortunately | D. Unfortunately |
| 114. A. few | B. a few | C. a little | D. little |
| 115. A. was allowing | B. has allowed | C. allowed | D. had allowed |
| 116. A. for | B. since | C. during | D. of |
| 117. A. devil | B. deviation | C. deviant | D. device |

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Born on June 30, 1985 in Baltimore, Maryland, to Fred and Debbie Phelps, the youngest of three children, Michael Phelps and his sisters grew up in the neighbourhood of Rodger Forge. His father, Fred, a former all-rounded athlete, was a state trooper and his mother Debbie was a middle-school principal. When Phelps's parents divorced in 1994, he and his siblings lived with their mother, with whom Michael grew very close. Even at the age of 7, Phelps was still a little scared to put his head under water, so his instructors allowed him to float around on his back. Not surprisingly, despite the fact that later he is very good at butterfly swimming, the first stroke he mastered was not the easily-practised breaststroke but the backstroke.

At the age of 15, Phelps became the youngest American male swimmer to compete at an Olympic Games in 68 years. While he didn't win any medals at the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, Australia, he would soon become a major force in competitive swimming.

In the spring of 2001, Phelps set the world record in the 200-meter butterfly, becoming the youngest male swimmer in history at the age of 15 years and 9 months. At the 2001 World Championships in Japan, he then broke his own record with a time of 1:54:58, earning his first international medal. In 2002, Phelps continued to establish several records including the 100-meter butterfly and the 200-meter individual medley. The following year, at the same event, he broke his own world record in the 400-meter individual medley with a time of 4:09.09.

After the London Olympics in 2012, Phelps announced he was retiring from his sport. However, at the 2016 Olympic Games, he came out of retirement and returned to professional competition. This was also the event which he won one silver and five gold medals, becoming the oldest individual gold medalist in Olympic swimming history, as well as the first swimmer to win four **consecutive** golds in the same event, the 200-meter individual medley.

118. Phelps's father used to be a comprehensive ____.

- A. principal B. trooper C. athlete D. instructor

119. The first style of swimming Phelps was good at is ____.

- A. butterfly B. freestyle C. breaststroke D. backstroke

120. He didn't win any medals at the Olympics of ____.

- A. 2002 B. 2000 C. 2012 D. 2016

121. At the 2001 World Championships in Japan, he broke the record of ____.

- A. 200-meter butterfly B. 100-meter butterfly
C. 200-meter individual D. 400-meter individual

122. The word **consecutive** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. stoppable B. unending C. uninterrupted D. unrestricted

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

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.

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.

123. 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

124. The most prominent characteristic of Theresa May is ____.

- A. stubbornness B. seriousness C. determination D. hard work

125. 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.

126. 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 not to be a home secretary.

127. She first became a member of parliament in ____.

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

128. Her reason to consider walking as one of her main hobbies is ____.

- A. she is quite critical
- B. it helps her fight diabetes
- C. someone asks about it
- D. it is written on Balance magazine

129. The word **approach** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. means
- B. advance
- C. technique
- D. trick

130. The word **hedonistic** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. ordinary
- B. luxurious
- C. economical
- D. simple

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. Connor is said to be very ambitious and aggressive.

- A. People regard Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
- B. People talk Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
- C. People believe in Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
- D. People feel Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.

132. You can always count on me.

- A. I'll never take you down.
- B. I'll never let you down.
- C. I'll never hold you down.
- D. I'll never make you down.

133. Nobody in my class is as outgoing as I am.

- A. I am as outgoing as nobody in my class.
- B. I am the more outgoing than nobody in my class.

- C. I am the most outgoing person in my class.
 - D. I am not as outgoing as people in my class.
134. It is pointless to ask me about it because I know nothing.
- A. It's no use asking me about it because I know nothing.
 - B. It's no use to ask me about it because I know nothing.
 - C. It's not use asking me about it because I know nothing.
 - D. It's not use to ask me about it because I know nothing.
135. I have accustomed myself to getting up very early.
- A. I have used to getting up very early.
 - B. I have been used to getting up very early.
 - C. I have put getting up very early to good use.
 - D. I have made use of getting up very early.
136. I think we should change the topic of our presentation.
- A. It's high time that we change the topic of our presentation.
 - B. I'd rather our presentation change the topic.
 - C. It's high time that we changed the topic of our presentation.
 - D. I suggest we to change the topic of our presentation.
137. When I was young, I wasn't allowed to watch much TV.
- A. When I was young, my parents did not make me watch much TV.
 - B. When I was young, my parents did not let me watch much TV.
 - C. When I was young, my parents did not ask me to watch much TV.
 - D. When I was young, my parents did not take me to watch much TV.
138. I only glimpsed her briefly, but I am sure it was Mary.
- A. Mary only had a brief glimpse, but I am sure.
 - B. I only had a brief glimpse of her, but I am sure it was Mary.
 - C. I only glimpsed briefly but I am sure it was Mary.
 - D. Mary only glimpsed me briefly but I am sure it was her.