Entrance Test For Teachers And TAs

I. Choose the correct meaning of the words in bold.

1. The museum had a special exhibition to show how ancient houses were built using **sun-dried** bricks.

A. dried naturally in the sun
B. made without using machines
C. painted in warm colours
D. covered with sand

2. It's important to learn how to read **body language** when communicating with people from different cultures.

A. the way people move their eyes
B. how people dress
C. the use of physical movements to express feelings
D. the rules of a language

3. Concrete is often used in modern buildings because it's strong and **resistant to fire**.

A. allows fire to pass through
B. hard to break
C. not damaged easily by fire
D. cheap and easy to use

4. We were lucky to stay in a **log cabin** during our trip to Iceland. It was warm and cozy!

A. a large hotel with many floors
B. a small house made of wood logs
C. a tent for camping
D. a house with a stone roof

5. The teacher asked us to **illustrate** our ideas with real-life examples.

A. write them in a list
B. copy someone's work
C. tell a funny story
D. show or explain something clearly

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

1. Many people admire her _____ after moving to another country alone. **(DEPENDENCE)**
2. The new building was designed with high energy _____ to reduce electricity use. **(EFFICIENT)**
3. He was praised for his _____ after donating to the refugee fund. **(GENEROUS)**
4. After months of isolation, she felt completely _____ from the community. **(CONNECTED)**
5. The artist became _____ for creating multicoloured designs on traditional fabric. **(FAME)**

III. Do the following statements agree with the information in the passage? Write:

- **TRUE if the statement agrees with the information**
- **FALSE if the statement contradicts the information**

Learning Languages Around the World

People in different countries speak different languages. For example, Spanish is spoken in Spain and many parts of South America, while Arabic is used in many Middle Eastern countries. Some people grow up in families where two languages are spoken; these people are called bilingual.

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Learning a new language can help people meet others socially and feel more at ease when they travel. Students who focus on practicing every day often learn faster.

Some people are also willing to study hard so they can live or work in a different country. However, many old languages are no longer spoken and are now extinct.

1. Bilingual people grow up speaking only one language. → _____
2. Arabic is spoken in South America. → _____
3. Practicing a language every day can help students improve. → _____
4. Some people are willing to study hard to live abroad. → _____
5. Some old languages are not used anymore. → _____

IV. Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. I wish I _____ **(speak)** Mandarin so I could talk to more people in China.
2. If only we _____ **(have)** a skylight window, our living room would be much brighter.
3. I wouldn't live in the middle of nowhere unless I _____ **(need)** complete quiet.
4. I wish people _____ **(will/stop)** throwing rubbish in our neighbourhood.
5. If only my neighbours _____ **(not/be)** so loud, I could concentrate better.

V. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. People speak French and Arabic in Morocco.

   → _____.

2. They build houses with concrete to make them stronger.

   → _____.

3. Did the government launch a new campaign last month?

   → _____?

4. They are using clay to make this traditional cooking pot right now.

   → _____.

5. Local residents don't organize community activities every weekend.

   → _____.

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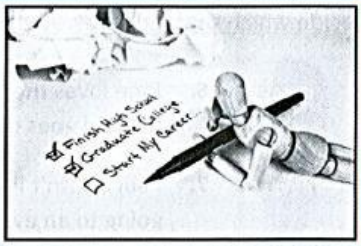
PART 3 **Questions 11-15**

For each question, choose the correct answer.

So what happens after school?

by Sam Adams



I was wondering what I should do with my life when I finish school. My parents told me that I still had a couple of years ahead of me but that did not reassure me. So I went online and found everything about career advisors.

Most secondary schools in England have members of staff who give careers advice to their students. They are called careers advisors. A year before they leave school, the careers advisor will talk to the students one by one and ask them what they want to do in the future. The advisor will look at the students' grades to see what subjects they are stronger in. For example, if they are good at maths, they can become an accountant.

The advice is not just about the part of finding a job; it's also telling the student what university course they must do first. If a student wants to become a lawyer, he or she will have to go to university for three or four years to study law. However, if someone wants to be a doctor, they will need good grades in biology and other science subjects. With good grades, they can go to university and do their basic medical training which is six years. But their studying doesn't finish at university. They then have to study at hospital for another two or three years.

The careers advisor also helps students who don't have the grades to go to university. The advisor helps the students with their CV and shows them how to find and apply for jobs. Sometimes there are short courses they can do to learn a new skill quickly. For example, they can go on a hairdressing course and then learn more while they work. Some organisations offer training on the job, such as factories and farms. The government has many areas which offer possibilities for those who can't go to university. Students can join the army and be trained to become a soldier, or if they want, they could become a sailor with the navy.

So I guess that now I shouldn't be feeling so anxious. When the time comes, I'll make sure I'll ask a careers advisor for help.

11. How do career advisors meet the students?

A. in a small group
B. in individual meetings
C. all the class together
D. the whole school at the same time

12. What does the advisor look for before giving advice?

A. what the student isn't very good at
B. university courses in other countries
C. what the student is better at
D. the student's CV and folder

13. What happens after studying medicine at a university?

A. The student must go on to study biology as well.
B. The student can train others to become doctors, too.
C. The student can practise medicine immediately after.
D. The student carries on learning for another few years.

14. How do advisors help students with not very good grades?

A. They show them the best way to get a job.
B. They help them with on-the-job training.
C. They give extra classes to help them get to university.
D. They take them to a farm and a factory to show them their options.

15. What would Sam text to a friend who seeks career advice?

A. I'm as worried as you are as I don't know what options are available for us.

B. I guess you could ask your parents for help; that's what I did.

C. There is no need to panic as there are people at school that can help you with that.

D. Your teachers will make career decisions for you so that you don't have to deal with it.

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Làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/simply-b1-preliminary-for-schools-test-2-part-4

PART 4 Questions 20-25

For each question, choose the correct answer.

You will hear an interview with a young pilot called Omar.

20. Omar first became interested in flying planes when

A. he first went on an aeroplane.

B. he moved to a house near an airport.

C. he played with his toy aeroplanes.

21. Where did Omar's family move to after living next to the airport?

A. to a town

B. to a city

C. to a village

22. How did Omar learn to fly?

A. His father taught him.

B. He took flying lessons.

C. He took a university course.

23. Omar started his career as a pilot flying

A. a helicopter.

B. a small plane.

C. a large jet.

24. Omar wanted to fly around the world on his own because

A. he didn't have any friends.

B. he wanted to meet new people.

C. there wasn't enough space in the plane.

25. Why did Omar have to make an emergency l

A. It was raining a lot.

B. He didn't have any more fuel.

C. It was very cloudy.

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