**ĐỀ CƯƠNG TIẾNG ANH 12**

**HỌC KỲ II – NĂM HỌC 2019-2020**

**A. FORMAT:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parts** | **Questions** | **Number of questions** | **Points** |
| **Phonetics** | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions. | **2** | **0.4** |
| 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. | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Vocabulary**  **and**  **Grammar** | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. | **14** | **2.8** |
| Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions. | **2** | **0.4** |
| Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions. | **2** | **0.4** |
| 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. | **3** | **0.6** |
| **Communication** | Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges. | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Reading** | 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 | **5** | **1.0** |
| 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 | **13** | **2.6** |
| **Writing** | 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. | **3** | **0.6** |
| 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. | **2** | **0.4** |
|  | **Total** | **50** | **10** |

**B. PRACTICE TESTS:**

**PRACTICE TEST 1**

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

**Question 1.**  **A.** exp**a**nd **B.** v**a**cancy **C.** **a**pplicant **D.** c**a**tegory

**Question 2.**  **A.** paradise **B.** reliable **C.** helpline **D.** illiterate

**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 3.**  **A.** require **B.** consist **C.** achieve **D.** system

**Question 4.**  **A.** medicine **B.** graduate **C.** **D.** encourage

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

**Question 5.** No one enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in public.

**A.** being made fun of **B.** to be made fun of

C. making fun of **D.** to make fun of

**Question 6.** The box of disks for the computer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ misplaced.

**A.** have **B.** have been C. has been **D.** has

**Question 7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he received a big applause.

**A.** Finishing his presentation **B.** His presentation has been finished

C. After he finishes his presentation **D.** When finished his speech

**Question 8.** My younger brother had his hair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

**A.** be cut **B.** to be cut C. cut **D.** being cut

**Question 9.** Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for everyone?

**A.** food and drink enough **B.** enough food and drink

C. enough of food and drink **D.** enough food and drink enough

**Question 10.** The cup will be on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the clubhouse for a month before being sent to the museum.

**A.** display **B.** parade C. exposition **D.** stage

**Question 11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.

**A.** Hardly had **B.** No sooner had C. No longer has **D.** Not until had

**Question 12.** They are always on good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with their next-door neighbors.

**A.** will **B.** friendship **C**. terms **D.** relations

**Question 13.** With this type of insurance, you’re buying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of mind.

**A.** peace **B.** satisfaction C. calmness **D.** contentment

**Question 14.** Many applicants find a job interview \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if they are not well-prepared for it.

**A.** impressive **B.** stressful C. threatening **D.** time-consuming

**Question 15.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 90% of Asia’s people live in the eastern and southern parts of the continent, which contain some of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regions in the world.

**A.** Most/dense-populated **B.** Most/densely-populated

C. Almost/dense-populated **D.** Almost/densely-populated

**Question 16.** Everybody thinks that the play last night was very successful, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**A.** don’t they **B.** doesn’t he C. was it **D.** wasn’t it

**Question 17.** Many ambulances took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ injured to a nearby hospital.

**A.** an **B.** a C. the **D.** Ø

**Question 18.** Don’t touch the cat. It may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

**A.** kick **B.** tear **C.** scream **D.** scratch

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

**Question 19.** These boys are advised to **concentrate on** their studying.

**A.** remember **B.** pay attention to C. be interested in **D.** resemble

**Question 20.** My two children were **full of beans** today, looking forward to their trip.

**A.** disappointed **B.** hyperactive

**C.** melancholy **D.** lively and in high spirits

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

**Question 21.** She was so **insubordinate** that she lost her job within a week.

**A.** fresh **B.** disobedient C. obedient **D.** understanding

**Question 22.** Although I persuaded my father to solve this very serious problem, he just **made light of** it.

**A.** completely ignored **B.** treated as important C. disagreed with **D.** discovered by chance

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

**Question 23.** Tim and Mark are university students. They are going on a field trip.

Tim: “What do we have to bring for the trip?”

Mark: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** What an interesting book you have! **B.** We’ll set off very early, you know.

C. All the coursebooks, of course. **D.** Well, don’t make a fuss.

**Question 24.** Wife: “The TV in our living room is broken.”

Husband: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** But it’s big **B.** We have to pay extra money.

**C.** But it’s small **D.** We’ll get it fixed

**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 from 25 to 29.**

Always arrive early. If you do not know (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the organization is located, call for exact directions (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advance. Leave some extra time for any traffic, parking, or unexpected events. If you are running late, call right away and let someone know. The best time to arrive is approximately 5-10 minutes early. Give yourself the time to read your resume one more time, to catch your breath, and to be ready for the interview. Once you are at the office, treat everyone you encounter with respect. Be (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to everyone as soon as you walk in the door.

Wear a professional business suit. This point should be emphasized enough. First (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are extremely important in the interview process. Women should (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wearing too much jewelry or make up. Men should avoid flashy suits or wearing too much perfume. It is also important that you feel comfortable. While a suit is the standard interview attire in a business environment, if you think it is an informal environment, call before and ask. Regardless, you can never be overdressed if you are wearing a tailored suit.

**Question 25. A.** when **B.** why **C.** where **D.** that

**Question 26. A.** with **B.** in **C.** on **D.** for

**Question 27.** A. happy **B.** pleasant C. disappointed **D.** excited

**Question 28. A.** attendances **B.** attentions **C.** impressions D. pressures

**Question 29. A.** avoid **B.** suggest **C.** enjoy D. mind

**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 from 30 to 34.**

Accidents do not occur at random. People eighty-five years of age and older are twenty-two times likely to die accidentally than are children five to nine years old. The risk for native Americans is four times **that** for Asian-Americans and twice that for white Americans or African-Americans. Males suffer accidents at more than twice the rate of females, in part because they are more prone to risky behavior. Alaskans are more than three times as likely as Rhode Islanders to die in an accident. Texans are twenty-one times more likely than New Jerseyites to die in a natural disaster. Among the one hundred most populous counties, kern County, California (Bakersfield), has an accident fatality rate three times greater than Summit County, Ohio (Akron).

Accidents happens more often to poor people. Those living in poverty receive **inferior** medical care, are more apt to reside in houses with faulty heating and electrical systems, drive older cars with fewer safety features, and are less likely to use safety belts. People in rural areas have more accidents than city or suburban dwellers because farming is much riskier than working in a factory or office and because emergency medical services are less readily available. These two factors - low income and rural residence - may explain why the south has a higher accident rate than the north.

**Question 30.** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

**A.** Children aged five to nine face the greatest accident risk.

B. All people face an equal risk of having an accident.

C. One in every 22 people aged 85 and over will die in an accident.

D. The risk of having an accident is greater among certain groups of people.

**Question 31.** The word **“inferior”** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** modem B. low-quality C. well-equipped **D.** unsafe

**Question 32.** According to the passage, which of the following groups of people in America face the highest risk of having an accident?

**A.** Native Americans B. Asian-Americans C. White Americans D. African-Americans

**Question 33.** What does the word **“that”** in the passage refer to?

**A.** males B. native Americans C. the risk **D.** Afirican-Americans

**Question 34.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for a higher accident rate among the poor?

**A.** Little knowledge about safety

B. Inadequate medical services

C. Poor housing and working conditions

D. Use of cars which incorporate fewer safety features

**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 from 35 to 42.**

In the early 1800s, to reach the jump-off point for the West, a family from the East of the United States could either buy a steamboat passage to Missouri for themselves, their wagons and their livestock or, as happened more often, simply pile everything into a wagon, hitch up a team, and begin their overland trek right in their front yard.

Along the macadamized roads and turnpikes east of the Missouri River, travel was comparatively fast, camping easy, and supplies plentiful. Then, in one river town or another, the neophyte emigrants would pause to lay in provisions. For outfitting purposes, the town of Independence had been **preeminent** ever since 1827, but the rising momentum of pioneer emigration had produced some rival jump-off points. Westport and Fort Leavenworth flourished a few miles upriver. St. Joseph had sprung up 55 miles to the northwest; in fact, emigrants who went to Missouri by riverboat could save four days on the trail by staying on the paddle wheelers to St. Joe before striking overland.

At whatever jump-off point they chose, the emigrants studied guide books and directions, asked questions of others as **green** as themselves, and made their final decision about outfitting. They had various, sometimes conflicting, options. For example, either pack animals or two -wheel carts or wagons could be used for the overland crossing. A family man usually chose the wagon. It was the costliest and slowest of the three, but it provided space and shelter for children and for a wife who likely as not was pregnant. Everybody knew that a top-heavy covered wagon might blow over in a prairie wind or be overturned by mountain rocks, that it might mire in river mud or sink to its hubs in desert sand, but maybe if **those things** happened on this trip, they would happen to someone else. Anyway, most pioneers, with their farm background, were used to wagons.

**Question 35.** The word **“preeminent”** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** superior **B.** most easily reached C. oldest **D.** closest

**Question 36.** Which of the cities that served as a jump-off point can be inferred from the passage to be farthest west?

**A.** Independence **B.** Fort Leavenworth **C.** St. Joseph **D.** Westport

**Question 37.** The expression **“green”** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** optimistic **B.** weary C. inexperienced **D.** frightened

**Question 38.** All of the following were mentioned in the passage as options for modes of transportation from the Missouri River to the West EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** a wagon **B.** a two-wheel cart C. a riverboat **D.** a pack animal

**Question 39.** All of the following features of the covered wagon made it unattractive to the emigrants EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** its bulk **B.** the speed at which it could travel

**C.** its familiarity and size **D.** its cost

**Question 40.** In paragraph 3, the phrase **“those things”** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the belongings of the pioneers **B.** the problems of wagon travel

**C.** the types of transportation **D.** the overland routes

**Question 41.** The author implies in the passage that the early emigrants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** preferred wagon travel to other types of travel

B. left from the same place in Missouri

C. knew a lot about travel

D. were well stocked with provisions when they left their homes

**Question 42.** What is the topic of this passage?

**A.** Important towns **B.** Getting started on the trip west

C. Choosing a point of departure **D.** The advantages of travelling by wagon

**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.**

**Question 43.** Higher education is very **(A)** importance to national **(B)** economies and it is also a source of trained and **(C)** educated personnel for **(D)** the whole country.

**Question 44.** **(A)** Because his sickness **(B)** he didn’t **(C)** take part in the English competition **(D)** held last Sunday.

**Question 45.** The **(A)** science and technology industries **(B)** have grown up **(C)** steadily over the **(D)** last decade.

**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.** I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend’s words.

**A.** I understood my closest friend’s words completely.

B. I found my closest friend’s words easy to understand.

C. I lost heart and didn’t understand my closest friend’s words.

D. I found my closest friend’s words quite incomprehensible.

**Question 47.** They believe a single gunman carried out the attack.

**A.** The attack’s is believed to have carried out a single gunman.

B. A single gunman is believed to have carried out the attack.

C. It is believed to be carried out the attack by a single gunman.

D. It is believed that the attack has been carried out by a single gunman.

**Question 48.** My son shows a desire to put aside the status of the school child.

**A.** The status of the school child makes my son happy.

B. My son is determined to put up with the other school children.

C. My son decides to play down the status of the school child.

D. My son doesn’t want to be a school child any more.

**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.** Most of the classmates couldn’t come. He invited them to the birthday party.

**A.** Most of the classmates he invited to the birthday party couldn’t come.

B. Most of the classmates he was invited to the birthday party couldn’t come.

C. Most of the classmates that he invited them to the birthday party couldn’t come.

D. Most of the classmates which he invited to the birthday party couldn’t come.

**Question 50.** You’d better take the keys. It’s possible I’ll come home late.

**A.** You’d better take the keys as I possibly come home late.

B. You’d better take the keys in case I come home late.

C. I’ll probably come home late so that you’d better take the keys.

D. If I come home late, you’d better take the keys.

**PRACTICE TEST 2**

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

**Question 1.**  **A.** educ**ate** **B.** elimin**ate** **C.** certific**ate** **D.** dedic**ate**

**Question 2.**  **A.** wick**ed** **B.** watch**ed** **C.** stopp**ed** **D.** cook**ed**

**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 3.**  **A.** pollution **B.** disaster **C.** volcano **D.** cholera

**Question 4.**  **A.** dangerous **B.** computer **C.** courageous **D.** industrial

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

**Question 5.** When the weather was very hot in summer, sales of bottles of water went \_\_\_\_\_ the roof.

**A.** through **B.** to **C.** above **D.** over

**Question 6.** The sky was grey and cloudy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , we went to the beach.

**A.** However **B.** In spite of **C.** Even though **D.** Consequently

**Question 7.** He left the country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrest if he returned.

**A.** in fear of **B.** under threat of **C.** with fear of **D.** with threat of

**Question 8.** We put his success \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his efforts.

**A.** up to **B.** down to **C.** off at **D.** up with

**Question 9.** It is not easy for many civil servants to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their salaries as the inflation

rate is very high.

**A.** get by **B.** turn up **C.** wear out **D.** run over

**Question 10.** The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her to improve her listening skills.

**A.** persisted **B.** insisted **C.** encouraged **D.** made

**Question 11.** Iwould rather you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your phone in the meeting.

**A.** shouldn’t have used **B.** shouldn’t use

**C.** not to use **D.** didn’t use

**Question 12.** If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less last night, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so bad today.

**A.** had drunk - would not have felt **B.** drank - would not feel

**C.** had drunk - would not feel **D.** would have drunk - would not feel

**Question 13.** It was difficult to guess what her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the news would be.

**A.** feelings **B.** reaction **C.** capital **D.** opinion

**Question 14.** The total cost to renovate the building was $20 million, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ double the original estimate.

**A.** mostly **B.** most all **C.** the most **D.** almost

**Question 15.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of new technology transformed our lives.

**A.** interaction **B.** advent **C.** emergency **D.** identity

**Question 16.** She is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . She finds it difficult to socialize with other students in the class.

**A.** industrious **B.** dynamic **C.** reserved **D.** sociable

**Question 17.** Our project was successful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its practicality.

**A.** in terms of **B.** with a view to **C.** regardless **D.** on behalf of

**Question 18.** Last Sunday was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we took a drive in the country.

**A.** so beautiful day **B.** such a beautiful day

**C.** so a beautiful day **D.** such beautiful day

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

**Question 19.** The conference was held with a view to **laying down** rules for the treatment and protection of the wounded and the disaster-stricken.

**A.** establishing **B.** putting down **C.** cancelling **D.** putting aside

**Question 20.** Help and supports are rapidly sent to wherever there are victims of **catastrophe.**

**A.** sudden great disaster **B.** warfare

**C.** poverty and famine **D.** diseases and illnesses

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

**Question 21.** During the five-decade history the Asian Games have been **advancing** in all aspects.

**A.** holding at **B.** holding back **C.** holding to **D.** holding by

**Question 22.** When you consider all the advantages you’ve gained, I think you’ll admit you had **a good run for your money.**

**A.** a lot of loss from your money **B.** a lot of benefits from your money

**C.** a lot of advantages from your money **D.** a lot of failures from your money

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

**Question 23.** **-** “Excuse me! Where’s the parking lot?”

- “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** You missed the turn. It’s back that way. **B.** Do you get lost? I do too.

**C.** You mustn’t park your car here. **D.** Why do you ask me? I don’t know.

**Question 24.** - John: “I’ve passed my final exam.”

- Tom: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** That’s a good idea. **B.** Good luck.

**C.** It’s nice of you to say so. **D.** Congratulations!

**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 from 25 to 29.**

Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth’s history. Some animals go extinct because the climate (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier. It may become warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot change, or adapt, to the new climate, they die.

Some animals go extinct because they cannot (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with other animals for food. Some animals go extinct because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always evolving. Evolving means that the animals are changing (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. Eventually, a different kind of animal evolves.

Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct at the (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time. Scientists call this a mass extinction. Scientists think there (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at least five mass extinctions in Earth’s history. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. This mass extinction killed off the dinosaurs.

*(*[*http://masho0oq.blogspot.com*](http://mashoOoq.blogspot.com)*)*

**Question 25. A.** which **B.** where **C.** what **D.** when

**Question 26. A.** compete **B.** find **C.** complete **D.** exist

**Question 27. A.** suddenly **B.** quickly **C.** slowly **D.** accidentally

**Question 28. A.** different **B.** various **C.** similar **D.** same

**Question 29. A.** will be **B.** are **C.** have been **D.** has been

**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 from 30 to 34.**

Books which give instructions on how to do things are very popular in the United States today. Thousands of these How-to books are useful. In fact, there are about four thousand books with titles that begin with the words “How to”. One book may tell you how to earn more money. Another may tell you how to save or spend it and another may explain how to give your money away.

Many How-to books give advice on careers. They tell you how to choose a career and how to succeed in **it.** If you fail, however, you can buy the book “ How to Turn Failure into Success”. If you would like to become very rich, you can buy the book “How to Make a Millionaire”. If you never make any money at all, you may need a book called “How to Live on Nothing”.

One of the most popular types of books is one that helps you with personal problems. If you want to have a better love of life, you can read “How to Succeed in Love every Minute of Your Life”. If you are tired of books on happiness, you may prefer books which give **step-by-step** instructions on how to redecorate or enlarge a house.

Why have How-to books become so popular? Probably because life has become so complex. Today people have far more free time to use, more choices to make, and more problems to solve. How-to books help people deal with modem life.

**Question 30.** What is the passage mainly about?

**A.** How to succeed in love every minute of your life.

**B.** How to turn failure into success.

**C.** How to make a millionaire.

**D.** How-to books.

**Question 31.** The word **“it”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** advice **B.** instruction **C.** How-to books **D.** career

**Question 32.** Which of the following is NOT the type of books giving information on careers?

**A.** “How to Succeed in Love every Minute of Your Life”.

**B.** “How to Live on Nothing”

**C.** “How to Make a Millionaire”

**D.** “How to Turn Failure into Success”

**Question 33.** The word **“step-by-step”** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** little by little **B.** gradually **C.** slower and slower **D.** A and B

**Question 34.** It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Today people are more bored with the modem life.

**B.** Modem life is more difficult to deal with.

**C.** Today people have fewer choices to make.

**D.** Today people are more interested in modem life.

**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 from 35 to 42.**

Belgium is a very old country, with a fascinating mixture of old customs and modem laws. Belgium weddings may be performed as a civil ceremony or as a religious ceremony.

Traditionally, when a couple in Belgium wishes to announce their marriage, the wedding invitations are printed on two sheets of paper, one from the bride’s family and one sheet from the groom’s family. These wedding invitations symbolize the union of the two families and the partnership of the new union.

An ancient Belgium custom that is designed to unite the two families calls for the bride to stop as she walks up the isle and to hand her mother a single flower. The two then embrace. Then, during the recessional, the bride and groom walk to the groom’s mother and the new bride hands her new mother-in-law a single flower and the two of **them** embrace, symbolizing the bride’s acceptance of her new mother.

One of the most important and enduring traditions of the Belgium wedding is for the bride to carry a specially embroidered handkerchief that has her name embroidered on it. After the wedding this handkerchief is framed and hung on the wall in a place of honor. When the next female member of the bride’s family is to be wed, the handkerchief is removed from its frame, the new bride’s name is embroidered onto it, and it is passed down. The wedding handkerchief is passed from generation to generation, and is considered an important family **heirloom.**

During the wedding mass, the bride and the groom are enthroned in two large chairs placed near the altar, symbolizing that on this day and in this place they are the king and the queen. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the groom slips the wedding ring onto the third finger of his bride’s left hand. The ring, being an endless circle, symbolizes never-ending love, and the third finger of the left hand is believed to hold the vein that travels to the heart, symbolizing love. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the bride and groom share their first kiss as husband and wife. The kiss is considered a symbolic act of sharing each other’s spirit as the couple each breathes in a portion of their new mate’s soul.

The bridesmaids traditionally take up a collection of coins and as the bride and groom exit the church, the bridesmaids toss the coins to the poor outside the church. Giving gifts of money to the poor helps to **insure** prosperity for the new bride and groom.

Following the wedding the bride and groom are off on their honeymoon. In ancient times the honeymoon, which was celebrated by the drinking of mead, or honey wine, would last 28 days, one complete cycle of the moon. This was to make sure that the bride’s family did not try to steal their daughter back from her new husband.

**Question 35.** Which of the following could be the best title of this passage?

**A.** Belgium’s wedding ceremony

**B.** Belgium’s wedding customs and traditions

**C.** The bride’s and groom’s traditional activities in their wedding day

**D.** The differences between an ancient wedding and a modem one in Belgium

**Question 36.** What does the word **“them”** in the third paragraph refer to?

**A.** the bride and her mother **B.** the bride and the groom

**C.** the bride and her mother-in-law **D.** the groom and his mother-in-law

**Question 37.** The following is true about Belgium’s wedding, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** The weddings in Belgium are not only a civil event but also a religious one

**B.** The wedding invitations are the symbol of both the bride’s and the groom’s families

**C.** Each mother of the couple is given a single flower in their children’s wedding

**D.** The bride often hugs her mother-in-law before embracing her mother

**Question 38.** It can be inferred from the passage that the wedding handkerchief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** is prepared for the bride by her mother before the wedding

**B.** is highly appreciated in the home of Belgian people

**C.** is only replaced by another person in their house

**D.** is embroidered in most important occasions in Belgium

**Question 39.** The word **“heirloom”** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** dowry **B.** inheritance **C.** representation **D.** pride

**Question 40.** According to paragraph 5, what is CORRECT about the wedding ring?

**A.** It is wom onto the third finger of the bride’s right hand.

**B.** The groom wears the ring for his mate at the beginning of the ceremony.

**C.** The ring represents the boundless love of the couple.

**D.** The ring is presented by the queen and the king of their country.

**Question 41.** The word **“insure”** in the paragraph 6 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** determine **B.** indemnify **C.** express **D.** affirm

**Question 42.** The author mentioned honeymoon in the past in the last paragraph as a period that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the bride and the groom live far from each other

**B.** lasts for a fortnight after wedding

**C.** protects the new bride from her family’s effort to take her back

**D.** the new couple serves the guests honey wine

**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.**

**Question 43.** Cutural diversity **(A)** is important because our country, workplaces, and schools

increasingly consist of various **(C)** culture, racial and ethnic **(D)** groups.

**Question 44.** The **(A)** average salt **(B)** content of seawater is **(C)** more than three **(D)** percents.

**Question 45.** **(A)** Have a headache, an upset stomach, and a **(B)** bad case of sunburn did not

put me in **(D)** a good mood for the evening.

**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.** I travel by bus only when I have no alternative.

**A.** I travel by bus only as a last resort.

**B.** It’s my only alternative to travel by bus.

**C.** I resort to travel by bus only when I have no alternative.

**D.** Travelling by bus is my only alternative.

**Question 47.** Their dog was so fierce that nobody would visit them.

**A.** They had a such fierce dog that nobody would visit them.

**B.** They had so fierce a dog that nobody would visit them.

**C.** They had a so fierce dog that nobody would visit them.

**D.** Their dog was too fierce to visit.

**Question 48.** We must remember what happened in the past so that it will never happen again.

**A.** If we could remember the past, it would not happen again.

**B.** Since we all tend to forget what happened in the past we make the same mistakes again.

**C.** We couldn’t remember what happened in the past so we did it again.

**D.** In order not to repeat the past, we should certainly not forget what happened then.

**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.** I don’t like her lifestyle at all. I will go to her wedding party tomorrow morning.

**A.** Though I will go to her wedding party tomorrow morning, but I don’t like her lifestyle.

**B.** Though I don’t like her lifestyle at all, but I will go to her wedding party tomorrow morning.

**C.** Although I don’t like her lifestyle at all, I will go to her wedding party tomorrow morning.

**D.** In spite of my liking her lifestyle, I will go to her wedding party tomorrow.

**Question 50.** The car driver in front stopped so suddenly. Therefore, the accident happened.

**A.** If the car driver in front didn’t stop so suddenly, the accident wouldn’t happen.

**B.** If the car driver in front hadn’t stopped so suddenly, the accident wouldn’t have happened.

**C.** If the car driver in front hadn’t stopped so suddenly, the accident would have happened.

**D.** If the car driver in front had stopped suddenly, the accident would have happened.

**PRACTICE TEST 3:**

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

**Question 1.**  **A.** laugh**ed** **B.** sacrific**ed** **C.** cook**ed** **D.** explain**ed**

**Question 2.**  **A.** c**a**ndy **B.** s**a**ndy **C.** m**a**ny **D.** h**a**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 3.**  **A.** economics **B.** considerable **C.** capability **D.** optimistic

**Question 4.**  **A.** solidarity **B.** communicative **C.** documentary **D.** dedication

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

**Question 5.** They have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of extensive research into renewable energy sources.

**A.** carried **B.** done **C.** solved **D.** made

**Question 6.** It is strongly recommended that the machines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year.

**A.** be checked **B.** check **C.** to be checked **D.** is checked

**Question 7.** Tom didn’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or stay until the end of the festival.

**A.** whether to go **B.** if that he should go

**C.** to go **D.** if to go

**Question 8.** All candidates will be treated equally, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their age or background.

**A.** irrelevant **B.** discounting **C.** notwithstanding **D.** irrespective

**Question 9.** He had changed so much since the last time we met that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.

**A.** could recognize **B.** could hardy recognize

**C.** wouldn’t have recognized **D.** don’t recognize

**Question 10.** I have no patience with gossips. What I told Tom was a secret. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it to you.

**A.** mustn’t read **B.** shouldn’t have repeated

**C.** mustn’t have repeated **D.** shouldn’t read

**Question 11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we have!

**A.** What awful weather **B.** How awful is the weather

**C.** How awful the weather **D.** What an awful weather

**Question 12.** I am bored with doing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chores.

**A.** household **B.** house **C.** housework **D.** homework

**Question 13.** In the end, he lost his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and started gabbling incoherently.

**A.** head **B.** mind **C.** brain **D.** intelligence

**Question 14.** There has been little rain in this region for several months, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** has it **B.** has there **C.** hasn’t it **D.** hasn’t there

**Question 15.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ high school, Nam attended a university in the city centre.

**A.** Having been finished **B.** To have finished

**C.** To finish **D.** Having finished

**Question 16.** The marathon, first staged in 1896, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the legendary feat of a Greek soldier who carried news of victory from the battle at Marathon to Athens.

**A.** commemorates **B.** commemorated

**C.** was commemorated **D.** commemorating

**Question 17.** My sister and I will never get along. We’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** cats and dogs **B.** chalk and cheese

**C.** salt and pepper **D.** turn a deaf ear

**Question 18.** Mai’s marriage has been arranged by her family. She is marrying a man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** she hardly knows him **B.** whom she hardly know

**C.** she hardly knows **D.** that she hardly know

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

**Question 19.** I think we should tell Nam that the location of the picnic has been changed. Let’s **keep him in the picture.**

**A.** show him **B.** take his photo **C.** explain to him **D.** inform him

**Question 20.** The company **lures** workers with high salaries and good working conditions.

**A.** organizes **B.** fires **C.** attracts **D.** angers

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

**Question 21.** It’s very difficult to tell her to give in because she is so **big-headed.**

**A.** wise **B.** generous **C.** modest **D.** arrogant

**Question 22.** A chronic lack of sleep may make us **irritable** and reduces our motivation to work.

**A.** calm **B.** miserable **C.** responsive **D.** uncomfortable

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

**Question 23.** - Mai: “How lovely your pets are!”

- Huy: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ”

**A.** Thank you, it’s nice of you to say so. **B.** Really? They are.

**C.** Can you say that again? **D.** Ilove them, too.

**Question 24.** - David : “ Do you fancy going to a movie this evening ? ”

- Lisa: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** I’m sorry. I don’t know that. **B.** Not at all. Go ahead.

**C.** Not so bad. And you ? **D.** That would be nice.

**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 from 25 to 29.**

Choosing a career can be one of the most important decisions you will (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in life. It’s about so much more than deciding (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will do to make a living. To begin with, think about the amount of time we spend at work. We are on the job approximately 71% of every year. Over our lifetimes, this comes to roughly 31 % years out of the 45 years most of us spend (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , from the beginning of our careers until retirement. The importance of selecting a career with which we are satisfied cannot be overemphasized.

(28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some people are lucky enough to just know what they want to do and end up in satisfying careers without giving it much thought, most of us are not. Many people don’t put enough (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into choosing occupations or pick them for the wrong reasons. Maybe they choose careers that seem secure or pay well. They then end up unhappy. The best way to make sure that doesn’t happen to you is to make a well-thought out decision.

**Question 25. A.** make **B.** do **C.** create **D.** take

**Question 26. A.** which **B.** when **C.** what **D.** why

**Question 27. A.** to work **B.** work **C.** worked **D.** working

**Question 28. A.** Whether **B.** But **C.** While **D.** Because

**Question 29. A.** money **B.** effort **C.** time **D.** love

**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 from 30 to 34.**

Cities develop as a result of functions that they can perform. Some functions result directly from the **ingenuity** of the citizenry, but most functions result from the needs of the local area and of the surrounding hinterland (the region that supplies goods to the city and to which the city furnishes services and other goods). Geographers often make a distinction between the situation and the site of a city. Situation refers to the general position in relation to the surrounding region, whereas site involves physical characteristics of the specific location. Situation is normally much more important to the continuing prosperity of a city. If a city is well situated in regard to its hinterland, its development is much more likely to continue. Chicago, for example, possesses an almost unparalleled situation: it is located at the southern end of a huge lake that forces east-west transportation lines to be compressed into its vicinity, and at a meeting of significant land and water transport routes. It also overlooks what is one of the world’s finest large farming regions. These factors ensured that Chicago would become a great city regardless of the disadvantageous characteristics of the available site, such as being prone to flooding during thunderstorm activity.

Similarly, it can be argued that much of New York City’s importance stems from its early and continuing advantage of situation. Philadelphia and Boston both originated at about the same time as New York and shared New York’s location at the western end of one of the world’s most important oceanic trade routes, but only New York possesses an easy-access functional connection (the Hudson-Mohawk lowland) to the vast Midwestern hinterland. This account does not alone explain New York’s primacy, but it does include several important factors. Among the many aspects of situation that help to explain why some cities grow and others do not, original location on a navigable waterway seems particularly applicable. Of course, such characteristic as slope, drainage, power resources, river crossings, coastal shapes, and other physical characteristics help to determine city location, but such factors are normally more significant in early stages of city development than later.

**Question 30.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.** The development of trade routes through United States cities .

**B.** Contrasts in settlement patterns in United States .

**C.** Historical differences among three large United States cities .

**D.** The importance of geographical situation in the growth of United States cities.

**Question 31.** The word **“ingenuity”** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** wealth **B.** resourcefulness **C.** traditions **D.** organization

**Question 32.** According to the passage, a city’s situation is more important than its site in regard to the city’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** long-term growth and prosperity **B.** ability to protect its citizenry

**C.** possession of favorable weather conditions **D.** need to import food supplies

**Question 33.** The author mentions each of the following as an advantage of Chicago’s location EXCEPT its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** hinterland **B.** nearness to a large lake

**C.** position in regard to transport routes **D.** flat terrain

**Question 34.** According to the passage, Philadelphia and Boston are similar to New York City in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** size of population **B.** age

**C.** site **D.** availability of rail transportation

**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 from 35 to 42.**

It is hard to think of a world without gas or electricity. Both are commonly used for lighting and heating today. We now can instantly flick a lighter or strike a match to make a flame. But it was not long ago that there were no such things as matches or lighters. To make fire, it was necessary to strike a piece of iron on flint for sparks to ignite some tinder. If the tinder was damp, or the flint old, you had to borrow some fire from a neighbor.

We do not know exactly when or how people first used fire. Perhaps, many ages ago, they found that sticks would bum if **they** were dropped into some hole where melted lava from a volcano lay boiling. They brought the lighted sticks back to make their fire in a cave. Or, they may have seen trees catch fire through being struck by lightning, and used the trees to start their own fires.

Gradually people learned they could start a fire without traveling far to find flames. They rubbed two pieces of wood together. This method was used for thousands of years.

When people became used to making fires with which to cook food and stay warm at night, they found that certain resins or gums from trees burnt longer and brighter. They melted resins and dipped branches in the liquid to make torches that lit their homes at night. Iron stands in which torches used to be fixed can still be seen in old buildings of Europe.

There was no lighting in city streets until gas lamps, and then electric lamps were installed. Boys ran about London at night carrying torches of burning material. They were called torch boys, or link boys, and earned a living by guiding visitors to friends’ houses at night.

For centuries homes were lit by candles until oil was found. Even then, oil lamps were no more effective than a cluster of candles. We read about the **splendors** and marvels of ancient palaces and castles, but we forget that they must have been **gloomy** and murky places at night.

**Question 35.** What does **“they”** refer to?

**A.** people **B.** ages **C.** sticks **D.** trees

**Question 36.** According to the passage the first fire used by people was probably obtained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** from the sun’s heat through glass **B.** by rubbing wood together

**C.** from heat or fire caused by nature **D.** by striking iron against flint

**Question 37.** It is stated in the passage that torches for lighting were made from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the wood of gum trees **B.** iron bars dipped in melted resins

**C.** wooden poles dipped in oil **D.** tree branches dipped in melted resins

**Question 38.** It is mentioned in the passage that before the electric lamp was invented,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** oil lamps and then candles were used

**B.** candles and oil lamps appeared about the same time

**C.** candles and then oil lamps were used

**D.** people did not use any form of lighting in their houses

**Question 39.** The word **“splendors”** in the passage could be best replaced by which of the following?

**A.** expensive objects **B.** places of scenic beauty

**C.** achievements **D.** the beautiful and impressive features

**Question 40.** According to the passage, which of the following sentence is NOT true?

**A.** We know exactly when and how people first used fire.

**B.** Before gas lamps and electric lamps appeared, streets were lit by torches.

**C.** We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.

**D.** Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.

**Question 41.** The word **“gloomy”** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** nearly dark **B.** badly decorated

**C.** containing a lot of white **D.** mysterious

**Question 42.** What form of street lighting was used in London when link boys used to work there?

**A.** gas lighting **B.** no lighting at all

**C.** electric lighting **D.** oil lighting.

**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.**

**Question 43.** **(A)** Physics and mental exercise **(B)** has been found to be beneficial to our brains, but scientists have now found **(C)** it could also improve the **(D)** learning ability of our children.

**Question 44.** Today the most popular method **(A)** of pasteurization, called ‘flash pasteurization’, involves several **(B)** step, **(C)** which include heating milk for 15 seconds **(D)** and then immediately cooling it.

**Question 45.** **(A)** What happened in that town **(B)** were a reaction from some people, **(C)** including firemen and policemen who had been laid off from **(D)** their jobs.

**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.** California attracted people from many countries when gold was discovered in 1848.

**A.** Discovered in 1848, gold was attractive to people in California.

**B.** Discovered in California in 1848, gold attracted people from many countries there.

**C.** Gold in California was discovered in 1848 after many people came here.

**D.** When people are attracted to California, they discovered gold in 1848.

**Question 47.** I thought I shouldn’t have stayed at home yesterday.

**A.** I regretted staying at home yesterday. **B.** I regretted for staying at home yesterday.

**C.** I regret for staying at home yesterday. **D.** I regret to stay at home yesterday.

**Question 48.** “I’m sorry for being late again.” said Mai.

**A.** I felt sorry for Mai as she was late again. **B.** Mai was sorry for my being late again.

**C.** Mai excused for my being late again. **D.** Mai apologized for being late again.

**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.** Mary doesn’t like sports. Her brother doesn’t, either.

**A.** Neither Mary or her brother likes sports. **B.** Either Mary or her brother likes sports.

**C.** Neither Mary nor her brother likes sports. **D.** Both Mary and her brother like sports.

**Question 50.** Hung defeated the former champion in three sets. He finally won the inter-school table tennis championship.

**A.** Having defeated the former champion in the inter-school table tennis competition, Hung did not hold the title of champion.

**B.** Although Hung defeated the former champion in three sets, he did not win the title of inter school table tennis champion.

**C.** Having defeated the former champion in three sets, Hung won the inter-school table tennis championship.

**D.** Being defeated by the former champion, Hung lost the chance to play the final game of inter school table tennis champion.

**PRACTICE TEST 4**

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

**Question 1.**  **A.** epid**e**mic **B.** ill**e**gal **C.** **e**ducation **D.** comp**e**titor

**Question 2.**  **A.** i**s**let **B.** diver**s**ity **C.** di**s**tinctive **D.** re**s**ponsible

**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 3.**  **A.** luxurious **B.** conservative **C.** necessary **D.** dependant

**Question 4.**  **A.** difficulty **B.** simplicity **C.** discovery **D.** commodity

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

**Question 5.** My boss is the man wearing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bow tie.

**A.** woolen lovely red **B.** lovely red woolen

**C.** lovely woolen red **D.** red lovely woolen

**Question 6.** They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their service up to now.

**A.** didn’t do **B.** haven’t done **C.** don’t do D, aren’t doing

**Question 7.** Nam wanted to know what time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** the movie began **B.** the movie begins

**C.** does the movie begin **D.** did the movie begin

**Question 8.** The father said to his daughter: “When you’ve finished lunch, I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you back to school in the car. When school’s finished I’ll come to the school and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you back home.”

**A.** take/ bring **B.** bring/ bring **C.** bring/ take **D.** take/ take

**Question 9.** Rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about how tired she was, she got on with her job.

**A.** to complain **B.** complained **C.** she complained **D.** complain

**Question 10.** It has been conclusively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that smoking causes many diseases.

**A.** admitted **B.** established **C.** declared **D.** approved

**Question 11.** You look exhausted. I think you shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any extra work.

**A.** turned on **B.** taken up **C.** turned up **D.** taken on

**Question 12.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the storm, the ship couldn’t reach its destination on time.

**A.** Because of **B.** In case of **C.** In spite of **D.** But for

**Question 13.** - “Did you remember to give Linda the money you owed her?”

- “Yes, I gave it to her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I saw her.”

**A.** while **B.** the moment **C.** suddenly **D.** once

**Question 14.** Susan wasn’t in when I arrived. I suppose she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was coming.

**A.** must have forgotten **B.** must forget

**C.** may forget **D.** can’t have forgotten

**Question 15.** The twins look so much alike that almost no one can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** take/apart **B.** tell/away **C.** tell/apart **D.** take/on

**Question 16.** I’ve broken her favorite vase. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** taken for **B.** made for **C.** called for **D.** done for

**Question 17.** He did not share his secrets with other people but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her.

**A.** confessed **B.** concealed **C.** confided **D.** consented

**Question 18.** Can you make yourself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in French?

**A.** understood **B.** understand **C.** to understand **D.** understanding

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

**Question 19.** If **I miss my guess.** I lose 20 points.

**A.** you are my guess **B.** I break the rale of game

**C.** I make a mistake **D.** I lack money

**Question 20.** The aircraft carrier is **indispensable** in naval operations against sea or shore based enemies.

**A.** unique **B.** novel **C.** vital **D.** exotic

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

**Question 21.** After five days on trial, the court found him **innocent** of the crime and he was released.

**A.** benevolent **B.** innovative **C.** naive **D.** guilty

**Question 22.** Research suggests that children are more **resilient** than adults when it comes to getting over an illness.

**A.** becoming much stronger **B.** becoming healthy again

**C.** making a slow recovery **D.** making a quick recovery

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

**Question 23.** Jane: “Would you mind if I use your computer for thirty minutes?”

Tony: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** Not at all. I’ve finished my job **B.** Yes, you can use it.

**C.** Of course not. Istill need it now **D.** Yes, it’s all right.

**Question 24.** David: “Wait! Ihave something to do before we can go to the restaurant.”

Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! We don’t have much time, honey.”

**A.** Leave immediately **B.** Come on

**C.** Come at once **D.** No way

**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 from 25 to 29.**

Many people see fad diets as harmless ways of losing weight, and they are grateful to have them. Although permanent weight loss is the (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, few are able to achieve it. Experts estimate that 95 percent of dieters return to their starting weight, or even gain weight. While the reckless use of fad diets can bring some (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results, long-term results are very rare. (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people who are fed up with the difficulties of changing their eating habits often turn to fad diets. (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being moderate, fad diets involve extreme dietary changes. They advise eating only one type of food, or they prohibit other types of foods entirely. This results in a situation (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a person’s body doesn’t get all the vitamins and other things that it needs to stay healthy.

**Question 25. A.** case **B.** profit **C.** benefit **D.** goal

**Question 26. A.** initial **B.** initiative **C.** initiating **D.** initiate

**Question 27. A.** Additionally **B.** Furthermore **C.** Nonetheless **D.** Consequently

**Question 28. A.** More than **B.** In spite to **C.** Rather than **D.** In addition to

**Question 29. A.** what **B.** which **C.** why **D.** where

**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 from 30 to 34.**

It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct. What causes extinction? When a species is no longer adapted to a changed environment, **it** may perish. The exact causes of a species’ death vary from situation to situation. Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species. For example, temperatures may change and a species may not be able to adapt. Food Resources may be affected by environmental changes, which will then cause problems for a species requiring these resources. Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth. Recent analyses have also revealed that on some occasions many species became extinct at the same time - a mass extinction. One of the best-known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs and many other forms of life. Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago. When approximately 95 percent of all species died, mass extinctions can be caused by a relatively rapid change in the environment and can be worsened by the close interrelationship of many species. If, for example, something were to happen to destroy much of the plankton in the oceans, then the oxygen content of Earth would drop, affection even organisms not living in the oceans. Such a change would probably lead to a mass extinction.

One interesting, and controversial, finding is that extinctions during the past 250 million years have tended to be more intense every 26 million years. This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth’s orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative. Some researchers have also speculated that extinction may often be random. That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive for no particular reason. A species’ survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt. If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

**Question 30.** The word **“it”** in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** environment **B.** species **C.** extinction **D.** 99 percent

**Question 31.** What does the author say in paragraph 1 regarding most species in Earth’s history?

**A.** They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms.

**B.** They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.

**C.** They have caused rapid change in the environment.

**D.** They are no longer in existence.

**Question 32.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as resulting from rapid ecological change?

**A.** temperature changes **B.** availability of food resources

**C.** introduction of new species **D.** competition among species

**Question 33.** Which of the following can be inferred from the theory of periodic extinction mentioned in paragraph 3?

**A.** Many scientists could be expected to disagree with it.

**B.** Evidence to support the theory has recently been found.

**C.** The theory is no longer seriously considered.

**D.** Most scientists believe the theory to be accurate.

**Question 34.** In paragraph 3, the author makes which of the following statements about a species’ survival?

**A.** It reflects the interrelationship of many species.

**B.** It may depend on chance events.

**C.** It does not vary greatly from species to species.

**D.** It is associated with astronomical conditions.

**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 from 35 to 42.**

Being aware of one’s own emotions - recognizing and acknowledging feelings as they happen - is at the very heart of Emotional Intelligence. And this awareness encompasses not only moods but also thoughts about those moods. People who are able to monitor their feelings as they arise are less likely to be ruled by them and are thus better able to manage their emotions.

Managing emotions does not mean suppressing them; nor does it mean giving free rein to every feeling. Psychologist Daniel Goleman, one of several authors who have popularized the notion of Emotional Intelligence, insisted that the goal is balance and that every feeling has value and significance. As Goleman said, “A life without passion would be a dull wasteland of neutrality, cut off and isolated from the richness of life itself.” Thus, we manage our emotions by expressing them in an appropriate manner. Emotions can also be managed by engaging in activities that cheer us up, soothe our hurts, or reassure us when we feel anxious.

Clearly, awareness and management of emotions are not independent. For instance, you might think that individuals who seem to experience their feelings more intensely than others would be less able to manage them. However, a **critical** component of awareness of emotions is the ability to assign meaning to them - to know why we are experiencing a particular feeling or mood. Psychologists have found that, among individuals who experience intense emotions, individual differences in the ability to assign meaning to those feelings predict differences in the ability to manage **them.** In other words, if two individuals are intensely angry, the one who is better able to understand why he or she is angry will also be better able to manage the anger.

Self-motivation refers to strong emotional self-control, which enables a person to get moving and **pursue** worthy goals, persist at tasks even when frustrated, and resist the temptation to act on impulse. Resisting impulsive behavior is, according to Goleman, “the root of all emotional self-control.”

Of all the attributes of Emotional Intelligence, the ability to postpone immediate gratification and to persist in working toward some greater future gain is most closely related to success - whether one is trying to build a business, get a college degree, or even stay on a diet. One researcher examined whether this trait can predict a child’s success in school. The study showed that 4-year-old children who can delay instant gratification in order to advance toward some future goal will be “far superior as students” when they graduate from high school than will 4-year-olds who are not able to resist the impulse to satisfy their immediate wishes.

**Question 35.** Which of the following can we infer from paragraph 1?

**A.** If people pay attention to their feelings, they will not be able to manage them.

**B.** If people pay attention to their feelings, they can control their emotions better.

**C.** People who can manage their emotions will be controlled by them.

**D.** Some people can understand their feelings better than others.

**Question 36.** According to paragraphs 1 to 3, people should be aware of their emotions so that they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** stop feeling angry **B.** manage their emotions appropriately

**C.** experience feelings more intensively **D.** explain their emotions to others

**Question 37.** All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 about our emotions EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** we can manage our emotions **B.** we should ignore some feelings

**C.** every feeling is important **D.** emotions are part of a satisfying life

**Question 38.** The word **“critical”** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** indecisive **B.** inessential **C.** dynamic **D.** important

**Question 39.** The word **“them”** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** intense emotions **B.** psychologists

**C.** individuals **D.** individual differences

**Question 40.** In paragraph 3, the author explains the concept of awareness and management of emotions by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** giving an example of why people get angry

**B.** describing how people learn to control their emotions

**C.** comparing how two people might respond to an intense emotion

**D.** explaining why some people are not aware of their emotions

**Question 41.** The word **“pursue”** in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** be involved in something **B.** improve or develop something

**C.** try to achieve something **D.** find out about something

**Question 42.** According to paragraph 5, children might be more successful in school if they can resist impulses because they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** have more friends at school

**B.** easily understand new information

**C.** focus on their work and not get distracted

**D.** be more popular with their teachers

**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.**

**Question 43.** **(A)** Thanks to the **(B)** timely laws, some elephant populations, especially **(C)** that in southern Africa, **(D)** have recovered over the last decade.

**Question 44.** Maryland, **(A)** even though a southern state, **(B)** remained **(C)** loyalty to The Union **(D)** during the Civil War.

**Question 45.** Tim works **(A)** as a doctor and he **(B)** earns **(C)** twice **(D)** as much than his brother.

**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.** When the unemployment rate is high, the crime rate is usually also high.

**A.** The unemployment rate and the crime rate are both higher.

**B.** The higher the unemployment rate is, the higher the crime rate is.

**C.** The unemployment rate is as high as the crime rate.

**D.** The high rate of unemployment depends on the high rate of crime.

**Question 47.** The children ran to the yard to see the bear, but it was no longer there.

**A.** The bear had gone by the time the children ran to the yard.

**B.** The bear went by the time the children ran to the yard.

**C.** When the children ran to the yard, the bear was going.

**D.** The bear had gone after the children ran to the yard.

**Question 48.** “No, no, you really must stay with us!” said the children.

**A.** The children denied my staying with them.

**B.** The children refused to let me stay with them.

**C.** The children didn’t agree to let stay with them.

**D.** The children insisted on my staying with them.

**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.** The new restaurant looks good. However, it seems to have few customers.

**A.** In order to get more business, the new restaurant should improve its appearance.

**B.** The new restaurant would have more customers if it looked better.

**D.** If it had a few more customers, the new restaurant would look better.

**D.** In spite of its appearance, the new restaurant does not appear to attract much business.

**Question 50.** Computer is a miraculous device. It is capable of doing almost anything you ask it to.

**A.** Computer can’t do anything you ask it to because it is a miraculous device.

**B.** Computer is unable to do almost anything you ask it to so it is a miraculous device.

**C.** Computer is a miraculous device since it is possible for doing anything you ask it to.

**D.** Computer is a miraculous device because it is impossible for doing almost anything you ask it to.

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**PRACTICE TEST 5**

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

**Question 1.**  **A.** amu**s**e **B.** pur**s**e **C.** blou**s**e **D.** plea**s**e

**Question 2.**  **A.** **ch**ange **B. ch**ampagne **C. ch**annel **D. ch**ildhood

**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 3.**  **A.** struggle **B.** anxious C. confide **D.** comfort

**Question 4.**  **A.** approach **B.** leftover **C.** supportive **D.** biologist

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

**Question 5.** The girl proposed that their group leader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a camping trip.

**A.** organized **B.** organize C. organizes **D.** organizing

**Question 6.** The police have just found the man and his car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were swept away during the heavy storm last week.

**A.** that B. which **C.** whose **D.** when

**Question 7.** The next meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in May.

**A.** will hold **B.** will be held C. will be holding **D.** will have held

**Question 8.** My grandfather is getting old and forgetful. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he is experienced.

**A.** Be that as it may **B.** Regardless C. Inasmuch as it is **D.** Consequently

**Question 9.** He was the last man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting room.

**A.** who leave B. to leave C. leaving **D.** left

**Question 10.** My responsibility is to wash dishes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the garbage.

**A.** take care of B. take out C. take off **D.** take over

**Question 11.** The judge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pedestrian for the accident.

**A.** accused B. charged C. sued D. blamed

**Question 12.** The book says that the revolution was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off by the assassination of the president.

**A.** launched B. cropped C. triggered **D.** prompted

**Question 13.** Our flight was delayed, but the plane finally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shortly after midnight.

**A.** took on B. put off C. took up D. took off

**Question 14.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my personal qualities, I have experience of working in a multi-national company for three years.

**A.** Beside **B.** In addition C. Instead of **D.** Apart from

**Question 15.** The film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1997 is about the wild animals.

**A.** made **B.** which made C. making **D.** to make

**Question 16.** My car isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It’s always letting me down.

**A.** believable **B.** reliable C. colorable **D.** conceivable

**Question 17.** That women died of a drug \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** overweight **B.** overhear C. overdo **D.** overdose

**Question 18.** He denied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window of the classroom.

**A.** to break **B.** break C. to breaking **D.** breaking

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

**Question 19.** Some operations many have to be halted unless more blood donors **come forward** to help.

**A.** offer **B.** claim C. attempt **D.** refuse

**Question 20.** The **augmentation** in the population has created a fuel shortage.

**A.** increase **B.** necessity C. demand **D.** decrease

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

**Question 21.** They conducted a campaign to **promote** people’s awareness of environmental problems.

**A.** encourage **B.** publicize C. hinder **D.** strengthen

**Question 22.** “ Please speak up a bit more, Jack. You’re hardly **loud enough to be heard** from the back”, the teacher said.

**A.** visible **B.** edible C. eligible **D.** inaudible

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

**Question 23.** Two students are talking about the school curriculum.

- Hoa: “Swimming should be taught in the school.”

- Nam: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is an essential life skill.”

**A.** Oh, that’s a problem **B.** I can’t agree with you more

C. Not at all **D.** You can make it

**Question 24.** **-** Mark: “You stepped on my toes!”

- Mike: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Are you sure? It’s understandable. **B.** Really? I’m glad.

C. I’m sorry but I meant it. **D.** I’m terribly sorry. I didn’t mean it.

**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 from 25 to 29.**

In spring 2008, the polar bear was placed on the endangered species list. According to the USA’s Endangered Species Act, an endangered species is an animal, plant or any other kind of wildlife that is likely to face extinction in its natural (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Polar bears had already been categorized (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a “threatened” species which the ESA defines as one that is likely to become “endangered” in the foreseeable future.

The polar bear’s habitat is more (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to global warming than many other species. Polar bears live mainly on the sea ice in the Arctic. This is where they hunt for fish and build up fat reserves. When the ice melts many polar bears move to land and live off their stored fat. In the Arctic, global warming is causing the ice to melt slightly earlier and form slightly later. This (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shorter feeding season for the polar bear. Some risk their lives to find ice. If they have to swim too far they will drown from exhaustion and hunger. The World Wildlife Fund (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that over 25% of Arctic sea ice has disappeared in the past 30 years.

**Question 25.** A. habitat **B.** forest C. home **D.** life

**Question 26.** A. like **B.** with C. as **D.** by

**Question 27.** A. adaptable **B.** vulnerable C. dangerous **D.** convenient

**Question 28.** A. results from **B.** leads in C. come from **D.** results in

**Question 29.** A. establishes **B.** estimates C. ensures **D.** encourages

**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 from 30 to 34.**

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today **emerged** around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not expanded even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two century, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English, speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two thirds of the world’s science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airport, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are non-native speakers, constituting the largest number of non-native users than any other language in the world.

**Question 30.** What is the main topic of the passage?

**A.** The number of non-native users of English.

B. The French influence on the English language.

C. The expansion of English as an international language.

D. The use of English for science and technology.

**Question 31.** In the first paragraph, the word **“emerged”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** appeared **B.** hailed C. frequented **D.** engaged

**Question 32.** Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

**A.** In 1066 **B.** around 1350 C. before 1600 **D.** after 1600

**Question 33.** According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the slave trade B. the Norman invasion C. missionaries D. colonization

**Question 34.** According to the passage, approximately how many non-native users of English are there in the world today ?

**A.** a quarter million **B.** half a million C. 350 million **D.** 700 million

**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 from 35 to 42.**

Newspaper publishers in the United States have long been enthusiastic users and distributors of weather maps. Although some newspapers that had carried the United States Weather Bureau’s national weather map in 1912 dropped it once the novelty had passed, many continued to print the daily weather chart provided by their local forecasting office. In the 1930’s, when interest in aviation and progress in air-mass analysis made weather patterns more newsworthy, additional newspapers started or **resumed** the daily weather map. In 1935, The Associated Press (AP) news service inaugurated its WirePhoto network and offered subscribing newspapers morning and afternoon weather maps redrafted by the AP’s Washington, B.C., office from charts provided by the government agency. Another news service, United Press International (UPI), developed a competing photowire network and also provided timely weather maps for both morning and afternoon newspapers. After the United States government launched a series of weather satellites in 1966, both the AP and UPI offered cloud-cover photos obtained from the Weather Bureau.

In the late 1970’s and early 1980’s, the weather map became an essential ingredient in the redesign of the American newspaper. News publishers, threatened by increased competition from television for readers’ attention, sought to package the news more conveniently and attractively. In 1982, many publishers felt threatened by the new USA Today, a national daily newspaper that used a page-wide full-color weather map as its key design element. That the weather map in USA today did not include information about weather fronts and pressures **attests to** the largely symbolic role it played. Nonetheless, competing local and metropolitan newspapers responded in a variety of ways. Most substituted foil-color temperature maps for the standard weather maps, while **others** dropped the comparatively **drab** satellite photos or added regional forecast maps with pictorial symbols to indicate rainy, snowy, cloudy, or clear conditions. A few newspapers, notably The New York Times, adopted a highly informative yet less visually prominent weather map that was specially designed to explain an important recent or imminent weather event. **Ironically,** a newspaper’s richest, most instructive weather maps often are comparatively small and inconspicuous.

**Question 35.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.** The differences between government and newspaper weather forecasting in the United States

B. The history of publishing weather maps in United States newspapers

C. A comparison of regional and national weather reporting in the United States

D. Information that forms the basis for weather forecasting in the United States

**Question 36.** The word **“resumed”** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** began again **B.** held back C. thought over **D.** referred to

**Question 37.** According to the passage, one important reason why newspapers printed daily weather maps during the first half of the twentieth century was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the progress in printing technology B. a growing interest in air transportation

C. a change in atmospheric conditionsD. the improvement of weather forecasting techniques

**Question 38.** The phrase **“attests to”** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** makes up for B. combines with

C. interferes with D. gives evidence of

**Question 39.** The word **“others”** in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** newspapers **B.** ways C. temperature maps **D.** weather maps

**Question 40.** The word **“drab”** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** precise **B.** poor **C.** simple **D.** dull

**Question 41.** In contrast to the weather maps of USA Today, weather maps in The New York Times tended to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** printed in foil color **B.** included for symbolic reasons

C. easily understood by the readers **D.** filled with detailed information

**Question 42.** The author uses the term **“Ironically”** in the passage to indicate that a weather map’s appearance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** is not important to newspaper publishers

B. does not always indicate how much information it provides

C. reflects how informative a newspaper can be

D. often can improve newspaper sales

**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.**

**Question 43.** **(A)** No other quality is more important **(B)** for a scientist to acquire (C) as to observe **(D)** carefully.

**Question 44.** He not only **(A)** composed popular songs **(B)** for musicals, **(C)** and wrote **(D)** more serious concerts.

**Question 45.** The proposal **(A)** has repealed after a **(B)** twenty-minutes discussion **(C)** a number of objections to its failure **(D)** to include our district.

**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.** You needn’t hurry because there is a delay of about two hours.

**A.** There is a delay of about two hours and therefore you mustn’t hurry.

B. It is not possible for you to hurry because there is a delay of about two hours.

C. It is not necessary for you to hurry because there is a delay of about two hours.

D. You mustn’t hurry because there is a delay of about two hours.

**Question 47.** It is not until the sun is shining brightly that the little girl woke up**.**

**A.** No sooner is the sun shining brightly than the little girl woke up.

B. Not until the little girl woke up is the sun shining brightly.

C. Not until the sun is shining brightly did the little girl wake up.

D. As soon as the little girl woke up, the sun hasn’t shone brightly yet.

**Question 48.** We couldn’t have managed our business successfully without my father’s money.

**A.** Had it not been for my father’s money, we couldn’t have managed our business successfully.

B. We couldn’t have managed our business successfully with my father’s money.

C. If we could manage our business successfully, my father would give us his money.

D. If we couldn’t have managed our business successfully, we would have had my father’s money.

**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.** He didn’t take his father’s advice. That’s why he is out of work.

**A.** If he had taken his father’s advice, he would not have been out of work.

B. If he took his father’s advice, he would not be out of work.

C. If he had taken his father’s advice, he would not be out of work.

D. If he takes his father’s advice, he will not be out of work.

**Question 50.** He has been studying for many years. He should have realized sooner that his grammar was incorrect.

**A.** He has been studying for many years to have soon realized that his grammar was incorrect.

B. He has been studying for many years that he should have realized sooner that his grammar was incorrect.

C. No sooner has he been studying for many years than he should have realized that his grammar was incorrect.

D. Though he has been studying for many years, he did not realize sooner that his grammar was incorrect.