

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. maintained B. promoted C. required D. argued

Question 2: A. tall B. late C. safe D. same

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 each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. achieve B. supply C. insist D. offer

Question 4: A. tradition B. candidate C. industry D. customer

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: He's American, _____?

A. won't he B. didn't he C. doesn't he D. isn't he

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: Many students are worried _____ the coming exam.

A. about B. on C. from D. to

Question 8: _____ it is, the more uncomfortable we feel.

A. Hotter B. The hotter C. Hottest D. The hottest

Question 10: Mike _____ his favourite program on TV when the lights went out.

A. was watching B. is watching C. watched D. watches

Question 11: My uncle lives a happy life _____ his disability.

A. because of B. because C. though D. in spite of

Question 12: Mrs Brown will have worked at this school for 30 years _____.

A. by the time she retires B. when she retired
C. as soon as she had retired D. after she had retired

Question 13: _____ the report to the manager, she decided to take a rest.

A. Having handed in B. Handed in C. To hand in D. Being handed in

Question 14: This restaurant is _____ with those who like Vietnamese food.

A. popular B. popularly C. popularise D. popularity

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: Tim is talking to Peter, his new classmate, in the classroom.

~ **Tim**: "How far is it from your house to school, Peter?" ~ **Peter**: "_____"

A. About five kilometres B. A bit too old C. Not too expensive D. Five hours ago

Question 25: Jack and David are talking about taking a gap year.

~ **Jack:** "I think taking a gap year is a waste of time."

~ **David:** "_____. It gives gap-year takers a lot of valuable experiences."

A. I agree with you B. I don't quite agree C. It's right D. My pleasure

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 from 26 to 30.

THE BEST STUDENTS

According to most professors, mature students are ideal students because they are hard-working and become actively involved in all aspects of the learning process. The majority of mature students have a poor educational (26)_____ but they manage to do exceptionally well at tertiary level. (27)_____ many of them have a job and children to raise, they are always present at seminars and lectures and always hand in essays on time. They like studying and writing essays and they enjoy the class discussions (28)_____ take place. Consequently, they achieve excellent results. In fact, as they have experienced many of life's pleasures, they are content with their lives and this has a positive effect on their attitude, making them eager to learn.

On the other hand, despite their enthusiasm and commitment, mature students suffer from anxiety. The fact that they have made (29)_____ sacrifices to get into university puts extra pressure on them to succeed. Nevertheless, completing a degree gives mature students a sense of achievement, (30)_____ their confidence and improves their job prospects.

(Adapted from **Use of English for All Exams** by E. Moutsou)

Question 27: A. Although B. But C. So D. And
Question 28: A. whom B. which C. where D. when
Question 29: A. every B. another C. much D. many

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 31 to 35.

Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man turning the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was shocked at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and also at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful.

Bich went to the Biro brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.

By 1950, he was ready to introduce his new wonder: a plastic pen with a clear barrel that wrote smoothly, did not leak and only cost a few cents. He called it the 'Bic Cristal'. The ballpoint pen had finally become a **practical** writing instrument. The public liked it immediately, and today it is as

common as the pencil. In Britain, they are still called Biro's, and many Bic models also say 'Biro' on the side of the pen, to remind people of their original inventors.

Bic became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, **which** had worldwide appeal. Over the next 60 years his company, Societe Bic, opened factories all over the world and expanded its range of inexpensive products. Today, Bic is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone.

(Adapted from **Complete IELTS Workbook** by Rawdon Wyatt)

Question 34: The word "**which**" in paragraph 4 refers to_____.

- A. factories B. company C. invention D. range

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 36 to 42.

A study was set up to examine the old marriage advice about whether it's more important to be happy or to be right. Couples therapists sometimes suggest that in an attempt to avoid constant arguments, spouses weigh up whether pressing the point is worth the misery of marital **discord**. The researchers from the University of Auckland noticed that many of their patients were adding stress to their lives by insisting on being right, even when it worked against their well-being.

The researchers then found a couple who were willing to record their quality of life on a scale of 1 to 10. They told the man, who wanted to be happy more than right, about the purpose of the study and asked him to agree with every opinion and request his wife had without complaint, even when he profoundly didn't agree. The wife was not informed of the purpose of the study and just asked to record her quality of life.

Things went rapidly downhill for the couple. The man's quality-of-life scores fell, from 7 to 3, over the course of the experiment. The wife's scores rose modestly, from 8 to 8.5, before she became hostile to the idea of recording the scores. Rather than creating harmony, the husband's agreeableness led to the wife becoming increasingly **critical** of what he did and said (in the husband's opinion). After 12 days he broke down, and the study was called off because of "severe adverse outcomes."

The researchers concluded, shockingly, that humans need to be right and acknowledged as right, at least some of the time, to be happy. **They** also noted this was further proof that if given too much power, humans tend to "assume the alpha position and, as with chimpanzees, they become very aggressive and dangerous." It is often said that there can be no peace without justice, and that's true of domestic sphere.

Obviously the results are to be taken with extreme caution, since this was just one couple with who-knows-what underlying issues beforehand. But the study's chief author, Dr. Bruce Arroll, maintains that the question of happiness vs. rightness, theoretically, could be settled by scientific inquiry with a wider sample. "This would include a randomized controlled trial," he says. "However, we would be reluctant to do the definitive study because of the concern about divorce."

Question 40: The word "**They**" in paragraph 4 refers to_____.

- A. researchers B. results C. chimpanzees D. humans

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 43: Yesterday morning, Joe arrives late for school for the first time.

- A. morning B. arrives C. school D. first

Question 44: In different parts of the world, elephants are still hunted for its ivory tusks.

- A. different B. of C. are D. its

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: *She last visited her home country ten years ago.*

- A. She hasn't visited her home country for ten years.
B. She didn't visit her home country ten years ago.
C. She has visited her home country for ten years.
D. She was in her home country for ten years.

Question 47: *"I'll help you with the washing-up, Mary," he said.*

- A. He admitted helping Mary with the washing-up.
B. He denied helping Mary with the washing-up.
C. He promised to help Mary with the washing-up.
D. He refused to help Mary with the washing-up.

Question 48: *It's necessary for you to drink enough water every day.*

- A. You should drink enough water every day. B. You may drink enough water every day.
C. You needn't drink enough water every day. D. You mustn't drink enough water every day.

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: *His parents are away on holiday. He really needs their help now.*

- A. As long as his parents are at home, they will be able to help him.
B. He wishes his parents were at home and could help him now.
C. If his parents are at home, they can help him now.
D. If only his parents had been at home and could have helped him.

Question 50: *He finally contracted the disease. He was aware of the importance of preventive measures only then.*

- A. But for his awareness of the importance of preventive measures, he could have contracted the disease.

- B. Hardly had he been aware that preventive measures were essential when he contracted the disease.
- C. Not until he was aware of the importance of preventive measures did he contract the disease.
- D. Only after he had contracted the disease was he aware that preventive measures were essential.