

17. The smaller the room is, the _____ furniture it needs.
 A. fewer B. smaller C. less D. more
18. Scientists can usually _____ when a volcano will erupt.
 A. guess B. estimate C. report D. predict
19. Mary was the last applicant _____.
 A. to be interviewed B. to be interviewing
 C. to interview D. to have interviewed
20. - Daisy: "What a lovely house you have!" - Mary: "_____."
 A. Lovely, I think so B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in
 C. Of course not, it's not costly D. No problem

Part 2. Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The phone doesn't work. It's been _____.
 (CONNECT)
2. If you are _____ to your customers, I don't think you'll remain in business long.
 (POLITE)
3. The Internet has helped students study more _____. (EFFECT)
4. Many rural areas in the North have been _____. (URBAN)
5. Why don't you ask Uncle John this question? He is very _____ about the history of English.
 (KNOW)
6. She often makes a _____ between English and French. (COMPARE)
7. It is _____ to drive a car if you don't have a driver's licence. (LEGAL)
8. She always listens _____ to what she is told. (ATTEND)
9. Advertisements account for three fourths of the _____ of the newspaper. (COME)
10. Trinh Cong Son is one of the most well-known _____ in Vietnam. (MUSIC)

Part 3. Each of the following sentences has an error. Identify it by writing A, B, C or D.

1. There is no point(A) to(B) explaining(C) the situation to such a narrow-minded(D) person.
2. It is really annoyed(A) to talk(B) to so stubborn(C) a person like(D) him.
3. What I told(A) her a few(B) days ago were(C) not the solutions(D) to most of her problems.
4. Dislike(A) the(B) gorilla, the male adult(C) chimpanzee weighs(D) under 100 kilograms.
5. Mrs. Barnes, who(A) was so proud of(B) her new car, drove (C) to work when the accident suddenly happened (D) and damaged her car.

Part 4. Supply each space with a suitable preposition or adverbial particle to complete each of the following sentences.

1. I'm sure you will succeed _____ this entrance test.
2. I'm faithful _____ my principle.
3. I'm afraid Tom's _____ work. But Jack's in. Would you like to speak to him?
4. I saw Tom at the bus stop this morning but couldn't speak to him because we were standing _____ a queue.

5. I don't approve _____ smoking.
6. _____ the age of 40, he had written three best-selling novels..
7. Don't make up your mind at once, talk _____ with your lawyer first.
8. We both thank you _____ the bottom of our hearts.
9. There is no difference _____ those two colors.
10. Mr. Thai is thinking of exporting rice _____ India.

SECTION II. READING:

Part I: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits each blank space in the following passage.

Can you imagine what life would be like if there were no telephone? You could not call (1) _____ your friends on the phone and talk to them. If fire (2) _____ out in your house you could not call the fire department. If somebody was sick, you could not call a doctor.

In our daily life we need to (3) _____ with one another. We need do this mostly by speaking to other people and listening to (4) _____ they have to say to us, and when you are close (5) _____ them you can do this very easily. However, our voices will not travel very far even when we shout.

The man who (6) _____ this possible was Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotsman, born in Edinburgh in 1847. Bell, a teacher of visible speech who later moved to Canada, (7) _____ all his spare time experimenting. (8) _____ enthusiastic was he in his research for a means of sending speech (9) _____ electricity that he left much time for his day-to-day work and at one time was (10) _____ penniless.

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|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. on | B. up | C. for | D. in |
| 2. A. burst | B. broke | C. went | D. got |
| 3. A. communicate | B. contact | C. address | D. tell |
| 4. A. that | B. this | C. what | D. which |
| 5. A. from | B. out | C. to | D. on |
| 6. A. made | B. had | C. did | D. brought |
| 7. A. took | B. wasted | C. cost | D. spent |
| 8. A. Such | B. Very | C. Too | D. So |
| 9. A. with | B. in | C. by | D. on |
| 10. A. almost | B. hardly | C. most | D. never |

Part 2. Fill in each of the blank spaces with one suitable word.

For many people, traveling by plane is an exciting experience. Others, however, find the whole idea quite terrifying, (1) _____ flying is no more dangerous (2) _____ any other form of travel and some experts say it is considerably safer. It is known, however, that most accidents occur (3) _____ take-off and landing when a (4) _____ decisions are vitally important.

The people (5) _____ job is to look (6) _____ the passengers – the stewards and stewardesses – play an important part in helping passengers to (7) _____ safe and comfortable. In deed for many passengers being (8) _____ such care of is all parts of the total experience.

(9) _____ other form of travel involves waiting on people in quite the same (10) _____, with food, drink, newspapers, magazines, music and even video films.

Part 3. Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.

Million of people are using cell phones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are **means** of communication – having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the issues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High – tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

1. According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because _____.
 - A. they are indispensable in everyday communication
 - B. they make them look more stylish
 - C. they keep the users alert all the time
 - D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones
2. The changes possible caused by the cell phones are mainly concerned with _____.
 - A. the mobility of the mind and the body
 - B. the smallest units of brain
 - C. the arteries of the brain
 - D. the resident memory
3. The word "**means**" in the passage most closely means _____.
 - A. meanings
 - B. expression
 - C. method
 - D. transmission
4. The word "**potentially**" in the passage most closely means _____.
 - A. obviously
 - B. possibly
 - C. certainly
 - D. privately
5. "**Negative publicity**" in the passage most likely means _____.
 - A. information on the lethal effects of cell phones
 - B. widespread opinion about bad effects of cell phones
 - C. the negative public use of cell phones
 - D. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones
6. Doctors have tentatively concluded that cell phones may _____.
 - A. damage their users' emotions
 - B. cause some mental malfunction
 - C. change their users' temperament
 - D. change their users' social behavior
7. The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cell phone too often _____.
 - A. suffered serious loss of mental ability
 - B. could no longer think lucidly
 - C. abandoned his family
 - D. had a problem with memory
8. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is _____.
 - A. their radiant light
 - B. their power of attraction
 - C. their raiding power
 - D. their invisible rays
9. According to the writer, people should _____.
 - A. only use mobile phones in urgent cases
 - B. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
 - C. keep off mobile phones regularly
 - D. never used mobile phones in all cases
10. The most suitable title for the passage could be _____.
 - A. "The reasons why mobile phones are regular"
 - B. "Technological Innovation and their price"
 - C. "They way mobile phones work"
 - D. "Mobile phones – a must of our time"

THE END

