

## TEST 2

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

**Câu 1:** A. followed      B. rained      C. stoped      D. believed

**Câu 2:** A. pressure      B. depression      C. possibily      D. aggression

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

**Câu 3:** A. wonderful      B. educate      C. destruction      D. popular

**Câu 4:** A. maintain      B. beauty      C. decide      D. receive

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best complete each of the following questions.

**Câu 5:** Demands have been \_\_\_\_\_ for the immediate distribution of food to the refugees.

A. taken      B. made      C. done      D. given

**Câu 6:** His name is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of my tongue, but I just can't think of it.

A. point      B. edge      C. tip      D. end

**Câu 7:** \_\_\_\_\_ by the brain and nerves, the nervous system allows us to move, talk, and feel emotions.

A. led      B. leading      C. having been led      D. lead

**Câu 8:** I don't need a car; we live \_\_\_\_\_ easy reach of the shops.

A. within      B. upon      C. at      D. towards

**Câu 9:** They \_\_\_\_\_ hard to solve the maths problem when Ted came up with the answer.

A. have tried      B. are trying      C. were trying      D. tried

**Câu 10:** The meat price \_\_\_\_\_ so high now if it hadn't been for the African swine fever months ago.

A. won't be      B. wouldn't have been      C. isn't      D. wouldn't be

**Câu 11:** A fire must have readily available supply of oxygen. \_\_\_\_\_, it will stop.

A. Consequently      B. However      C. Furthermore      D. Otherwise

**Câu 12:** In order to \_\_\_\_\_ their goals in college, students need to invest the maximum amount of time, money and energy in their studies.

A. achieve      B. establish      C. catch      D. manage

**Câu 13:** Mary attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ herself with her new boss by volunteering to take extra work.

A. ingratitate      B. please      C. comment      D. gratify

**Câu 14:** Students can gain \_\_\_\_\_ benefits from learning to work together.

A. consideration      B. considerable      C. considering      D. considerate

**Câu 15:** They expect \_\_\_\_\_ to the farewell party but they weren't.

A. to have invited      B. to be invited      C. to invite      D. to have been invited

**Câu 16:** Sir Humphrey has been \_\_\_\_\_ MP for five years.

A. the      B. a      C. an      D. no article



**Câu 17:** Many people were shocked by \_\_\_\_\_ for leaking out the secrets.

- A. he sued      B. his sueing      C. he was sued      D. his being sued

**Câu 18:** The new sports complex will accommodate an Olympic- sized swimming pool and other \_\_\_\_\_, including a fitness center and a spa, to name just a few.

- A. categories      B. qualities      C. facilities      D. supplies

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence which has the same meaning as the given one.**

**Câu 19:** We have to cancel our project due to lack of capital.

- A. We have to call off our project because we don't have enough money.  
B. Owing to lack of money we will begin our project later than usual.  
C. Our project has to be postponed because we don't have capital.  
D. Our project has to be carried out in a place far from the capital.

**Câu 20:** I can't explain but Tommy is being very rude lately.

- A. Tommy is rude so I need an explanation.      B. Being rude is not a Tommy's character.  
C. Being rude is Tommy's nature.      D. Tommy is usually so rude that I can't explain.

**Câu 21:** "Have you got any free time next week?" Mandy asked.

- A. Mandy asked if I have any free time the next week.  
B. Mandy asked if I had any free time the week following.  
C. Mandy asked if she has got any free time the next week.  
D. Mandy asked if I had got any free time the following week.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part.**

**Câu 22:** When the company is privatized, you should avail yourself of the opportunity and buy some shares.

- A. get to know about      B. take advantage of      C. create for yourself      D. keep pace with

**Câu 23:** Many species have become extinct each year before biologists can identify them.

- A. endanger      B. exploit      C. destroy      D. discover

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part.**

**Câu 24:** Inadequate supply of oxygen to the blood can cause death within minutes.

- A. sufficient      B. useful      C. nonexistent      D. Rich

**Câu 25:** Life on Earth has continually been in flux as slow physical and chemical changes have occurred in here.

- A. producing      B. changing      C. breaking      D. staying unchanged

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete the following exchanges.**

**Câu 26:** "I wonder if you could do something for me."      - "....."

- A. I'm afraid I won't come.      B. No, thanks.      C. What's it like?      D. It depends on what it is.

**Câu 27:** "Do you like the advanced training course you're taking, James?"      -

"....."



**Read the text below and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate which answer best fits each space from questions 28 to 32**

**PAPER**

"Just imagine a day without paper", reads one advertisement for a Finnish paper company. It adds, "You almost certainly see our products every day." And they're right. But in most industrial countries, people are so (28).....to paper - whether it's for holding their groceries, for drying their hands or for providing them with the daily news - that its (29).....in their daily lives passes largely unnoticed.

At one (30)....., paper was in short supply and was used mainly for important documents, but more recently, growing economies and new technologies have (31).....a dramatic increase in the amount of paper used. Today, there are more than 450 different grades of paper, all designed for a different purpose.

Decades ago, some people predicted a "paperless office". Instead, the widespread use of new technologies has gone hand-in-hand with an increased use of paper. Research into the relationship between paper use and the use of computers has shown that the general (32).....is likely to be one of growth and interdependence.

However, the costs involved in paper production, in terms of the world's land, water and air resources, are high. This raises some important questions. How much paper do we really need and how much is wasted?

**Câu 28:** A. familiar    B. accustomed    C. acquainted    D. conscious

**Câu 29:** A. service    B. role    C. task    D. operation

**Câu 30:** A. date    B. time    C. instance    D. occasion

**Câu 31:** A. drawn up    B. come around    C. brought about    D. called on

**Câu 32:** A. system    B. order    C. method    D. trend

**Read the passage carefully, then mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answers from question 33 to 37**

Many people are unaware of how pesticides affect our food supplies. Health risks are the inevitable result. Pesticides can run off into nearby streams, where they are carried from their original dispersal site. This is how pesticides end up in drinking water, fish and game. And because of wind, rain, and evaporation, residues routinely show up in animals in the remotest parts of the world. For example, if grain fields on rough lands are sprayed with pesticides, residues can show up in poultry, eggs, milk, and butter. The end result is that every food we eat carries pesticides as the inevitable consequence of spraying crops with these poisons. And human exposure doesn't even end there residues are transferred from mother to child through the placenta and mother's milk.

**Câu 33:** The main idea of this paragraph is that \_\_\_\_.

A. pesticides poison our drinking water by entering our groundwater and streams

B. pesticides pose great danger to human life



- C. pesticides residues are found throughout the world
- D. pesticides residues spread through – out our food chain

**Câu 34:** According to the paragraph, children ingest pesticides by way of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. various foods and liquids
- B. their mother's milk
- C. contaminated drinking water
- D. eating poultry and eggs

**Câu 35:** Pesticides residues wind up in poultry, eggs, and butter because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. farmers are careless about cleaning their fields after harvest
- B. crops grown for animal feed are sprayed with pesticides.
- C. cows and chickens drink large quantities of contaminated water
- D. pesticides become harmless after killing insect pests.

**Câu 36:** A lesson that can be learned from the use of pesticides by washing our fruits and vegetables:

- A. canned or frozen foods are much safer than fresh produce.
- B. before world war II, farmers were able to grow crops without pesticides.
- C. our government should ban pesticides used in our food.
- D. most of us can avoid the effects of pesticides by washing our fruits and vegetables.

**Câu 37:** Which of the following sentences is an opinion?

- A. Residues are transferred from mother to child through the placenta.
- B. Pesticides end up in drinking water, fish and game.
- C. The government exaggerates the dangers of pesticides in our food supplies.
- D. The food we eat contains pesticides from crop sprays.

**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.**

**Câu 38:** As the roles of people in society change, so does the rules of conduct in certain situations.

- A. situations
- B. so does
- C. as the roles
- D. rules of

**Câu 39:** Japanese initially used jeweled objects to decorate swords and ceremonial items.

- A. decorate
- B. Japanese
- C. used
- D. jeweled

**Câu 40:** The science and technology industries have grown up steadily over the last decade.

- A. steadily
- B. last decade
- C. have grown up
- D. science

**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.**

**Câu 41:** He helped us a lot. We could manage to finish the work.

- A. Without his great help, we couldn't have managed to finish the work.
- B. Although he helped us a lot, we managed to finish the work.
- C. If he didn't help us, we couldn't manage to finish the work.
- D. No matter how much he helped us, we could manage to finish the work.

**Câu 42:** You should have an early night. You don't feel tired.

- A. You should have an early night so as not to feel tired.



- B. You should have an early night because you don't feel tired.
- C. You should have an early night and you don't feel tired.
- D. You don't feel tired so you should have an early night.

**Read the passage carefully, then mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answers from question 43 to 50**

Some companies seem to have a knack for revolutionizing any market that they enter. They produce innovative new products that sell in huge numbers, change people's expectations and become world famous. In the movie world, for example, you may know Pixar and Dreamworks. Online, you are probably familiar with the Google and Facebook. In the computer world, there is one name that instantly comes to mind. That company is Apple.

The beginning of Apple is a legendary story. In 1976, twenty-one year old Steve Jobs started the company from his family home in California. He worked with computer scientist Steve Wozniak, and businessman Ronald Wayne, to develop, build, and market a personal computer, their first product. These first computers were not very slick or professional, but they were definitely innovative. The Apple I was the first low-cost computer system to have built-in video capabilities. This means it was able to display its output on a TV screen. Following the success of Apple I, Apple launched a second computer in 1977. This model came with its own monitor and keyboard and was called the Apple II increased when it was chosen as the platform for the first spreadsheet program, called VisiCalc. This made the Apple II popular with business users as well.

Apple's next innovative success came in January 1984 when it released the Apple Macintosh. It was the first commercially successful computer to feature a mouse and a graphical user interface (GUI). Before the Macintosh, computer users operated their computer by typing instructions on a keyboard. Now they could operate their computer by pointing and clicking on the GUI with a mouse. The Macintosh inspired many similar operating systems, including Microsoft Windows.

Visionary founder, Steve Jobs, left Apple in 1985 and the company's reputation for innovation seemed to leave with him. However, when Jobs returned to his old job in 1996, he quickly revitalized the company. Most people are familiar with Apple's success since Jobs's return. Starting in 1998 and continuing to the present day, Apple has released several new and very popular products including the iMac (1998), the iPod (2001), the iPhone (2007), and finally the iPad (2010). All these products combined stylish good looks with a powerful, simple to use, operating system – a combination that is very popular with customers. These days, Apple's reputation for innovation is second to none.

**Câu 43:** It can be inferred from the first paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. many people have heard of Pixar and Dreamworks
- B. some people have heard of Pixar and Dreamworks
- C. Pixar and Dreamworks are two movie-making companies
- D. Pixar and Dreamworks are similar companies to Apple

**Câu 44:** Why does the writer mention Pixar, DreamWorks, Google, and facebook in paragraph 1?

- A. Apple developed the four companies.
- B. They are examples of innovation and success.
- C. They are related to computer systems.
- D. They are very popular with kids and teenagers.

**Câu 45:** According to the passage, which of the following words best describes Apple's first computer?

- A. innovative      B. professional      C. slick      D. legendary

**Câu 46:** What did Apple launch in 1977?

- A. Apple Macintosh      B. A new TV screen      C. Apple 1      D. Apple II

**Câu 47:** What was special about Apple's Macintosh?

- A. It has a mouse and a graphical user interface.
- B. It was the first computer with a monitor and keyboard.
- C. It was the first computer to have built-in video.
- D. It could display its output on a TV screen.

**Câu 48:** Which sentence about Apple is TRUE?

- A. Apple was first started in Steve Job's home.
- B. It released the iPad before the iMac.
- C. It created the first spreadsheet program called VisiCalc.
- D. Steve Wozniak is now in charge of the company.

**Câu 49:** Which sentence about Apple is NOT TRUE?

- A. The Apple Macintosh's GUI inspired Microsoft Windows.
- B. It has reputation for innovation.
- C. Steve Jobs left the company but later returned.
- D. It created Google and Facebook.

**Câu 50:** What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Computers in Shape of Apple      B. Apple - The Most Innovative
- C. Apple to Change the World      D. The Sweetest Apple

----- GOOD LUCK -----