

SECTION 1 LISTENING

Part 1. You will hear an interview, with a woman called Rachel, who is talking about the shows she puts on for children. Choose the correct answer for each question.

- Before her children were born, Rachel worked as
 A. an art teacher. B. a painter. C. an actor.
- Who first thought of doing a show at a party?
 A. Rachel's husband B. Rachel's children C. Rachel's parents
- Rachel's neighbour, Lena, helps by
 A. making some dolls for the shows.
 B. performing in the shows.
 C. writing the music for the shows.
- When Rachel did a play about a lion
 A. the children laughed too much.
 B. the children were frightened.
 C. the children's parents complained.
- How do Rachel's daughters help her?
 A. They show new dolls to their school friends.
 B. They think of ideas for new stories.
 C. They give her their opinions on her new plays.
- Rachel thinks her shows are successful because
 A. she enjoys doing them so much.
 B. she does a show daily.
 C. they are suitable for all ages.

Part 2. You will hear a radio programme about a boy called Michael who crossed the Atlantic in a sailing boat. For questions 7 to 15 complete the sentences with no more than two words or numbers.

Sailing solo across the Atlantic

- * To achieve his record, Michael had to sail a total of (7) kilometres without any help.
- * Michael helped to design his boat which was called Cheeky (8)
- * Michael and his father were concerned in case any large (9) came too close to them.
- * All the food that Michael took on his voyage was in (10) bought at the supermarket.
- * The type of food which Michael missed most on the trip was hot (11)
- * Michael enjoyed using his (12) to keep track of what his father was doing.
- * Michael's favourite pastimes on the boat were using his sister's I-Pod and reading.
- * Michael got a fright when a (13) fish landed on him.
- * The name of the charity that Michael is raising funds for is (14) in Need
- * When Michael sails round the world, he plans to take (15) with him in case he feels homesick.

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (7.0 POINTS)

Part 1: Questions from 16 to 35. (3.0 points - 0.15/ each)

Choose the best answer to each question.

- My supervisor is angry with me. I didn't do all the work I _____ last week.
 A. should have done B. may have done C. need to have done D. must have done

17. She is very absent-minded: she _____ her cellphone three times!
 A. has lost B. loses C. was losing D. had lost
18. He always _____ the crossword in the newspaper before breakfast.
 A. writes B. makes C. works D. does
19. Not until the end of the 19th century _____ become a scientific discipline.
 A. plant breeding has B. did plant breeding
 C. plant breeding had D. has plant breeding
20. This factory produced _____ motorbikes in 2008 as in the year 2006.
 A. twice as many B. as twice as many C. as twice many D. as many as twice
21. In many big cities, people have to _____ up with noise, overcrowding and bad air.
 A. keep B. catch C. face D. put
22. Had she worked harder last summer, she _____.
 A. wouldn't have been sacked B. wouldn't have sacked
 C. wouldn't sack D. wouldn't be sacked
23. Nobody's got to stay late this evening, _____?
 A. is it B. have they C. isn't it D. don't they
24. With hard work and study, you can _____ the goals you set for yourself.
 A. establish B. succeed C. achieve D. increase
25. I accidentally _____ Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.
 A. kept an eye on B. caught sight of C. lost touch with D. paid attention to
26. _____ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.
 A. With B. On C. At D. During
27. I would really _____ your help with this assignment.
 A. respect B. take C. appreciate D. than
28. I am considering _____ my job. Can you recommend a good company?
 A. to move B. changing C. to change D. moving
29. Can you keep calm for a moment? You _____ noise in class!
 A. are always made B. always make C. have always made D. are always making
30. These measures have been taken with a _____ to increasing the company's profits.
 A. goal B. view C. reason D. reason
31. Anyone _____ scholastic record is above average can apply for the scholarship.
 A. who has B. whose C. with D. has
32. You feel so _____ because there's nothing you can do to make the child better.
 A. unhelpful B. helpless C. thoughtful D. helpful
33. I must tell you about my _____ when I first arrived in London.
 A. incidents B. happenings C. experiences D. events
34. We have bought some _____.
 A. German lovely old glasses B. German old lovely glasses
 C. lovely old German glasses D. old lovely German glasses
35. I _____ to see Chris on my way home.
 A. dropped back B. dropped in C. dropped out D. dropped off

Part 2: Questions from 36 to 45. (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence.

36. Parents should _____ their children from smoking. (courage)
37. It's hard to buy meat on the island but fish is _____. (plenty)
38. She refuses to work on Sundays because of her religious _____. (believe)
39. We must all help to stop the _____ of the ozone layer. (destroy)
40. The health of our children is being _____ by exhaust fumes. (danger)
41. The damage caused by the earthquake cannot be imagined. It was _____. (describe)

42. I could see some in the trees. (move)
 43. Some designers have the ao dai by printing lines of poetry. (modern)
 44. These clothes are attractive but entirely (practice)
 45. If you are, you might hurt someone's feeling. (sense)

Part 3: Questions from 46 to 50. (1 points - 0.2/ each)

Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the errors and correct them.

46. The air that surrounds our planet is colourless, odour and invisible.
 47. It would be both noticed and appreciating if you could finish the work before you leave.
 48. Harry, alike his colleagues, is trying hard to finish hart work early.
 49. Stand up straight, breathe deeply, hold your head up, and no look down!
 50. The rings of Saturn are so distant to be seen from the Earth without a telescope.

Part 4: Questions from 51 to 55. (1 point - 0.2/ each)

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

51. My anger at him has died since he apologized to me.
 52. She knew that society would condemn her leaving her children
 53. This section of motorway will be repair until January.
 54. Luckily, my parents were tolerant my choice of music.
 55. She has worked for ten years in this fields, so she is very experienced marketing.

SECTION III: READING (6.0 POINTS)

Part 1. Questions 56 to 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

Speech is one of the most important (56) of communicating .It consists of far more than just making noises . To talk and also (57) to by other people, we have to speak a language ,that is, we have to use combinations of (58) that everyone agrees to stand for a particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language. Learning a language properly is very (59) The basic (60) of English is not very large, and not only about 2,000 words are needed to speak it quite (61) But the more idea you can (62) the more precise you can be about their exact meaning. Words are the (63) thing we use in communicating what we want to say. The way we (64) the words is also very important. Our tone of voice can express many emotions and (65) whether we are pleased or angry, for instance.

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|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 56. A. reason | B. tests | C. rules | D. ways |
| 57. A. be spoken | B. be examined | C. be understood | D. be talked |
| 58. systems | B. sounds | C. languages | D. talks |
| 59. A. easy | B. important | C. simple | D. expensive |
| 60. A. grammar | B. word | C. vocabulary | D. structure |
| 61. A. fluent | B. good | C. perfect | D. well |
| 62. A. need | B. grow | C. express | D. pass |
| 63. A. main | B. certain | C. full | D. most |
| 64. A. talk | B. say | C. pass | D. send |
| 65. A. show | B. ask | C. understand | D. know |

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question

WARNING ON GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming could cause drought and possibly famine in China the source of much of Hong Kong's food, by 2050, a new report predicts. Hong Kong could also be at risk from flooding as sea levels rose The report recommends building sea-walls around low-lying areas such as the new port and airport reclamations. Published by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the report,

which includes work by members of the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, uses the most recent projections on climate change to point to a gloomy outlook for China.

By 2050 about 30 to 40 per cent of the country will experience changes in the type of vegetation it supports, with tropical and sub-tropical forest conditions shifting northward and hot desert conditions rising in the west where currently the desert is temperate. Crop-growing areas will expand but any benefit is expected to be **negated** by increased evaporation of moisture, making it too dry to grow crops such as rice. The growing season also is expected to alter, becoming shorter in southern and central China, the mainland's breadbasket. The rapid changes make it unlikely that plants could adapt.

"China will produce smaller crops. In the central and northern areas, and the southern part, there will be decreased production because of water limitations," Dr. Rik Leemans, one of the authors of the report, said during a brief visit to the territory yesterday. Famine could result because of the demands of feeding the population - particularly if it grows - and the diminished productivity of the land. "It looks very difficult for the world as a whole," he said.

Global warming is caused by the burning of large amounts of fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, which release gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. World temperatures already have increased this century by about 0.6 degrees Celsius and are projected to rise by between 1.6 degrees and 3.8 degrees by 2100.

Dr. Leemans said China's reliance on coal-fired power for its industrial growth did not bode well for the world climate. "I think the political and economic powers in China are much greater than the environmental powers, and [greenhouse gas emissions] could accelerate," Dr. Leemans said. "China is not taking the problem seriously yet, although it is trying to incorporate this kind of research to see what is going to happen."

The climate change report, which will be released tomorrow, focuses on China but Mr David Melville of WWF-Hong Kong said some of the depressing scenarios could apply to the territory. Food supplies, for instance, could be affected by lower crop yields. "Maybe we could afford to import food from elsewhere but you have to keep in mind that the type of changes experienced in southern China will take place elsewhere as well," he said. Sea levels could rise as glaciers melted and the higher temperatures expanded the size of the oceans, threatening much of developed Hong Kong which is built on reclaimed land. Current projections are that sea levels worldwide will rise by 15 to 90 centimetres by 2100, depending on whether action is taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

"Hong Kong has substantial areas built on reclaimed land and sea level rises could impact on that, not only on Chek Lap Kok but the West Kowloon Reclamation and the Central and Western Reclamation - the whole lot," Mr Melville said, adding that sea-walls would be needed. **Depleted** fresh water supplies would be another problem because increased evaporation would reduce levels. Mr Melville said the general outlook could be helped if Hong Kong used water less wastefully and encouraged energy efficiency to reduce fuel-burning. He also called on the West to help China improve its efficiency.

66. Overall, what sort of picture is painted of the future effects of global warming?

- A. disastrous
- B. potentially disastrous
- C. relatively optimistic
- D. on balance things are going to be satisfactory

67. What is this passage?

- A. a report
- B. a preview of a report
- C. an article describing a response to a report
- D. an article previewing a report

68. Mr David Melville suggests that in future more food could be imported into Hong Kong. He thinks these measures could be _____.

- A. efficient
- B. sufficient
- C. insufficient
- D. inefficient

69. The main point of paragraph 3 is to describe _____.

- A. effects of changes in the climate of China on food production

- B. future changes in the climate of China
 C. effects of changes in the climate of China on the growing season
 D. projected future changes in the climate of China
70. The main point of paragraph 4 is to describe _____.
 A. global warming B. the effects of global warming
 C. the causes and projected effects of global warming
 D. the causes and effects of global warming
71. Why does the writer add the information in square brackets in paragraph 5?
 A. because the quote is from a second language user whose command of English is not perfect.
 B. because, although they are not part of the original quote, the additional information given is necessary to understand the statement.
 C. because the writer is quoting from another source.
 D. because the writer wants to emphasize the meaning of these words.
72. In paragraph 7, which point is Mr Melville NOT making?
 A. suggesting that there is a potential disaster in Hong Kong
 B. suggesting that reclamation areas are at risk
 C. criticising current safeguards D. making a call for action
73. How would you describe the Dr. Leeman's attitude towards China?
 A. mainly favourable B. critical C. supportive in theory D. admiring
74. In paragraph 2 "negated" is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. made possible B. made ineffective C. reduced D. paid for
75. In paragraph 7 "depleted" could be replaced by which of the following?
 A. reduced B. poor C. decaying D. decimated

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85. (2.0 points- 0.2/ each).

Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap.

My home town

I was born in one of (76) most interesting cities in Malaysia. It has a rich, colourful history and many parts of the city have hardly changed at (77) during the last five centuries. However, nowadays, it is (78) longer the trade centre that it (79) to be. It is difficult to imagine that at one time its harbour used to be visited by over 2,000 ships a week, and that the huge warehouses along the quayside would have (80) full of spices and silks, jewels and tea.

The old city centre is small, which (81) it very easy to explore (82) foot. A river neatly divides the town, not only physically but in spirit too. On one side, you find many grand houses, but on crossing the river, you find yourself in ancient Chinatown, where you really take a step back into the past.

It is great fun to wander through the colourful, noisy backstreets. As (83) as having shops that sell a wide range of clothes and shoes, some of these streets are also famous (84) high-quality antiques. Unfortunately, most of the bargains disappeared many years ago. However, (85) you look around carefully, you can still come across an interesting souvenir.

SECTION IV. WRITING (4 POINTS)

Part 1: Questions 86 – 95. (2 point- 0.2/ each)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

86. In spite of the heavy rain, my father went to work.
 ✎ Although.....
87. You may be very intelligent, but you should be careful about this.
 ✎ No matter.....
88. Immediately after his arrival home a water-heater exploded.

✎ Hardly.....

89. People say he was dismissed last week.

✎ He.....

90. I'm sure they didn't plan this project.

✎ They can't.....

91. I really think she should stop ignoring me in meetings

✎ It's about.....

92. If you changed your mind, you would be welcomed to join our class.

✎ Were you.....

93. Success depends on hard work.

✎ The harder.....

94. I regret not going to the airport to say goodbye her.

✎ I wish.....

95. Although he was very tired, he agreed to play tennis.

✎ Tired.....

Part 2: Questions 96 – 105. (2 point - 0.2/ each)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

96. The TV programme was so complicated that none of the children could understand it. (**too**)

✎ The TV programme to understand.

97. Luke knocked over the old lady's bicycle by accident. (**mean**)

✎ Luke over the old lady's bicycle.

98. I've already planned my next holiday. (**arrangements**)

✎ I've already my next holiday.

99. They say the ice in Antarctica is getting thinner all the time. (**said**)

✎ The ice in Antarctica getting thinner all the time.

100. We didn't enjoy our walk along the seafront because it was so windy. (**prevented**)

✎ The strong wind our walk along the seafront.

101. It looks as if Susan has left her jacket behind. (**seems**)

✎ Susan her jacket behind.

102. A newly qualified dentist took out Mr Dupont's tooth. (**taken**)

✎ Mr Dupont by a newly qualified dentist.

103. Antonio only lost the 100-metre race because he fell. (**not**)

✎ If Antonio had won the 100-metre race.

104. The teachers agreed to introduce the new methods. (**agreement**)

✎ There to introduce the new methods.

105. The fox was unsuccessful in reaching the grapes. (**vain**)

✎ The fox the grapes.