FULL FORM SAMPLE TEST 14 – Wednesday, June 1, 2022

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from that of the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 01. A. deterr<u>ed</u> B. wander<u>ed</u> C. realiz<u>ed</u> D. sentenc<u>ed</u>

Question 02. A. l<u>a</u>nd B. s<u>a</u>ndy C. m<u>a</u>ny D. c<u>a</u>ndy

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 03. A. polite B. sandy C. people D. follow

Question 04. A. domestic B. character C. electric D. attention

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 05. Andrew hadn't grown much, _____?

A. has he B. hasn't he C. had he D. hadn't he

Question 06. My wedding ring _____ of white gold.

A. is made B. is making C. made D. making

Question 07. The teacher couldn't speak without referring _____ his notes constantly.

A. at B. to C. with D. out

Question 08. The larger the apartment is, _____ the rent will be.

A. the expensive B. expensively C. most expensive D. the more expensive

Question 09. I remember she wore a _____ dress to go out with her boyfriend last week.

A. cotton white Vietnamese B. Vietnamese white cotton

C. white Vietnamese cotton D. white cotton Vietnamese

Question 10. The boy fell while he _____ down the stairs.

A. run B. running C. was running D. runs

Question 11. _____ sounding very boring, the film was actually pretty interesting. I would recommend it!

A. However B. Although C. Despite D. Nevertheless

Question 12. She will take management training course _____.

A. as soon as the epidemic was controlled B. right after the epidemic has been controlled

C. when the epidemic had been controlled D. until the epidemic will be controlled

Question 13. _____ by the police for running a red light, June decided it was not in her best interest to argue since she was not wearing her seat belt.

A. Having stopped B. Stopping C. To have stopped D. Having been stopped

Question 14. The more _____ you look, the better you will feel.

A. confident B. confide C. confidently D. confidence

Question 15. Steve _____ his chances of passing by spending too much time on the first question.

A. threw in B. threw off C. threw out D. threw away

Question 16. The tour aimed to engage local communities and _____ awareness about social issues.

A. do B. make C. raise D. get

Question 17. When I enquired about the time of trains, I was given a _____.

A. timetable B. programme C. itinerary D. schedule

Question 18. I wasn't happy with the way my career was going so I decided to _____ and look for another job.

A. pick a fight B. jump the gun C. bite the bullet D. cross swords

Question 19. It is hard to _____ the difference between the two versions of this phone.

A. make B. hold C. tell D. keep

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 20. With so many daily design resources, how do you ***<u>stay-up-date</u>*** with technology without spending too much time on it?

A. connect to the Internet all day B. update new status

C. use social network daily D. get the latest information

Question 21. Going to university is a ***<u>daunting</u>*** prospect for many of those who are currently studying at A-level.

A. wonderful B. disappointing C. interesting D. satisfactory

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22. I think Mr. John is ***<u>on the level</u>*** because he always tells the truth and never tries to deceive others.

A. dishonest B. intelligent C. honest D. talented

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Question 23. Larry Stewart came from ***humble*** beginnings. She had to struggle a lot to earn a living when she was a child.

A. fortunate B. poor C. wealthy D. sharing

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24. Sarah and Kathy are talking about bad habits of children.

- ***Sarah***: "Children under ten shouldn't stay up late to play computer games." - ***Kathy***: "_____"

A. I don't quite agree with you B. You are absolute right.

C. Yes, I share your opinion. D. Surely, they shouldn't.

Question 25. Jenny is telling Danny, her aunt, about her band 7.5 in IELTS test.

- ***Jenny***: "Guess what? I have got band 7.5 in IELTS test I took last week." - ***Danny***: "_____."

A. Well done. You deserved it B. That's a great idea. Congratulations

C. Lucky you D. It's kind of you

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.

Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late at night but can't find the energy to get out of bed in time for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (26) _____ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at risk. Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (27) _____ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters gets anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

This (28) _____ serious questions about whether lack of sleep is affecting children's ability to concentrate at school. The connection between sleep deprivation and lapses in memory, impaired reaction time and poor concentration is well (29) _____. Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects on how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (30) _____ they release a hormone that is essential for their 'growth spurt' (the period during teenage years when the body grows at a rapid rate). It's true that they can, to some extent, catch up on sleep at weekends, but that won't help them when they are dropping off to sleep in class on a Friday afternoon.

Question 26.	A. less	B. little	C. few	D. much
Question 27.	A. because	B. so	C. or	D. whereas
Question 28.	A. rises	B. raises	C. comes	D. results
Question 29.	A. arranged	B. organized	C. established	D. acquired
Question 30.	A. where	B. that	C. which	D. at which

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.

Long ago prehistoric man began to domesticate a number of wild plants and animals for his own use. ***This*** not only provided a more abundant food source but also allowed more people to live on a smaller plot of ground. We tend to forget that all of our present-day pets, livestock, and food plants were taken from the wild and developed into the forms we know today.

As centuries passed and human cultures evolved and ***blossomed***, humans began to organise their knowledge of nature into the broad field of natural history. One aspect of early natural history concerned the use of plants for drugs and medicine. The early herbalists sometimes overworked their imaginations in this respect. For example, it was widely believed that a plant or part of a plant that resembles an internal organ would cure ailments of that organ. Thus, an extract made from a heart-shaped leaf might be prescribed for a person suffering from heart problems.

Nevertheless, the overall contributions of these early observers provided the rudiments of our present knowledge of drugs and their uses.

Question 31. What does this passage mainly discuss?

A. Cures from plants B. The beginning of natural history

C. Prehistoric man D. Early plants and animals

Question 32. Domestication of plants and animals probably occurred because of _____.

A. act of wild animals and plant B. the need for more readily available food

C. early man's power as a hunter D. the desire of prehistoric man to be nomadic

Question 33. The word "***This***" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

A. providing food for man B. man's domestication of plants and animals

C. man's ability to live on a small plot of land D. the earliest condition of prehistoric man

Question 34. The word "***blossomed***" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. produced flowers B. changed C. learned D. flourished

Question 35. An herbalist is which of the following?

A. A dreamer B. An early historian

C. Someone who uses plants in medicine D. A farmer

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.

There's an old ***myth*** "If you won't look at me I can't trust you". It might be true, might be not. But if they believe it, it's true! Eye is one of the most important nonverbal channels you have for communication and connecting with other people. "The cheapest, most effective way to connect with people is to look them into eye".

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In some cultures, looking people in the eye is assumed to indicate honesty and straightforwardness; in others it is seen as challenging and rude. Most people in Arab cultures share a great deal of eye contact and may regard too little as disrespectful. In English culture, a certain amount of eye contact is required, but too much makes many people ***uncomfortable***. Most English people make eye contact at the beginning and then let their gaze drift to the side periodically to avoid 'staring the other person out'. In South Asian and many other cultures direct eye contact is generally regarded as aggressive and rude.

In some cultures and religious groups, eye contact between men and women is seen as flirtatious or threatening. Men of these communities who do not make eye contact with women are not usually rude or evasive, but respectful.

Different cultures also vary in the amount that it is acceptable to watch other people. Some experts call these high-look and low-look cultures. British culture is a low-look culture. Watching other people, especially strangers, is regarded as intrusive. People who are caught 'staring' usually look away quickly and often embarrassed. ***Those*** being watched may feel threatened and insulted. In high-look cultures, for example in southern Europe, looking or gazing at other people is perfectly acceptable; being watched is not a problem. When people's expectations and interpretations clash, irritation and misunderstandings can arise.

Question 36. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

A. The eyes - One important channel for communication.

B. Effective ways of contacting with people.

C. Looking at people's eyes.

D. The myth about the eye.

Question 37. What is NOT true about eye contact in England?

A. Some eye contact is required

B. Too much eye contact will discomfort people.

C. Eye contact is maintained continuously during the conversation.

D. Too frequent eye contact is equal to staring people out.

Question 38. In what place is eye contact regarded as aggressive?

A. Arab B. Britain C. Europe D. South Asia

Question 39. What can be imply from paragraph 3?

A. Eye contact is required everywhere. B. Opposite genders can't have eye contacts.

C. Eye contact is commonly acceptable. D. Eye contact is flirtatious or threatening.

Question 40. The word "***myth***" in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.

A. expression B. proverb C. legend D. idiom

Question 41. The word ***"uncomfortable"*** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. cosy B. convenient C. uncosy D. pleasant

Question 42. The word "***Those***" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. Experts B. People C. Cultures D. Amounts

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

Question 43. I have worked on an English assignment when Thao called me to break the news.

Question 44. Most workers seem to be happy with its new working conditions.

Question **45.** The party has won a historical victory at the polls.

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. It has been a long time since our last conversation.

A. We haven't talked for a long time. B. We have talked for a long time.

C. We will never talk. D. We talked for a long time.

Question 47. "Don't forget to submit your assignments by Thursday," said the teacher to the students.

A. The teacher reminded the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

B. The teacher allowed the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

C. The teacher ordered the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

D. The teacher encouraged the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.

Question 48. Every student is required to write an essay on the topic.

A. Every student might write an essay on the topic.

B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.

C. They require every student write an essay on the topic.

D. Every student should write an essay on the topic.

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. Julian dropped out of college after his first year. Now he regrets it.

A. Julian regrets not having dropped out of college after his first year.

B. Julian wishes he didn't drop out of college after his first year.

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C. If only Julian hadn't dropped out of college after his first year.

D. Only if Julian had dropped out of college after his first year would he not regret it.

Question 50. We arrived at airport. We realized our passports were still at home.

A. It was until we arrived at the airport that we realize our passports were still at home.

B. We arrived at the airport and realized that our passports are still at home,

C. Not until had we arrived at the airport we realized our passports were still at home.

D. Not until we arrived at the airport did we realize that our passports were still at home.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the questions.

What is "extreme" weather? Why are people talking about it these days? "Extreme" weather is an unusual weather event such as rainfall, a drought or a heat wave in the wrong place or at the wrong time. In theory, they are very rare. But these days, our TV screens are constantly showing such extreme weather events. Take just three news stories from 2010: 28 centimetres of rain fell on Rio de Janeiro in 24 hours, Nashville, USA, had 33 centimetres of rain in two days and there was record rainfall in Pakistan.

The effects of this kind of rainfall are dramatic and ***lethal***. In Rio de Janeiro, landslides followed, burying hundreds of people. In Pakistan, the floods affected 20 million people. Meanwhile, other parts of the world suffer devastating droughts. Australia, Russia and East Africa have been hit in the last ten years. And then there are unexpected heat waves, such as in 2003 in Europe. That summer, 35,000 deaths were said to be heat-related.

So, what is happening to our weather? Are these extreme events part of a natural cycle? Or are they caused by human activity and its effects on the Earth's climate? Peter Miller says it's probably a mixture of both of these things. On the one hand, the most important influences on weather events are natural cycles in the climate. Two of the most famous weather cycles, El Niño and La Niña, originate in the Pacific Ocean. The heat from the warm ocean rises high into the atmosphere and affects weather all around the world. On the other hand, the temperature of the Earth's oceans is slowly but steadily going up. And this is a result of human activity. We are producing greenhouse gases ***that*** trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. This heat warms up the atmosphere, land and oceans. Warmer oceans produce more water vapour – think of heating a pan of water in your kitchen. Turn up the heat, it produces steam more quickly. Satellite data tells us that the water vapour in the atmosphere has gone up by four percent in 25 years. This warm, wet air turns into the rain, storms, hurricanes and typhoons that we are increasingly experiencing. Climate scientist, Michael Oppenheimer, says that we need to face the reality of climate change. And we also need to act now to save lives and money in the future.

(Source: © *2015 National Geographic Learning.www.ngllife.com/wild-weather*)

Question 51. What caused thousands of deaths in 2003?

A. floods after a bad summer
B. large-scale landslides
C. a period of hot weather
D. a long spell of heavy rain

Question 52. Satellites are used to _____.

A. prevent climate from changing quickly
C. measure changes in atmospheric water vapour
B. change the direction of severe storms
D. trap greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

Question 53. It is stated in the passage that extreme weather is _____.

A. killing more people than ever before
B. not a natural occurrence
C. difficult for scientists to understand
D. becoming more common

Question 54. Extreme weather can be caused by _____.

A. very hot summers
B. water vapour in the atmosphere
C. satellites above the Earth
D. water pans in your kitchen

Question 55. The word "***lethal***" in the second paragraph probably means _____.

A. far-reaching
B. long-lasting
C. causing deaths
D. happening soon

Question 56. According to the passage, extreme weather is a problem because _____.

A. it only affects crowded places
B. it's often very destructive
C. we can never predict it
D. its causes are completely unknown

Question 57. The word "***that***" in the third paragraph refers to _____.

A. Earth's oceans
B. human activity
C. greenhouse gases
D. Earth's atmosphere

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.

The Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak is a new illness and scientists are still assessing how it spreads from person to person, but similar viruses tend (58) _____ via cough and sneeze droplets. When an infected person coughs or sneezes, they release droplets of saliva or mucus. These droplets can fall on people in the vicinity and can be either directly inhaled or (59) _____ up on the hands then transferred when someone touches their face, causing infection. For flu, some hospital guidelines define exposure as being within six feet of an infected person (60) _____ sneezes or coughs for 10 minutes or longer. Viruses can also be spread through droplets landing on surfaces such as seats on buses or trains or desks in school. (61) _____, whether this is a main transmission route depends on how long viruses survive on surfaces – this can vary from hours to months. There is anecdotal evidence that the virus can be spread by people before they have symptoms. Some (62) _____ illnesses such as flu can be passed from one person to another before symptoms occur – but the extent to which this is happening with the new coronavirus is not well understood yet.

Question 58. A. to spread	B. spreading	C. spreads	D. spread
Question 59. A. picked	B. went	C. made	D. rose
Question 60. A. which	B. where	C. who	D. when
Question 61. A. Moreover	B. However	C. Therefore	D. In fact
Question 62. A. every	B. one	C. another	D. other

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