

**Choose the word that has different main stress from the other words.**

- Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.**

- Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank**

- A. receipt      B. product      C. bargains      D. advertisements



12. The problems of poverty, homelessness and \_\_\_\_\_ are all interconnected.

A. employed      B. unemployment      C. employment      D. unemployed

13. A sales assistant needs to be good at dealing \_\_\_\_\_ the public.

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

14. I have two brothers, \_\_\_\_\_ are professional athletes.

A. neither of who      B. both of whom      C. two of that      D. none of them

15. They walked because they couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.

A. spend      B. cost      C. afford      D. charge

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ a DVD tonight. Do you want to come round?

A. has watched      B. will watch      C. am going to watch      D. watch

17. Unless there \_\_\_\_\_ plants, most water will run off as soon as it falls.

A. are not      B. are      C. is not      D. is

18. Florida has a number of major \_\_\_\_\_ attractions.

A. guide      B. tourist      C. visitor      D. excursion

**Read the passage below carefully and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D)**

### **Young minds for sale**

For advertisers, there are three good reasons to target schoolchildren. Firstly, they have money to spend – and the amount of money is growing. In the USA, teenagers between 12 and 17 are now spending about \$150 billion a year. Secondly, they have '**pester power**': if they want something, they repeatedly ask their parents to buy it. Thirdly, they are tomorrow's adults consumers, and may stay loyal to the brands they bought as children.

In the past thirteen years, the giant supermarket firm, Tesco, has provided more than 50,000 computers and 500,000 pieces of computer equipment to thousands of schools, in exchange of vouchers which the students and their parents collect when they shop at Tesco. Another company, Be Sport Ltd, supplies free sports kits to schools which have the names of sponsors on the shirts and shorts. These kits would normally cost £400 per team.

However, many people are unhappy about the growing influence of big business in education. Schools should encourage free-thinking – the opposite goal of advertising, which tries to influence our thoughts in a particular direction. They argue that placing vending machines at schools promote unhealthy food and drink at a time when obesity in young people is a serious problem in Britain. When



Cadbury's, a company which makes chocolate in the UK, offered to supply free sports equipment to schools in return for vouchers, there was a big protest. It was pointed out that the pupils would have to purchase 5,440 bars of chocolate in order to get a free volleyball set!

19. How much do teenagers in USA spend a year?

A. £150 billion    B. \$150 billion    C. \$150 million    D. £150 million

20. What is 'pester power'?

A. The influence that teenagers have on their parents.

B. The influence that teenagers have on their pets.

C. The influence that teenagers have on their schools.

D. The influence that teenagers have on companies.

21. Which of the following is NOT the reason why some people are against advertising in schools?

A. Because it leads to some health problems.

B. Because it makes teenagers pay more for an item.

C. Because it makes teenagers buy unnecessary items.

D. Because it discourages free-thinking.

22. Which of the following free item is mentioned in the text?

A. computer    B. sports kit    C. shirt    D. drink

23. Which of the following is implied in the passage?

A. Young people work as sales assistants.

B. Companies take advantage of young employees.

C. Ideas of young people are sold.

D. Companies are targeting young customers.

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank in the following passage.**

Outdoor work often involves doing physically (24)\_\_\_\_\_ tasks, such as lifting or digging. As a result, workers in some outdoor jobs incur occupational (25) \_\_\_\_\_ or illnesses at a higher rate than the average worker. But the perks of working outside-including being in the open air, enjoying nature, and getting exercise-may outweigh whatever challenges these careers present. In some



occupations, working outdoors gives people a chance to appreciate, promote, or protect nature. (26) )\_\_\_\_\_ they ferry commuters across a bay, care for park animals, or help to prevent forest fires, people may be drawn to these careers for the opportunity to interact with the environment positively through their work. Workers in other outdoor occupations like that their jobs involve hands-on activities that produce tangible results. For example, a civil (27) )\_\_\_\_\_ can take pride in the completion of a bridge that she helped to design, and construction laborers share the satisfaction (28) )\_\_\_\_\_ having built it.

24. A. demanding      B. repeating      C. offering      D. rewarding  
 25. A. injuries      B. duties      C. benefits      D. qualities  
 26. A. Even      B. Because      C. Though      D. Whether  
 27. A. environmentalist      B. traveler      C. engineer      D. coach  
 28. A. to      B. with      C. over      D. of

**Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the other words**

29. A. endangered      B. reduced      C. organized      D. recycled  
 30. A. currents      B. landfills      C. oceans      D. campfires

## **B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN**

**Supply the correct form of the word in brackets.**

31. His efforts to get a job proved \_\_\_\_\_ as my cousin is inexperienced.  
(SUCCEED)  
 32. They can operate more \_\_\_\_\_ by reducing their spending on advertising. (PROFIT)  
 33. We have received \_\_\_\_\_ from more than 3000 students. (APPLY)  
 34. The \_\_\_\_\_ sector is expected to grow by 9.7 percent per annum.  
(TOUR)  
 35. By the age of 25, their daughter had \_\_\_\_\_ from York with a degree in Psychology. (GRADUATION)



**Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.**

36. We intend to take part in the English Eloquence Contest.

→ We are

37. She is very shy; that's why she doesn't enjoy herself at the party.

→ If

38. Mr. Jones was very generous about overtime payments. I met him yesterday.

→ Mr. Jones

39. The hotel has closed down lately. My family stayed there for a few weeks last summer.

→ The hotel

40. City life is not as peaceful as country life.

→ Country life is