

PRACTICE 2 – V2 - 2023

II. SUPPLY the appropriate forms of the words in brackets to complete the passage. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 pts)

More recent trends in reporting have seen a significant increase in stories that have little to do with distributing essential information. The general public is a hungry animal, seeking more and more personal details about celebrities of any description. We read the news for different reasons and different newspapers cater for these. However, the tactics used by journalists to discover details about people, in order to feed the public's constant **(1.hungry)** _____ for scandal, may cross legal and ethical lines.

In recent years many big stories – especially political ones – have been built upon 'leaks' passed on from interested parties. Sensitive information has reached the press in the form of personal emails, personal and official papers that have **(2.convenience)** _____ gone astray, or anonymous phone calls. In general, the public has turned a blind eye to the sources of many stories that have hit the headlines as long as the stories themselves have been **(3.mouth)** _____ juicy.

But there has long been a suspicion that journalists were not playing by the rules. In 2011 this exploded into a scandal that damaged some powerful people at the top of the news industry and brought one newspaper to its knees. This happened when it emerged that some journalists had been obtaining personal details about people in the news by hacking into their phones: the ultimate **(4.invade)** _____ of privacy. Public reaction to the **(5.allege)** _____ was at first not too fierce as those involved were politicians and famous people, but then revelations that the phones of crime victims and their families may also have been hacked caused an enormous public **(6.cry)** _____ and the withdrawal of advertising by major companies from the newspaper involved.

(Adapted from P.42 – Gateway B2+)

III. CIRCLE the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions. (10 x 0.25 = 2.5 pts)

- Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from that of the others.
A. sacrifice B. diversity C. wrongdoing D. counterpart
- He resented _____ unjustly accused and implored the judge _____ the trial.
A. being / reconsidering B. being / to reconsider
C. to be / reconsidering D. to be / to reconsider
- John: Can you lend me 20 dollars? - Nick: _____.
A. Good idea, thanks B. You're welcome C. Nothing doing D. Never mind
- They have introduced a new system _____ regular training.
A. on which all employees must undergo
B. where all employees must be undergone
C. whereby all employees must undergo
D. which all employees must undergo

5. I'm in a real _____ and I just don't know what to do.
 A. dilemma B. paradox C. query D. hunch
6. They're staying in rented accommodation for the time _____ .
 A. going B. making C. doing D. being
7. He's not _____ for teaching children with special needs, which requires patience and understanding.
 A. made off B. cut out C. taken on D. read up
8. _____ quickly we ran, we just couldn't catch up with the van.
 A. Although B. Even C. Much D. However
9. The flat wasn't in very good condition, but we were staying there rent-free, and you should never look a gift _____ in the mouth, should you?
 A. horse B. cat C. cow D. mouse
10. _____ idea of producing _____ safe road users through _____ pre-school parental instruction has been widely acclaimed in many communities.
 A. The / the / a B. The / - / - C. The / the / - D. An / - / a

(Note: "-" means No article is used)

IV. IDENTIFY the underlined part that needs correction and CORRECT it. (4 x 0.5 = 2.0 pts)

1. Self-confidence is their main problem and, if the (A) professions can get hold of them (B) in the first few months, they'll be (C) back at work or at least in (D) settled, long-term accommodations within a year or two.
2. Today's newspapers (A) frequently include stories about the (B) ups and downs in the (C) lives of celebrities of any description, (D) no matter how they are famous.
3. Most people would agree that the primary purpose of the press is (A) to distribute information to (B) as wide readership as possible, and (C) to that extent it fulfils an essential role that we often take (D) for granted.
4. The number of organs (A) donated for transplant (B) is still a long way off (C) meeting this demand and there have recently been (D) called for the UK to adopt a policy that is currently practiced in many European countries.

V. Complete the passage by filling ONE suitable word in each blank. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 pts)

The March of the Machines

Is your job machine-proof? In recent decades, machines have taken over a lot of jobs, particularly in the manufacturing industry. Where once people toiled away assembling cars or bottling drinks, you now find fully machine-operated factories. Most likely, with the latest advances in artificial intelligence, automation won't be confined just (1) _____ manual jobs in the future.

Is it possible that the entire human workforce is in (2) _____ of being replaced by computers and robots? A recent study was carried out by a group of researchers at Oxford University (3) _____ aim was to determine the likelihood of different

occupations becoming automated over the coming years. They found that professions based on the uniquely human skills of creativity, empathy and social perceptiveness were the safest and the (4) _____ vulnerable to the threat of automation. (5) _____, jobs in the telemarketing and finance industries can easily be done by computers. The researchers concluded that (6) _____ jobs are at high risk of automation. As technology races ahead, focusing on creative and social fields of work definitely is a wise choice.

(Adapted from *On Screen C1- Student's book*)

VI. Read the text and CIRCLE the answer which best fits each space. (8 x 0.25 = 2.0 pts)

CYBER BULLY

Before the advent of social networking, a school bully was more often than not a physically imposing individual with low self-esteem who (1) _____ enjoyed causing pain and suffering. Together with his cronies, he would actively seek out those he could intimidate without any fear of getting a (2) _____ of his own medicine from a victim's older brother or relative. To avoid losing money, a packed lunch or beating, the bully's target had to take evasive action by giving his tormentor a (3) _____ berth at all times.

Nowadays, there is a new breed of tormentor – the cyber bully. Although these people do not have to (4) _____ the physical requirements of their predecessors, they can easily (5) _____ substantial psychological damage on those they set their (6) _____ on. What is more, there is no hiding (7) _____ for the victims as they become an object of derision and ridicule for every member of the virtual community who has seen an incriminating image or read a damning accusation.

This insidious use of social networks is just one example of the harm they can do. As a result, many observers are not yet prepared to (8) _____ their praises without reservation.

(Adapted from *Cambridge Proficiency Practice Tests-book 1*)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. positively | B. strongly | C. fully | D. perfectly |
| 2. A. portion | B. feeling | C. taste | D. spoon |
| 3. A. wide | B. broad | C. distant | D. long |
| 4. A. follow | B. attain | C. gain | D. meet |
| 5. A. pour | B. inflict | C. impose | D. ascribe |
| 6. A. aims | B. objectives | C. sights | D. plans |
| 7. A. spots | B. location | C. area | D. place |
| 8. A. sing | B. yell | C. tell | D. Utter |

VII. READING COMPREHENSION. (8 x 0.25 = 2.0 pts)

Par 1. Five sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap. There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

A Janet doesn't mind the lack of view.

B It wasn't strong enough even for one person to walk there.

C But he was pretty sure he could solve the problem.

D But it was possible to see into other flats from there.

E The view from the windows of the flat was incredible.

F The flat itself didn't attract her attention.

G These could then be covered with wood to make the garden more attractive.

H Garden plants could be planted directly into them

Janet Morris was looking for a flat to buy in London. When she saw a top floor flat in Hampstead, she knew this was the one she wanted. (1)..... What she really liked was the flat roof just outside the large glass windows. She thought that she could turn it into a garden.

She bought the flat and contacted a garden designer, Terry Moore. But as soon as Terry saw the roof, he knew there was a problem. (2)..... It certainly wasn't strong enough to support the weight of soil and plants. They are really heavy, especially when they become wet.

But Terry did not give up. He contacted an engineer for advice. The engineer said that it was possible to make the roof stronger. To do this, they would need to lay many long pieces of metal across the roof. (3)..... It would not be cheap. But Janet didn't mind paying for it. After all, the roof garden was the reason she bought the flat.

Another problem was the view from the roof. Janet hoped to enjoy the views of London from her new garden. (4)..... People like their homes to be private. They don't want strangers looking through their windows! Janet could only get permission to build her roof garden if there were no views from it. So pots were fixed around the edge of the flat roof and tall bushes were planted inside. With these in place it was impossible to see into other people's homes. That solution satisfied the town planners. (5)..... She says that her garden is cosy, and she can't hear the noise of the city traffic.

Part 2. 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.

Stars have been significant features in the design of many United States coins and **their** number has varied from one to forty-eight stars. Most of the coins issued from about 1799 to the early years of the twentieth century bore thirteen stars representing the thirteen original colonies.

Curiously enough, the first American silver coins, issued in 1794, had fifteen stars because by that time Vermont and Kentucky have joined the Union. At that time it was apparently the intention of mint officials to add a star for each new state. Following the admission of Tennessee in 1796, for example, some varieties of half dimes, dimes, and half dollars were produced with sixteen stars.

As more states were admitted to the Union, however, it quickly became apparent that this scheme would not prove practical and the coins from 1798 were issued with only thirteen Stars - one for each of the original colonies. Due to an error at the mint, one variety of the 1828 half-cent was issued with only twelve stars. There is also a variety of the large cent with only 12 stars, but this is the result of a die break and is not a true error.

Question 1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Stars on American coins
- B. The teaching of astronomy in state universities
- C. Colonial stamps and coins
- D. The star as national symbol of the United States

Question 2: The expression "Curiously enough" is used because the author finds it strange that _____.

- A. Tennessee was the first state to use half dimes
- B. Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union in 1794
- C. silver coins with fifteen stars appeared before coins with thirteen
- D. no silver coins were issued until 1794

Question 3: Why was a coin produced in 1828 with only twelve stars?

- A. Tennessee had left the Union.
- B. The mint made a mistake.
- C. There were twelve states at the time.
- D. There is a change in design policy.

Question 4: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the denomination of an American coin?

- A. Half nickel
- B. Half-dollar
- C. Half cent
- D. Half dime

Question 5: The word "their" in line 1 refers to _____.

- A. features
- B. coins
- C. stars
- D. colonies

Part 3. 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.

Do you feel like your teenager is spending most of the day glued to a phone screen? You're not too far off. A new survey from the Pew Research Center reveals the surprising ways that technology intersects with teen friendships – and the results show that 57 percent of teens have made at least one new friend online. Even more surprisingly, only 20 percent of those digital friends ever meet in person.

While teens do connect with their friends face-to-face outside of school, they spend 55 percent of their day texting with friends, and only 25 percent of teens are spending actual time with their friends on a daily basis (outside of school hallways). These new forms of communication are key in maintaining friendships day-to-day – 27 percent of teens instant message their friends every day, 23 percent connect through social media every day, and 7 percent even video chat daily. Text messaging remains the main form of communication – almost half of survey respondents say it's their chosen method of communication with their closest friend.

While girls are more likely to text with their close friends, boys are meeting new friends (and maintaining friendships) in the gaming world – 89 percent play with friends they know, and 54 percent play with online-only friends. Whether they're close with their teammates or not, online gamers say that playing makes them feel "more connected" to friends they know, or gamers they've never met.

When making new friends, social media has also become a major part of the teenage identity – 62 percent of teens are quick to share their social media usernames when connecting with a new friend (although 80 percent still consider their phone number the best method of contact). Despite the negative consequences-21 percent of teenage users feel worse about their lives because of posts they see on social media – teens also have

found support and connection through various platforms. In fact, 68 percent of teens received support during a challenging time in their lives via social media platforms.

Just as technology has become a gateway for new friendships, or a channel to stay connected with current friends, it can also make a friendship **breakup** more public. The study reveals that girls are more likely to block or unfriend former allies, and 68 percent of all teenage users report experiencing "drama among their friends on social media."

(Source: <https://www.realsimple.com>)

Question 1: The word "**digital**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. analogue B. numeracy C. numerous D. online

Question 2: The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. friends B. online-only friends C. online gamers D. their teammates

Question 3: According to the passage, what percentage of teens spend actual time with their friends?
A. 23% B. 25% C. 27% D. 55%

Question 4: The following sentences are true, EXCEPT _____.
A. Most teenagers use video chat to maintain relationship with friends
B. New forms of communication play an important role in keeping friendships
C. According to the survey, more than half of teens have ever made new friends online
D. Teens only meet face-to-face one fifth of online friends they have made

Question 5: What can be inferred from the passage?
A. The majority of teenage users agree that social media has negative consequences in their lives.

B. Thanks to social media, more than two thirds of teens are supported when they face with challenges in their lives.

C. Boys are more likely to meet new friends than girls.

D. Most teens are not easy to give others their usernames when making new friends.

Question 6: What is the synonym of the word "**breakup**" in the last paragraph?

A. commencing B. popularity C. termination D. divorce

Question 7: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The difference of making new friends between girls and boys.

B. Social media connects friendship.

C. Social media affects friendship too much.

D. Teenagers are making and keeping friends in a surprising way.

VIII. WRITING.

Part 1. Complete the sentences, using the words in brackets without changing the original meaning. Use between FOUR and TEN words. DO NOT change the words given. (5 x 0.5 = 2.5 pts)

1. Golf is becoming increasingly popular in Britain. (**increase**)

→ The in Britain.

2. I find Robert's taste in music very hard to tolerate. (**put**)

→ I find Robert's taste in music.

3. "You should have crafted the whole report for the beginning." the team leader said

to John. (**scratch**)

→ The team leader criticized John

4. The result of the match was never in doubt. (**cast**)

→ At no of the match.

5. I can't understand what Doris has done at once. (**sense**)

→ It will be a
what Doris has done.

Part 2. 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. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

Here is an example:

Example:

- We have no definite **plans** to go away. **are**

We **are** not definitely **planning** to go away.

1. If I could work in the media, that's what I would like to do. **opportunity**

If I.....so, I would like to work in the media.

2. It has always been her ambition to write a successful novel. **dreamt**

She.....a successful novel.

3. Without tourism, this area wouldn't have much income. **depends**

This area.....its income.

4. Why are you against inviting Jackie to the party? **objection**

What's.....Jackie to the party?

5. Tony demanded to complain to the hotel manager personally. **insisted**

Tony..... his complaint to the hotel manager personally.

6. He's very good at tennis and he's also a very good footballer. **addition**

He's a very good footballer.....very good tennis player.

7. Could you deliver the goods to my home? **delivered**

Could I.....to my home?

8. Ms. Thoa won her first match easily and then she became the champion. **went**

Ms. Thoa won her first match easily and she.....
.....the champion.

9. Mai Bình said that he didn't want to go out that evening. **rather**

Mai Bình said that.....out that evening.

10. They should have completed the new road last year but they're still building it.

due

The new road..... last year but they're still building it.