

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**I. PHONOLOGY**

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others

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|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. dogged | B. legged | C. naked | D. moped |
| 2. A. facsimile | B. facile | C. textile | D. compile |
| 3. A. band | B. thank | C. complain | D. insect |
| 4. A. chemoreceptor | B. chauffeur | C. chaos | D. choleric |
| 5. A. mahout | B. foul | C. poultry | D. drought |

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the other three in each group

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|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 6. A. majority | B. ceremony | C. astronomy | D. investiture |
| 7. A. prerequisite | B. necessity | C. synonymous | D. European |
| 8. A. industry | B. economy | C. accompany | D. conscientious |
| 9. A. mosquito | B. rhinoceros | C. habitat | D. compulsory |
| 10. A. cathonic | B. lunatic | C. politics | D. arithmetic |

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences

11. You have to go through a number of _____ stages before you become an expert.
A. medium B. average C. moderate D. intermediate
12. Getting divorced was a _____ decision, so I don't blame my ex-wife.
A. relative B. joint C. related D. cooperative
13. Having your heart broken is an _____ part of growing up.
A. integral B. internal C. inset D. inward
14. If you have a minor illness, it's usually better just to let nature take its _____.
A. course B. time C. path D. way
15. Just think! Next month you'll be _____ and it seems like only yesterday you were a baby.
A. teenager B. in your teenage C. in your teens D. at your teens
16. Job losses are mainly in the _____ sectors of the industry.
A. high-collar B. stiff-collar C. blue-collar D. red-collar
17. Tom won't buy that old car because it has too much _____ on it.
A. ups and downs B. wear and tear C. odds and ends D. white lie
18. I sold my shares in the company one week before it went bankrupt. That was a _____ shave!
A. thin B. close C. luck D. narrow
19. A _____ of dancers from Beijing is one of the leading attractions in the festival.
A. packet B. herd C. troop D. troupe
20. _____ ! You deserved to win.
A. Hard luck B. Unfair luck C. Bad fortune D. Nasty luck

III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences

21. Berbatov painted his bedroom black. It looks dark and dreary. He _____ a different color.
A. might have chosen B. should have chosen
C. must have chosen D. mustn't have been chosen
22. The _____ belongs to my grandfather.
A. beautiful big cubic old yellow Vietnamese wooden
B. beautiful big old Vietnamese yellow wooden cubic
C. beautiful old big Vietnamese cubic wooden yellow
D. beautiful Vietnamese big cubic old yellow wooden
23. Linda was the last student _____ at the oral exam .
A. to be asked B. asking C. asks D. to ask
24. Body language varies greatly from one culture to _____ and is one area of frequent miscommunication.
A. the other B. the another C. another D. other

25. It is imperative that your facebook password _____ confidential.
 A. need keeping B. needed keeping C. needs to be kept D. need to keep
26. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.
 A. to be robbed B. having been robbed
 C. to have been robbed D. robbed
27. To solve this problem, it is advisable _____.
 A. that a drastic measure be adopted B. a drastic measure to be adopted
 C. that to adopt a drastic measure D. that a drastic measure is adopted
28. Everybody sat quietly, _____ for the repair or whatever was needed.
 A. wait B. waiting C. waited D. to wait
29. Carbon dioxide may be absorbed by trees or water bodies, or it may stay in the atmosphere when _____, while it is only in the atmosphere that chloroflourocarbons find their home.
 A. by releasing emissions from cars B. cars that release emissions
 C. emissions are released by cars D. released from car emissions
30. Not until the office phoned me _____.
 A. I found out about the meeting B. had I found out about the meeting
 C. did I find out about the meeting D. that I found out about the meeting

IV. PHRASAL VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences

31. Karen was terribly nervous before the interview but she managed to pull herself _____ and act confidently.
 A. through B. over C. together D. off
32. The strike was _____ owing to a last minute agreement with the management.
 A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down
33. When she died, she gave _____ all her money to a charity.
 A. away B. out C. on D. off
34. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.
 A. thought over B. come up with C. looked into D. got round to
35. He went _____ a bad cold just before Christmas.
 A. down with B. in for C. over D. through
36. Both Ann and her sister _____ her mother.
 A. take on B. take place C. take away D. take after
37. She threatened to do herself _____ when her husband ran away with her best friend.
 A. on B. up C. in D. down
38. I just can't _____ that noise any longer.
 A. put up with B. stand in for C. run cross D. back out
39. If the rain doesn't _____ soon, we shall have to loof for a taxi.
 A. go off B. put on C. turn up D. let up
40. Ben's wife is a terrible snob. She _____ almost all his friends because they have north country accents.
 A. looks up to B. looks down on C. looks forward to D. looks out on

V. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question

Commuting is the practice of travelling a long distance to a town or city to work each day, and then travelling home again in the evening. The word commuting comes from commutation ticket, a US rail ticket for repeated journeys, called a season ticket in Britain. Regular travelers are called commuters.

The US has many commuters. A few, mostly on the East Coast, commute by train or subway, but most depend on the car. Some leave home very early to avoid the traffic jams, and sleep in their cars until their office opens. Many people accept a long trip to work so that they can live in quiet bedroom communities away from the city, but another reason is "white flight". In the 1960s most

cities began to **desegregate** their schools, so that there were no longer separate schools for white and black children. Many white families did not want to send their children to desegregated schools, so they moved to the suburbs, which have their own schools, and where, for various reasons, few black people live.

Millions of people in Britain commute by car or train. Some spend two or three hours a day travelling, so that they and their families can live in suburbia or in the countryside. Cities are surrounded by commuter belts. Part of the commuter belt around London is called the stockbroker belt because it contains houses where rich business people live. Some places are becoming dormitory towns, because people sleep there but take little part in local activities.

Most commuters travel to and from work at the same time, causing the morning and evening rush hours, when buses and trains are crowded and there are traffic jams on the roads. Commuters on trains rarely talk to each other and spend their journey reading, sleeping or using their mobile phones, though this is not popular with other passengers. Increasing numbers of people now work at home some days of the week, **linked to** their offices by computer, a practice called telecommuting.

Cities in both Britain and the US are trying to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day. Some companies encourage car pooling (called car sharing in Britain), an arrangement for people who live and work near each other to travel together. Some US cities have a public service that helps such people to contact each other, and traffic lanes are reserved for car-pool vehicles. But cars and petrol/gas are cheap in the US, and many people prefer to drive alone because **it** gives them more freedom. In Britain many cities have park-and-ride schemes, car parks on the edge of the city from which buses take drivers into the centre.

41. All of the following are measures to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day in the US and / or Britain EXCEPT _____.

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|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. car pooling/sharing | B. traffic lanes for car pooling |
| C. park-and-ride schemes | D. free car parks in the city centre |

42. The word "**desegregate**" in paragraph 2 most probably means _____.

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. end racial discrimination | B. become worse in quality |
| C. improve the quality | D. begin to re-equip |

43. As mentioned in the passage, commuters usually _____.

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|---|---|
| A. talk to each other during train journeys | B. go to work at different hours |
| C. cause traffic congestion on the roads | D. go home from work at different hours |

44. Which of the following is NOT true about the London commuter belt?

- A. It surrounds London.
- B. It is like "bedroom communities" in the US.
- C. It is home to some wealthy business people.
- D. It is in central London.

45. It can be inferred from the passage that dormitory towns in Britain are places where people _____.

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. take part in local activities | B. contribute to the local community |
| C. are employed locally | D. stay for the night |

46. The passage mentions that many Americans are willing to travel a long distance to work in order to be able to live in _____.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. comfortable bedrooms | B. quiet neighborhoods |
| C. city centers | D. noisy communities |

47. The phrase "**linked to**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

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|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| A. related to | B. connected to | C. satisfied with | D. shared with |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|

48. The word "**it**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|
| A. driving alone | B. car pool | C. travelling together | D. petrol/gas |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|

49. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Both the US and Britain have a great number of commuters.
- B. Britain has considerably more commuters than the US.

C. Commuting helps people in the US and Britain save a lot of time.

D. The US has considerably more commuters than Britain.

50. Which of the following definitions of **commuting** would the author of this passage most probably agree with?

A. Travelling to work and then home again in a day within a rural district.

B. Travelling for hours from a town or city to work in the countryside every day.

C. Regularly travelling a long distance between one's place of work and one's home.

D. Using a commutation ticket for special journeys in all seasons of the year.

PASSAGE 2: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question

Most human diets contain between 10 and 15 percent of their total calories as protein. The rest of the dietary energy comes from carbohydrates, fats, and in some people, alcohol. The proportion of calories from fats varies from 10 percent in poor communities to 40 percent or more in rich communities.

In addition to providing energy, fats have several other **functions** in the body. The fat-soluble vitamins, A, D, E, and K, are dissolved in fats, as their name implies. Good sources of these vitamins have high oil or fat content, and the vitamins are **stored in** the body's fatty tissues. In the diet, fats cause food to remain longer in the stomach, thus increasing the feeling of fullness for some time after a meal is eaten. Fats add variety, taste, and texture to foods, which accounts for the popularity of fried foods. Fatty deposits in the body have an insulating and protective value. The curves of the human female body are due mostly to strategically located fat deposits.

Whether a certain amount of fat in the diet is **essential to** human health is not definitely known. When rats are fed a fat-free diet, their growth eventually ceases, their skin becomes inflamed and scaly, and their reproductive systems are damaged. Two fatty acids, linoleic and arachidonic acids, prevent these abnormalities and hence are called essential fatty acids. They also are required by a number of other animals, but their roles in human beings are debatable. Most nutritionists consider linoleic fatty acid an essential nutrient for humans.

51. This passage probably appeared in which of the following?

A. diet book

B. A book on basic nutrition

C. A cookbook

D. A popular women's magazine

52. We can infer from the passage that all of the following statements about fats are true EXCEPT

A. fats provide energy for the body

B. economics influences the distribution of calorie intake

C. poor people eat more fatty foods

D. alcohol is not a common source of dietary energy

53. The word "**functions**" in line 5 is closest in meaning to _____

A. forms

B. needs

C. jobs

D. sources

54. The phrase "**stored in**" in line 7 is closest in meaning to _____

A. manufactured in

B. attached to

C. measured by

D. accumulated in

55. The author states that fats serve all of the following body functions EXCEPT to

A. promote a feeling of fullness

B. insulate and protect the body

C. provide energy

D. control weight gain

56. The word "**essential to**" in line 12 is closest in meaning to _____

A. required for

B. desired for

C. detrimental to

D. beneficial to

57. According to the author of the passage, which of the following is true for rats when they are fed a fat free diet?

A. They stop growing

B. They have more babies

C. They lose body hair

D. They require less care

58. Linoleic fatty acid is mentioned in the passage as _____

A. an essential nutrient for humans

B. more useful than arachidonic acid

C. preventing weight gain in rats

D. a nutrient found in most foods

59. The phrase “**these abnormalities**” refers to _____
- a condition caused by fried foods
 - strategically located fat deposits
 - curves on the human female body
 - cessation of growth, bad skin, and damaged reproductive systems
60. That humans should all have some fat our diet is, according to the author, _____
- a commonly held view
 - not yet a proven fact
 - only true for women
 - proven to be true by experiments in rats

VI. GUIDED CLOZES

CLOZE TEST 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH

Police are hunting for a hit-and-run driver who knocked a teenage cyclist off her bike in East Street. Sarah Tucker, 17, had a lucky escape on Friday, 13th May, when she was sent reeling by a black Volvo on her way home from work.

She bruised her thigh and shoulder and her bicycle was (61) _____. The driver stopped for a moment but then drove off without (62) _____ a name or address and before Sarah could get his number. “I tried to get out of his way, but I couldn’t,” she said. “Everyone at work kept going on about it being Friday 13th. I’m not a bit (63) _____ and wouldn’t change any of my plans just because Friday 13th is supposed to be unlucky, I don’t usually take any (64) _____ of that sort of thing but I will now. I think I’ll stay in bed.”

The accident (65) _____ at the junction with Westwood Road at about 6.30pm as Sarah was making her (66) _____ home to the Harley Estate.

The Volvo pulled out of Westwood onto Henley Road in front of the teenager’s bicycle. “He could at (67) _____ have helped her up. I don’t see why he should get away with it,” said her father, Derek, “Sarah was lucky. I don’t know why the driver didn’t see her. He can’t have been (68) _____ attention. It is unfortunate that nobody took down the number.” Though still too (69) _____ to ride a bike, Sarah was able to go back to (70) _____ in Marlow on Monday.

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|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 61. A. damaged | B. harmed | C. devastated | D. crashed |
| 62. A. noting | B. presenting | C. leaving | D. suggesting |
| 63. A. irrational | B. superstitious | C. unreasonable | D. prejudices |
| 64. A. notice | B. consideration | C. note | D. care |
| 65. A. came about | B. turned up | C. finished up | D. took place |
| 66. A. route | B. way | C. course | D. path |
| 67. A. once | B. most | C. least | D. best |
| 68. A. giving | B. paying | C. attracting | D. providing |
| 69. A. discouraged | B. confused | C. overcome | D. shaken |
| 70. A. work | B. job | C. post | D. employment |

CLOZE TEST 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer

Childhood is the time when there are (71) _____ responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, (72) _____ he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In (73) _____, life is always presenting new things to the child - things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. A child finds pleasure playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvellous adventure. (74) _____, a child has his pain. He is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are: he is continually told not to do things, or being punished (75) _____ what he has done wrong. His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

When a young man starts to (76) _____ his own living, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents, but at the same time he is forced to accept responsibilities. He can no longer expect (77) _____ to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but he has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most time playing about in a day he used to as a child, he will be hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison.

If, however, he works hard, keeps out of troubles and has good health, he can have the greatest happiness of seeing himself make steady (78) _____ in his job and of building up for himself his own position in society.

Old age has always been thought of as the worst age to be, but it is not necessary for the old to be unhappy. With old age (79) _____ wisdom and the ability to help others with advice wisely given. The old can have the joy of seeing their children making progress in life: they can watch their grandchildren growing up around them, and perhaps best of all, they can, if their life has been a useful one, feel the happiness of having come (80) _____ the battle of life safely and of having reached a time when they can lie back and rest, leaving others to continue the fight.

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|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 71. A. little | B. few | C. a little | D. a few |
| 72. A. whenever | B. wherever | C. whatever | D. whoever |
| 73. A. short | B. term | C. reality | D. addition |
| 74. A. However | B. But | C. Therefore | D. Moreover |
| 75. A. because | B. for | C. at | D. by |
| 76. A. take | B. have | C. create | D. earn |
| 77. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. someone |
| 78. A. progress | B. achievement | C. improvements | D. accomplishments |
| 79. A. coming | B. come | C. came | D. had come |
| 80. A. out | B. across | C. through | D. back |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Read the passage carefully and then find most suitable word to fill in the blank to complete the passage

PASSAGE 1

Computers are helpful in many ways: First, they are fast. They can work with information much more quickly than a person. (81) _____, computers can work with lots of information at the (82) _____ time. Third, they can keep (83) _____ for a long time. They do not forget things the way (84) _____ do. Also, computers are almost always correct. They are (85) _____ perfect, of course, but they don't usually (86) _____ mistakes. These days, it is important to know something about computers. There are a number of ways to (87) _____. Some companies have classes at work. Also, most universities offer day and (88) _____ courses in computer science. Another way to learn is (89) _____ a book. There are many books about computers in bookstores and libraries. Or you can learn from a friend. After a few hours of practice you can (90) _____ with computers. You may not be an expert, but you can have fun.

PASSAGE 2

THE ART OF BEING A PARENT

In order to bring (91) _____ children, many qualities are required. As well as the usual requirements such as love, patience and understanding, a sense of humour is an (92) _____ feature of any parent's personality. In fact, it's quite an art to transform a child's bad mood (93) _____ behaviour everyone in the family can live with.

Another aspect of (94) _____ rearing is teaching children limits and rules. This means the child needs to be aware of what his or her rights are and what other people's are, too. Setting limits (95) _____ children must occur on daily basis. Temporary measures don't achieve anything but just (96) _____ time. A common mistake, however, is being far stricter than necessary. Parents must be willing to allow their children the opportunity to explore and learn (97) _____ experience.

What's more, most parents must know the importance of routine as it gets children used to certain everyday (98) _____. For instance, eating at the same time as parents gets them into the habit of (99) _____ at a table and teaches them how to conduct themselves properly.

Overall, child rearing is no easy task but it (100) _____ certainly a challenge and learning experience.

II. WORD FORM

Part I. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word at the end of each sentence

101. I think you should write something more for your instruction. It is _____. (COMPLETE)
102. The _____ problem should be solved before the end of this month. (THEORY)
103. They worked _____ after their demand had been refused. (PATIENT)
104. The new schedules are not _____ with the night shift workers in our factory. (POPULAR)
105. I admire her _____ beauty. She's old but she's still beautiful. (TIME)
106. Although we were in danger, Ann seemed quite _____. (CONCERN)
107. Jim is very disorganized and not very _____. (BUSINESS)
108. He had been _____ delayed at the office and was now in a hurry to keep his appointment with the dentist. (EXPECT)
109. The old lady hid all her _____ under the floor. (SAVE)
110. Earth Hour is a _____ event organized to raise people's awareness. (WORLD)

Part II. Read the text and then fill in the blank with the correct form of the word chosen from the box.

likely	hand	own	front	position
rely	mathematics	stand	reside	synonym

King of the Watchmakers

For a period of its history, the city of Coventry had a considerable reputation as the main center of clock and watch-making in Britain, and Coventry timepieces made then were (111) _____ with both quality and (112) _____. Few people in the city today will have heard of Samuel Watson, but he almost (113) _____ paved the way for Coventry's involvement in the clock and watch business. He was at the (114) _____ of the watch-making revolution in the 1680s, and although it is not known how Watson became involved in the trade, he was a trailblazer for others.

Watson made his name in 1682 when he sold a clock to King Charles II and was invited to be the King's (115) _____. The following he began work on an astronomical clock for the King, complete with planets and signs of the zodiac, which took seven years to build. It not only told the time of day but also the (116) _____ changes of the planets. Queen Mary acquired it in 1691 and it is still in the (117) _____ of the Royal Family.

He built several other clocks, and by 1690 the clamor for Watson's clocks was such that he left Coventry and took up (118) _____ in London. He became Master of the London Clockmakers' Company in 1692, which is testament to his (119) _____ in the growing industry.

In 1712, Samuel Watson's name disappears from the records of the London Clockmakers' Company, and the (120) _____ is that he died in that year.

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are TEN mistakes in the following paragraph. Identify and correct them.

Line 1	Leonardo DiCaprio is one of the hottest young film stars around at the moment.
Line 2	His face has been on the covers of all the top movies and young magazines over the
Line 3	last few months and he has been the subject of countless articles, rumours and
Line 4	showbiz gossip. Leonard doesn't like reading about him because "I read things about
Line 5	me that I've never said in my life and never did" .
Line 6	Leonardo DiCaprio was born in Los Angeles on 11 November, 1974. He's a
Line 7	Scorpio. His full name is Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio. His mother is Germany and
Line 8	his father Italian-American. They called him Leonardo because when his mother was
Line 9	still pregnant, he started kicking while she was stood in front of a painting by
Line 10	Leonardo Da Vinci. His friends call him Leo. He has a scar from when he was

Line 11	stinging by a Portuguese man-of-war. His parents separated before he was born, so his mother moved to a poor neighbourhood of Hollywood there Leo grew up . At school he was very good at imitating people, especially Michael Jackson. This made him very popularly. His childhood hero was Poseidon, the Greek god of the sea. After appearance in TV commercials and episodes of Roseanne, he played the cast of Roseanne, the TV sitcom starring Kirk Cameron. Leonard played the part of Luke, a homeless boy. Lately, he played the part of Jim Carroll in <i>The Basketball Diaries</i> . But he has really become famous since he acted in the film <i>Titanic</i>
Line 12	
Line 13	
Line 14	
Line 15	
Line 16	
Line 17	
Line 18	

Sentences	Mistakes	Correction	Sentences	Mistakes	Correction
121: line			126: line.....		
122: line.....			127: line.....		
123: line.....			128: line.....		
124: line.....			129: line.....		
125: line.....			130: line.....		

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Finish the second sentence without changing the meaning by using the words given at the beginning

131. Tear gas was released as soon as the strikers attacked the riot police.

→ Hardly

132. The only reason the party was a success was that the Prime Minister attended.

→ But for

133. I am sure he missed the seven o'clock train.

→ He can't

134. Bad salary is usually the reason for the workers' threat to the strike.

→ The workers usually

135. Good working relations depend on effective management.

→ The more

Rewrite the sentences in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one, using the given words.

136. I'd rather not go out this afternoon. (FEEL)

→ I do not

137. He discontinues his studies because he is poor. (FROM)

→ His

138. My father persuaded me to learn another foreign language. (TALKED)

→ It was

139. When I grow up, I'm going to be really important. (CAT)

→ I'm

140. The success of our local theater has made our city famous. (MAP)

→ The success