

PART A. REVIEW UNIT 6+ 7:

A. THEORY

I. Vocabulary:

Endangered Species
Artificial intelligence

II. Grammar:

The future perfect
Double comparatives
The active and passive causatives

III. Pronunciation:

Sentence stress
Linking vowel to vowel

IV. Writing:

Writing an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of intelligent machines
Write a report about an endangered species

B. TYPES OF EXERCISES:

I. Pronunciation:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (2 questions)
2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others. (2 questions)

II. Vocabulary and grammar (15 questions)

III. Synonym / Antonym (4 questions)

IV. Correct mistakes (3 questions)

V. Communication: 2 questions

VI. Reading:

1. Gap filling: (5 questions)
2. Reading text 1: (7 questions)
3. Reading text 2: (5 questions)

VII. Writing:

1. Rewrite the sentences: (3 questions)
2. Combine the sentences: (2 questions)

C. PRACTICE TEST:

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

- Question 1. A. survival B. natural C. vulnerable D. agricultural
Question 2. A. endangered B. died C. evolved D. stopped

Mark the letter A, B, C or D 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. intelligence B. diversity C. automated D. exterminate
Question 4. A. navigation B. application C. incredible D. artificial

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

Question 5. Artificial intelligence is also known for machine intelligence.

A B C D

Question 6. Artificial intelligence (AI) is the ability of a digital computer to perform tasks commonly

A B C

associated with intelligence beings.

D

Question 7. Many nations protect endangered species by forbidding hunting, to restrict land

A

B

C

development and creating preserves.

D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences with the words or phrases provided

Question 8: Robert and Cyber are talking with each other about robots. Complete the conversation.

Robert: "Do you think robots could ever control the world?" - Cyber: "_____"

A. Oh, no. None of such a thing.

B. No need to ask, just help yourself.

C. Are you saying that?

D. It'll take a while, but I'm working on it.

Question 9: - **Long:** "Do you fancy going to the movies this evening?" - **Ho:** "_____"

A. Not at all. Go ahead!

B. I'm sorry. I don't know that.

C. Not so bad. And you?

D. That would be nice!

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.

Question 10. Last month, we had our representatives _____ a conference on environmental pollution.

A. to attend

B. attend

C. attending

D. attended

Question 11. Global accountancy firm Deloitte has been hit in a _____ that compromised the data of a small number of its clients.

A. cyber-attack

B. crisis

C. battlefield

D. network

Question 12. Before computers were common in the classroom, teachers _____ in front of the room and talk endlessly about a subject.

A. would have to stand up

B. will have to stand up

C. would have had to stand up

D. will have had to stand up

Question 13. The United Nations has recommended that countries _____ all places with more than 20,000 inhabitants living close together as urban.

A. regard

B. be regarded

C. be regarding

D. have regarded

Question 14. It is important that ecotourism _____ the level of education and activism among travelers.

A. to help increase

B. help increase

C. helps increase

D. helped increase

Question 15. It is recommended that proper actions _____ to protect wildlife and wild places.

A. to be taken

B. be taken

C. to be done

D. be done

Question 16. In 2013, a _____ three-month-old tiger cub was brought to a rehabilitation center in the Russian Far East.

A. starve

B. starving

C. starved

D. starvation

Question 17. Peru's Bahuaja Sonene National Park, a remarkable protected area, is home _____ 174 species of mammals, including rare animals.

A. of

B. for

C. to

D. at

Question 18. Many endangered species are moving _____ to extinction, and we are losing our precious places.

A. close and close

B. closely and closely

C. closer and closer

D. more closely and closely

Question 19. The traffic was terrible. By the time I got to the conference, the chairman _____ the opening speech.

A. finished delivering

B. finished to deliver

C. has finished delivering

D. had finished delivering

Question 20. The more carefully humans mind their daily activities, _____ on the environment.

A. the less harmful impact have they

B. the less harmful impact they have

C. the less impact harmful they have

D. the less harmful they have impact

Question 21. _____, we tried our best to complete it.

A. Difficult as the homework was

B. Thanks to the difficult homework

C. As though the homework was difficult

D. Despite the homework was difficult

Question 22. By the time I return to my country, I _____ away from home for more than three

years.

A. was B. will be C. will have been D. have been

Question 23. John is _____ of the two boys.

A. the taller B. the most tall C. the tallest D. taller

1

Question 24. We bought some _____ glasses.

A. lovely old German B. German lovely old
C. old lovely German D. German old lovely

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

Question 25. Aquatic species' habitat has been seriously broken by dams and changes in direction of water currents.

A. growing watery B. drinking water C. happening in water D. relating to water

Question 26. Wildlife is under threat from many different kinds of human activities, from directly destroying habitat to spreading invasive disease.

A. difficult to stop B. easy to transmit C. easy to stop D. difficult to transmit

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

Question 27: This boy is poorly-educated and doesn't know how to behave properly.

A. uneducated B. knowledgeable C. ignorant D. rude

Question 28: They had the volume turned down, so I couldn't make out what they were talking about.

A. reduced the noise B. increased the noise
C. limited the noise D. controlled the noise

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

According to Vietnamese legend, (29) _____ giant turtle in Hanoi's Hoan Kiem Lake reclaimed a magic sword given to King Le Loi in the 15th century that he used to win independence (30) _____ China's Ming Dynasty. The lake was thereafter named 'Ho Hoan Kiem', or 'Lake of the Returned Sword', and Hanoi has been built up (31) _____ it. Margie Mason of Associated Press wrote: "(32) _____ once was a magic golden turtle that lived in Hanoi's most enchanted lake. The giant turtle was believed so powerful, it snatched a divine sword from a warrior king and returned it to the gods of the depths nearly six centuries (33) _____.

Question 29. A. a B. the C. that D. where

Question 30. A. of B. from C. away D. against

Question 31. A. above B. over C. around D. along

Question 32. A. What B. That C. It D. There

Question 33. A. ago B. earlier C. formerly D. previously

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

Making robots work well in the home is incredibly difficult. Their sensory apparatus is limited because sensors are expensive and interpretation (especially common-sense knowledge) is still more suited for research than deployment. Robotic arms are expensive to build and not very reliable. This limits the range of possibilities: Mowing and vacuuming? Sure. Sorting laundry? Hard, but doable. Picking up dirty items around the home? Doubtful. How about assistants for the elderly or those who need medical supervision? This is a booming area of exploration, but I am **skeptical**. Today's devices are not reliable, versatile, or intelligent enough - not yet, anyway. Moreover, the social aspects of the interaction are far more complex than the technical ones, something the technology-driven enthusiasts typically fail to recognize.

Three likely directions for the future are entertainment, home appliances, and education. We can start with today's existing devices and slowly add on intelligence, manipulative ability, and function. Start small and build. The market for robots that entertain by being cute and cuddly is already well established. The second generation of vacuum cleaners is smarter than the first. Sony's dog gets smarter and less expensive with each new version. We don't get think of washing machines, microwave ovens, and coffee makers as robots, but why not? **They** don't move around the house, but they are getting better and smarter every year.

And when the coffee maker is connected to the pantry and dishwasher, that will be a home robot worthy of the name: same for the coupling of sorting, washing, drying, and storing clothes.

Education is a powerful possibility. There is already a solid basis of educational devices that aid learning. Today's robots can read aloud in **engaging** voices. They can be cute and lovable - witness the responses to the multiple quasi-intelligent animals on the toy market. A robot could very well interact with a child, offering educational benefits as well. Why not have the robot help the child learn the alphabet, teach reading, vocabulary, pronunciation, basic arithmetic, maybe basic reasoning? Why not music and art, geography and history? And why restrict it to children? Adults can be willing and active learners.

Now this is a direction worthy of exploration: Robot as teacher. Not to replace school, not to replace human contact and interaction, but to **supplement** them. The beauty here is that these tasks are well within the abilities of today's devices. They don't require much mobility nor sophisticated manipulators. Many technologists dream of implementing Neil Stephenson's children's tutor in his novel *The Diamond Age: Or, a Young Lady's Illustrated Primer*. Why not? Here is a worthy challenge.

Question 34. It is understood from paragraph one that ____.

- A. Home robots are still expensive even though they can do various technical tasks.
- B. Home robots are not reliable and intelligent enough for complex social interactions.
- C. Home robots have not been commonly used as they are still in research.
- D. Home robots have been recognized by the technology-driven enthusiasts.

Question 35. Which of the following statements is TRUE as discussed in the passage?

- A. The best home robots are now for entertainment purposes.
- B. Home robots now are integrated into home appliances.
- C. Home robots help parents teach their children more intelligently.
- D. Smart home appliances should be considered home robots.

Question 36. The word "skeptical" in paragraph two is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. doubtful
- B. unbelievable
- C. terrified
- D. threatening

Question 37. The writer mentions Sony's dog as an example of ____.

- A. robots doing household chores
- B. robots entertaining in the house
- C. clean and intelligent pets
- D. best-selling robots for entertainment

Question 38. The word "They" in paragraph two refers to ____.

- A. washing machines
- B. microwave ovens
- C. coffee makers
- D. home appliances

Question 39. The author of the passage may agree that ____.

- A. Robots nowadays are most beneficial in the field of education
- B. Home robots are not popular due to the high cost of manufacture
- C. Robots to entertain will be marketed more and more to children
- D. Robots have been becoming an integral part of our home life

Question 40. The next paragraph following this passage may include more information about robots as ____.

- A. toys
- B. home appliances
- C. tutors
- D. active learners

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

Question 41. The more polluted the environment gets, the more animals will have their habitats lost.

- A. Animal habitat loss is increased with how polluted the environment gets.
- B. When the environment gets more polluted, more animals will lose their habitats.
- C. Because the environment gets more polluted, more animals will lose their habitats.
- D. Increasing environmental pollution have resulted in more animal habitat loss.

Question 42. Governments should take measures to protect wildlife, or more and more animals will become endangered.

- A. The sooner governments take measures to protect wildlife, the fewer animals will become endangered.
- B. Because more governments take measures to protect wildlife, fewer animals will become endangered.
- C. The more measures governments take to protect wildlife, the fewer animals will become endangered.
- D. Governments take measures to protect wildlife, so that fewer animals will become endangered.

Question 43. Artificial intelligence is based on the assumption that the process of human thought can be mechanized.

- A. Thanks to the assumption that the process of human thought can be mechanized, artificial intelligence is basic.
- B. Artificial intelligence assumed that the process of human thought can be mechanized.

- C. That the process of human thought can be mechanized is an assumption in artificial intelligence.
- D. That the process of human thought can be mechanized is the assumption on which artificial is based.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences given.

Question 44. *Artificial intelligence is a study. It's about how to make computers do intelligent things that people can do, such as think and make decisions.*

- A. Artificial intelligence studies how to make computers intelligent things that people can do, such as think and make decisions.
- B. How to make computers do intelligent things that people can do, such as think and make decisions is the study of artificial intelligence.
- C. Artificial intelligence is the study of how to make computers do intelligent things that people can do, such as think and make decisions.
- D. Making computers do intelligent things that people can do, such as think and make decisions is the study of artificial intelligence.

Question 45. *Fossil fuels come from dead plants and animals. These plants and animals died millions of years ago.*

- A. Plants and animals that died millions of years ago become fossil fuels.
- B. Fossil fuels were made from plants and animals that died millions of years ago.
- C. Fossil fuels come from plants and animals that died millions of years ago.
- D. Plants and animals died millions of years ago to become fossil fuels today.

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

The Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot desert. The Sahara is in North Africa and is as large as the United States. Many people think that an area like this has no animals or plant life, but **they** are incorrect. In fact, the Sahara Desert has many different 'ecoregions'. Each ecoregion has different plants and animals living there. The biggest ecoregion is called the 'Sahara Desert ecoregion.' In this area, the climate is extremely dry and extremely hot. The landscape is sandy and dusty with many high dunes. Because the Sahara Desert ecoregion is so hot and dry, there are very few plants and animals. Scientists **estimate** that there are only 500 species of plants. This is not very much when thinking of how enormous the region is. These plants include acacia trees, palms, spiny shrubs, and grasses. The Sahara is also home to 70 species of mammals. Twenty of these are large mammals. There are about 90 species of birds and around 100 reptiles.

The biggest threat to plants and animals in this environment is drying up. Because of this, plants have the ability to recover their health after their leaves have dried out completely. Animals can lose 30-60% of their body mass and still survive. Most animals do not get their water from drinking like other ecosystems. Instead, they have adapted to get their water through metabolic processes. This is why they can survive in a place like the Sahara Desert ecosystem.

Question 46. What is the text mostly about?

- A. Location of the Sahara Desert.
- B. Hot weather of the Sahara Desert.
- C. How animals survive on this Desert.
- D. The Sahara Desert and its ecosystem

Question 47. In paragraph 1, the word "**they**" refers to ____.

- A. people
- B. plants
- C. animals
- D. ecoregions

Question 48. In paragraph 2, the word **estimate** is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. confirm
- B. calculate
- C. formulate
- D. participate

Question 49. All of the following are true about the Sahara Desert EXCEPT ____.

- A. there are about five hundred types of plants
- B. seventy species of mammals can be found there
- C. it is home to about ninety species of birds
- D. Fewer than 100 reptiles are found here

Question 50. Why can animals and plants survive in the Sahara Desert?

- A. They try to reduce the water intake.
- B. They get water from the irrigation system.
- C. They get water through metabolic process
- D. They don't really need water for a long time.

PART B. REVIEW UNIT 6-10

A. THEORY

I. Vocabulary –Reading: UNIT 6-9

II. Grammar: UNIT 6-10

- The future perfect
- Double comparatives.
- The active and passive causatives
- Reported speech: reporting orders, requests, offers, advice, instructions....
- Phrasal verbs
- Adverbial Clauses

III. Pronunciation: UNIT 6-9

IV. Writing: UNIT 6-9

B. TYPES OF EXERCISES:

I. Pronunciation:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (2 questions)
2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others. (2 questions)

II. Vocabulary and grammar (15 questions)

III. Synonym / Antonym (4 questions)

IV. Correct mistakes (3 questions)

V. Communication: 2 questions

VI. Reading:

1. Gap filling: (5 questions)
2. Reading text 1: (7 questions)
3. Reading text 2: (5 questions)

VII. Writing:

1. Rewrite the sentences: (3 questions)
2. Combine the sentences: (2 questions)

C. PRACTICE TEST

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. yield B. community C. misty D. nursery

Question 2: A. milk B. yolk C. walk D. folk

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. genuine B. kangaro C. generous D. fortune

Question 4: A. technique B. regional C. satellite D. interesting

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 5: 3 year-olds enjoy some make-believe games and are able to play out little stories such as bath the doll, then feed it and put it to bed.

- A. imagining that something is real B. forming a religious belief
C. role-playing D. relating to something real

Question 6: I think it's time we did away with the obsolete policies.

- A. maintained B. wiped out C. abolished D. looked out

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 7: He is an honest man. You can rely on him to do a good job.

- A. count on B. take in C. base on D. put up with

Question 8: The school orchestra played so many wrong notes that I had trouble keeping a straight face.

- A. try not to show that you are unhappy B. protect yourself from being embarrassed
C. do your best not to smile or laugh D. show dislike or disgust

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

Question 9: "It's about time you _____ your homework, Mary."

- A. must do B. do C. did D. will do

Question 10: In our team, no person _____ John could finish this tough task in such a short time.

- A. outside B. other than C. including D. rather than

Question 11: _____ he got top marks at high school, he never went to university.

- A. Although B. Despite C. Meanwhile D. Nevertheless

Question 12: Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states _____ the Constitution of the United States.

- A. to ratify B. ratify C. ratified D. have ratified

Question 13: A large number of workmen _____ because of the economic recession.

- A. have laid down B. has laid aside C. have been laid off D. has been laid out

Question 14: "What _____ if the earth stopped moving?"

- A. happened B. would happen C. happens D. will happen

Question 15: He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of _____.

- A. things said by the teacher B. that the teacher said
C. which the teacher said D. what the teacher said

Question 16: When exactly did the war _____ between two countries?

- A. go off B. set in C. call off D. break out

Question 17: Maria Sharapova became the first Russian _____ a Wimbledon single title.

- A. to win B. that was winning C. who wins D. which won

Question 18: His _____ of safety regulations really can't be ignored any longer

- A. inattention B. disregard C. carelessness D. unfamiliarity

Question 19: She complains noisily about everything she doesn't like. She is the type of person who is always _____.

- A. making a fuss B. doing a fuss C. creating a fuss D. giving a fuss

Question 20: That cannot be a true story. He _____ it up.

- A. can have made B. must have made C. would have made D. should have made

Question 21: They asked me _____ in London then.

- A. is my brother working B. was my brother working
C. if my brother was working D. if my brother is working

Question 22: She blamed _____ me _____ not explaining the lesson _____ her carefully.

- A. on – for – to B. for – on – for C. ø – about – for D. ø – for – to

Question 23: It _____ me more than an hour to download your photos you uploaded to your Facebook sites.

- A. took B. gave C. sent D. forwarded

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 24: "I'm so upset. Everyone seems to betray me." - " _____ "

- A. Relax. It's not that bad B. Yeah. I think you can do it.
C. Oh, I'm sorry D. Don't apologize them.

Question 25: "Let me pay for the meal. It's my turn to shout". - " _____ "

- A. You'd better shout louder in case that they can't hear you
B. Don't turn back like that. They may see you.
C. Certainly not! I will pay.
D. How often do you eat out?

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 26 to 30.

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (26) _____ banishing poverty. Even the simplest technologies can transform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral-rehydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death (27) _____ from childhood diarrhea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them cheap enough for those who most need them. Solar panels, batteries and light bulbs are still beyond the purse of many, but where they have been installed they change lives. A decent light in the evening gives children more time for homework and extends the productive day for adults.

Kenya has a thriving solar industry and six years ago Kenyan pioneers also started connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate in being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (28)_____ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (29)_____ they own around 60 per cent of the world's technology, they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1,223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases.

People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines at different prices around the world to suit (30)_____ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for the poor.

(Adapted from "The Price is Wrong" in "Focus on IELTS Foundations" by Sue O'Connell, Pearson Longman, 2006)

- Question 26:** A. to B. at C. with D. for
Question 27: A. amount B. penalty C. toll D. number
Question 28: A. have been B. were made C. are made D. made
made
Question 29: A. unless B. however C. when D. while
Question 30: A. which B. what C. where D. that

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 31 to 37.

Imagine the busy streets of New York City, an enormous place with millions of people. Every day, the streets are **congested** with people going about their daily lives. Now imagine a small robot in the middle of all of those people rolling down a busy sidewalk. Most people would not even notice the ten-inch smiling robot, called a Tweenbot, rolling along the street. This strange machine may interest some people, while others would ignore it completely. A researcher interested in studying how helpful people really are uses such robots in her experiments that take place on the streets of New York.

The Tweenbots experiment is the idea and creation of Kacie Kinzer. Kinzer's idea was to make a robot that could navigate the city and reach its destination only if it was aided by pedestrians. Tweenbots rely on the kindness of warm-hearted strangers. Made simply of cardboard, wheels, and a device to turn the wheels, the Tweenbots face many dangers on the city streets. They could be run over by cars or smashed by careless kids. Kinzer thought her little robots might even be seen as some kind of terrorist device. The only real protection a Tweenbot has is its friendly smile. In addition to that, each of Kinzer's robots **is fitted with** a flag that displays instructions for the robot's destination. The only way these robots will reach their final point is if someone lends them a hand. Tweenbots are essentially a social experiment aimed at providing people a chance to show how caring they are.

On a daily basis, people in New York City are often in a hurry to get around. However, the Tweenbots, through their inability to look after themselves, took people out of their normal routines. The people who noticed the helpless little robots were actually interested in helping the Tweenbots find their way home. Tweenbots move at a constant speed and can only go in a straight line. If one was to get stuck, or was going in the wrong direction, it would be up to strangers to free it or turn it in the right direction. Surprisingly, no Tweenbot was lost or damaged, and each one arrived at its target in good condition. In fact, most people treated the robot in a gentle manner, and some even treated it as though it were a small living being.

Even if you were in a rush to go somewhere, would you stop and help a Tweenbot successfully reach its destination?

Question 31: What is this reading about?

- A. A place to buy robots B. A new kind of toy
C. An experiment D. An interesting idea for the future

Question 32: What is a Tweenbot?

- A. A person from New York City B. A ten-inch smiling robot
C. A pedestrian D. A terrorist device

Question 33: The word "**congested**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. flocked B. secluded C. stuffed D. crowded

Question 34: How did a Tweenbot get to its final destination?

- A. With the help of other Tweenbots
- B. With the help of kind pedestrians on the street
- C. With the help of Kacie Kinzer
- D. With the help of other robots in New York City

Question 35: The word "is fitted with" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. is armed with
- B. is embedded with
- C. is supplied with
- D. is assembled with

Question 36: Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. Most Tweenbots arrived at their destination damaged or broken.
- B. Most people treated the Tweenbots in a gentle manner.
- C. Tweenbots could not navigate the city on their own.
- D. Tweenbots move at a constant speed and can only go in a straight line.

Question 37: What can be inferred about the Tweenbot?

- A. They were useful for research.
- B. They were ignored by most people.
- C. They were helpful for pedestrians.
- D. They did not work as planned.

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 38: He felt very tired. However, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

- A. He felt so tired that he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
- B. Feeling very tired, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
- C. As a result of his tiredness, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
- D. Tired as he might feel, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

Question 39: Access to the library computer facilities is open to all students

- A. Computers in the library are not used for students.
- B. Students can freely assess the library computer service.
- C. Students are not allowed to use library computers.
- D. The library computer facilities are accessible to students

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 40: These exercises look easy, but they are very relatively difficult for us.

- A. These exercises
- B. easy
- C. very relatively
- D. for

Question 41: It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing.

- A. until the end
- B. prehistoric
- C. the first
- D. appearing

Question 42: As the old one, this new copier can perform its functions in half the time.

- A. As
- B. can perform
- C. its functions
- D. in half the time

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 43: There is no question of changing my mind about resigning.

- A. Nobody knows about my decision on resigning.
- B. They asked me no question about resigning.
- C. I should have changed my mind about resigning.
- D. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.

Question 44: I forgot to lock the door before leaving.

- A. I remembered that I left the door locked before going out.
- B. I didn't remember whether I locked the door before leaving.
- C. I left without remembering to lock the door.
- D. I locked the door before leaving, but I forgot about it.

Question 45: When there is so much traffic on the roads, it is sometimes quicker to walk than to go by car.

- A. During rush hours, walking gives me much more pleasure than driving in the heavy traffic.
- B. It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.
- C. The traffic is always so heavy that you'd better walk to work; it's quicker.
- D. There is so much traffic these days that it is more pleasant to walk than to drive

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 46 to 50.

A newborn baby can see, hear and feel. By the age of five, a child can talk, ride a bike and invent imaginary friends. How does this development happen? We don't understand the way language, thinking and planning develop very well. Now scientists are using new technology to 'see' into children's brains. And they are discovering new information about the way a baby's brain develops.

A study in 2010 showed that the experiences a child has in their first few years affect the development of the brain. It showed that children who received more attention often had higher IQs. The brain of a newborn baby has nearly a hundred billion neurons. This is the same number as an adult's brain. As they grow, a baby receives information through the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. This information creates connections between different parts of the brain. At the age of three, there are a hundred trillion connections.

One experiment looked at images of babies' brains while they were listening to different sounds. The sounds were in different sequences. For example, one sequence was mu-ba-ba. This is the pattern 'A- B-B'. Another sequence was mu-ba-ge. This is the pattern 'A-B-C'. The images showed that the part of the brain responsible for speech was more active during 'A-B-B' patterns. This shows that babies can tell the difference between different patterns. This experiment is interesting because sequences of words are important to grammar and meaning. Compare two sentences with the same words in a different order: "John killed the bear" is very different from 'The bear killed John'. So babies are starting to learn grammatical rules from the beginning of life.

Researchers also know that babies need to hear a lot of language in order to understand grammar rules. But there is a big difference between listening to television, audio books or the internet, and interacting with people. One study compared two groups of nine-month-old American babies. One group watched videos of Mandarin Chinese sounds. In the other group, people spoke the same sounds to the babies. The test results showed that the second group could recognize different sounds, however the first group learned nothing.

The scientist, Patricia Kuhl, said this result was very surprising. It suggests that social experience is essential to successful brain development in babies.

Question 46: The purpose of the article is to _____.

- A. explain new studies into the development of babies' brains.
- B. describe how a new-born baby's brain works.
- C. compare the brains of adults and children.
- D. prove that nowadays babies are more intelligent than in the past.

Question 47: According to the first paragraph _____.

- A. most aspects of child development are understood quite well.
- B. some five-year-olds have imaginary friends.
- C. children use technology more these days.
- D. technology has been used in children's brain surgery.

Question 48: Which statement is supported by the second paragraph?

- A. Adult brains have more neurons than newborn's brain
- B. Babies and three-year-olds have the same number of neurons.
- C. Early experiences have an effect on brain development.
- D. The connections between parts of the brain stay the same as a child grows up.

Question 49: According to the second paragraph, which of the following can affect IQ?

- A. being with adults a lot
- B. connecting with other babies
- C. paying attention to a baby
- D. having access to information as early as possible

Question 50: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. A pattern like 'A-B-C' is easier to understand
- B. Babies' brains cannot recognize different sound patterns
- C. It's not known which area of a baby's brain processes speech.
- D. Children can actually learn grammatical rules in their very early age.

THE END