

I - TOPICS:

1. Life stories 2. Urbanization 3. The green movement 4. The mass media 5. Cultural identity

II - PRONUNCIATION:

1. Homophones 2. Vowels Diphthongs 3. Assimilation 4. The verb ending -ed 5. Assimilation

III - GRAMMAR:- Review:

- The past simple vs the past continuous
- Definite and indefinite articles
- Omission of articles
- The subjunctive in “that” clause
- Clauses after certain verbs and expressions
- Simple, compound, and complex sentences
- Relative clauses with “which” referring to the whole clause
- Prepositions after certain verbs
- The past perfect vs the past simple
- The present perfect vs the present perfect continuous
- Repeated comparatives to say that something is changing

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. complexion B. examination C. exaggerate D. exhibit

Question 2. A. student B. statue C. situation D. actually

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. associate B. dioxide C. dedicate D. cosmetic

Question 4. A. misfortune B. illegal C. indifference D. discotheque

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. She must _____ in the garage when we came. That’s why she didn’t hear the bell.

- A. have been working B. be working C. have worked D. work

Question 6. It’s a serious operation for a woman as old as my grandmother. She’s very frail. I hope she _____.

- A. gets on B. comes round C. pulls through D. stands up

Question 7. _____ from Tim, all the students said they would go camping.

- A. Except for B. Only C. Apart D. Separate

Question 8. He has _____ a valuable contribution to the life of the school.

- A. done B. created C. caused D. made

Question 9. No matter how much pressure you put on your husband, he won’t budge a(n) _____

- A. inch B. mile C. foot D. metre

Question 10. The test was not very difficult, but it was _____ long.

- A. too much B. so much C. much too D. very much

Question 11. Policemen are sometimes on _____ at night.

- A. force B. alert C. cover D. patrol

Question 12. He thinks that I was too friendly _____ the applicants.

- A. with B. at C. on D. across

Question 13. How can the boss act _____ nothing had happened?

- A. therefore B. so C. if D. as though

Question 14. If you run _____ Tom, give him my best wishes.

- A. over B. up C. into D. to

Question 15. I gave the waiter a \$100 note and waited for my _____.

- A. change B. supply C. cash D. cost

Question 16. _____ she phoned me did I remember the appointment.

- A. No sooner B. Only C. Not until D. Just before

Question 17. I think he is up _____ the job.

- A. to B. with C. for D. over

Question 18. The manager will reply to all the letters _____ are sent to him.

- A. that B. where C. when D. who

Question 19. My mother thought that his action was rather out of _____.

- A. personality B. character C. being D. role

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 20. Some ethnic groups have strange customs such as walking on fire to prevent natural disasters.

- A. methods for doing something B. accepted ways of doing something
C. skills of doing something D. ideas about doing something

Question 21. During the war, the shipping lanes proved vulnerable to be attacked.

- A. susceptible B. dangerous C. futile D. feasible

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 22. My brother tends to look on the bright side in any circumstance.

- A. be optimistic B. be pessimistic C. be confident D. be smart

Question 23. He was so insubordinate that he lost his job within a week.

- A. arrogant B. disobedient C. obedient D. understanding

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 24. Marry is talking to Linda over the phone.

Mary: "Thank you for helping me prepare for the party."

Linda: " _____ "

- A. My pleasure B. The meal was out of this world
C. Never mention me D. Of course not

Question 25. Linh is going to hold her birthday party at home this Sunday, so she wants to invite some of her friends to attend the party.

Linh: "I would like to invite you to my party this Sunday evening."

Huy: " _____."

- A. Thank you for your offer, but I think it is unnecessary.
B. I would love to come but I have prior commitments. I'm sorry.
C. I am sorry. Can you come to my place?
D. How about going to the cinema?

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.

There are many aspects that are involved in taking care of elderly or aged people. Those (26) _____ have the responsibility of taking care of the aged need to be (27) _____ of the various needs and requirements that the elderly have. Elderly individuals who live on their own, without the support of anyone, may have a certain amount of financial needs. Such people need to fend (28) _____ themselves for everything, including food, groceries, medicines etc. Pensioners have the benefit of a steady source of monthly income. Those who do not have any (29) _____ or other source of income would have to live entirely on their savings or through special senior citizens' government financial schemes or (30) _____ from charitable organisations.

(Adapted from <http://www.englishdaily626.com>)

Question 26. A. who B. whom C. which D. when

Question 27. A. know B. understand C. aware D. learn

Question 28. A. of B. for C. with D. to

Question 29. A. finance B. fees C. expense D. pension

Question 30. A. benefits B. management C. donations D. interference

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 35.

For recent graduates, internships may become a stepping stone to full-time, paid employment. Before accepting an offer to work as an intern you should get some information about the company's reputation of procuring their interns and decide accordingly. If they usually hire one intern but have tens of employees working day and night, it is better to look for other companies. The best place to have an internship position is an organization that gives you an opportunity to gain real work experience and develop your skills instead of using you as a cheap worker. Another thing that should be considered is the size of the company. Sometimes bigger and more established organizations are better as they have a clear hierarchy and therefore it gives you a clear idea of your position and the job description and most importantly, it will be easier to get a mentor. Startups with only five employees are usually more flexible in terms of job responsibilities and therefore it makes it harder to define your position and get mentors.

After you choose a company, do a little research on the company including the people who work there. You can do a Google search and comb social media such as LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter to dig deep about the company's hiring managers and what they expect from a new employee.

Social media is also very useful to keep in touch with as many people as you can and build your network. Do not hesitate to maintain any personal connection you have because those connections could be the first ones who inform you about a new job opening or any vacant positions you can apply for.

If you aim for a dream job, do not overlook an entry-level position just because it offers mediocre salary. Entry-level employees are more likely to be given room to grow and learn from their mistakes. They will also be able to figure out the job routines and get used to them when they actually get the position they have been dreaming about.

As your first few jobs might be very demanding yet less rewarding, remember to have fun and enjoy your life. Working overtime may not always be a good idea to accelerate your career, especially if you have to be more stressed than your seniors who earn bigger salaries. Setting the time for exercise and social life will make your life more balanced and stress free.

Question 31. What should a fresh graduate take into account when finding an internship?

- A. Company's recruitment procedure. B. Company's reputation of hiring interns.
C. Company's worker union. D. Internship salary.

Question 32. Why is a more established organization a better place to work as an intern?

- A. It has flexible work hours. B. It offers higher salary.
C. It has clear job descriptions. D. It offers full-time position.

Question 33. What are the recommended media for doing research on the company?

- A. Google search, Facebook, LinkedIn B. Google search, Twitter, Yahoo
C. Google search, Twitter, Gmail D. Google scholar, LinkedIn, Twitter

Question 34. Why is networking important for recent graduates?

- A. To get information about job openings. B. To get information about job security.
C. To keep in touch with an ex-employer. D. To maintain good relationship with fellow interns.

Question 35. What is the advantage of taking an entry-level position?

- A. Getting mediocre salary. B. Getting promotion.
C. Understanding company's policy. D. Understanding job routines.

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 36 to 42.

There's no place in the world quite as famous for its culture as the island kingdom of Great Britain. With over two thousand years of culture from which to draw, the nation and its people celebrate weddings with a uniquely elegant sense of poise and class.

A bride's wedding day is often touted as "the happiest day of her life", but in all honesty it's often a very stressful experience as there are lots of conventions surrounding the whole thing and you can get caught up in family rows, and trying to please everyone. Still it's a good test of a couple's courage.

When the guests arrive for a wedding the ushers' duty is to hand out the correct books, flowers and the order of service, and ensure the guests are seated in the correct places. Traditionally, the side on which people sit depends on whether **they** are friends or family of the bride or of the groom. The front rows are generally reserved for close

family or friends, with the very first seats reserved for the bridal party. However, in many ceremonies the bridal party will remain standing at the altar during the ceremony along with the bride and groom.

During the ceremony the bride and groom make their marriage **vows**. Marriage vows are promises a couple makes to each other during a wedding ceremony. In Western culture, these promises have traditionally included the notions of affection, faithfulness, unconditionality, and permanence.

Most wedding vows are taken from traditional religious ceremonies, but nowadays in the UK many couples choose touching love poems or lyrics from a love song revised as wedding vows and some couples even choose to write their own vows, rather than relying on standard ones spoken by the celebrant.

After the vows have been spoken the couple exchange rings. The wedding ring is placed on the third finger of the left hand, also called the "ring" finger. The wedding ring is usually a plain gold ring. After the wedding ceremony, the bride, groom, officiant, and two witnesses generally go off to a side room to sign the wedding register. Without this the marriage is not legal and a wedding certificate cannot be issued.

Question 36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The bride's and groom's vows in the United Kingdom.
- B. Traditional wedding ceremony in the United Kingdom.
- C. The happiest day in the United Kingdom.
- D. Typical features of British cultures

Question 37. According paragraph 2, the couple can get stressed on their wedding day _____.

- A. as there are lots of conventions between the bride and the groom.
- B. due to traditional customs during and after the wedding ceremony.
- C. because the newly-wedded couple have to take a test of courage.
- D. since the surroundings discourage the couple.

Question 38. The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. ushers
- B. guests
- C. books
- D. married couples

Question 39. The word "**vows**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. promises
- B. agreements
- C. compromises
- D. arguments

Question 40. In a British traditional wedding, the places where the guests sit _____.

- A. are conditional on their relationship to the couple
- B. are seated by the couple
- C. depend on whether their friends or family are standing
- D. at the altar during the ceremony along with the bride and groom.

Question 41. According the passage, nowadays what can be replaced traditional wedding vows EXCEPT?

- A. touching love poems
- B. love song lyrics
- C. the couple's own vows
- D. the celebrant's vows

Question 42. The wedding certificate will be issued _____.

- A. until the bride and groom go off to a side room
- B. as soon as the couple legalize their wedding register.
- C. after the bride and groom exchange their wedding rings.
- D. right after the signs of marriage are not legal.

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. Viet Nam Airlines regrets (A) informing passengers (B) that flight VN 541 to Ho Chi Minh City is (C) postponed (D) due to bad weather.

Question 44. Mrs. Brown, who (A) was so proud of her new car, (B) drove to work when the accident (C) happened and (D) damaged her car.

Question 45. Snapping turtles are (A) easily recognized (B) because of the large head, the long tail and the shell that seems (C) insufficiently (D) to protect the body.

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'm sorry. I didn't do my homework." Huyen said to her teacher.

- A. Huyen said to her teacher she is sorry because she doesn't do her homework.
- B. Huyen forgets to do her homework and she says sorry to her teacher.
- C. Huyen apologized to the teacher for not doing her homework.
- D. Huyen feels sorry for not doing my homework.

Question 47. However hard Tim tried to win the contest, he didn't succeed.

- A. No matter how hard Tim tried to win the contest, he didn't succeed.
- B. Tim tried to win the contest and succeeded.
- C. Although Tim tried hard to win the contest but he didn't succeed.
- D. It was hard for Tim to win the contest because he never succeeded.

Question 48. You needn't have bought too much food.

- A. It is not necessary for you to buy too much food.
- B. You bought too much food, which was not necessary.
- C. You have bought too much food that I don't need.
- D. There is no need for you to buy too much food.

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 went to the supermarket. I wanted to buy food for the whole week.

- A. The food for the whole week was not enough so I went to the supermarket.
- B. In order to go to the supermarket, I wanted to buy food for the whole week.
- C. I went to the supermarket to buy food for the whole week.
- D. For the food to be bought for the whole week, I went to the supermarket.

Question 50. Drinking wine is a very bad habit. You had better get rid of it immediately.

- A. You should get rid of the habit of drinking wine immediately and you will see how bad it is.
- B. Because drinking wine is a very bad habit, you should get rid of it immediately.
- C. Stop drinking wine and it will soon become your bad habit.
- D. If you stop drinking wine immediately, it will have a bad effect on your health.

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. orchestra B. chasm C. chemical D. orchard

Question 2. A. confine B. conceal C. convention D. concentrate

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. individual B. expenditure C. communicate D. necessity

Question 4. A. popularity B. laboratory C. politician D. documentary

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 matter how angry she was, she would never _____ to violence.

- A. resolve B. recourse C. exert D. resort

Question 6. She refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. She is very _____.

- A. open-minded B. kind-hearted C. narrow-minded D. absent-minded

Question 7. I am inclined _____ his complicity in the big fraud.

- A. about believing B. in believing C. for believing D. to believe

Question 8. Do you know the woman _____ next to our teacher?

- A. standing B. stood C. stand D. to stand

Question 9. Not only _____ to speak to him, but she also vowed never to see him again.

- A. she refused B. did she refuse C. she did refuse D. when she refused

Question 10. In my small house there are two rooms, _____ is used as the living-room.

- A. the large one B. the largest one C. the largest of which D. the larger of which

Question 11. Luckily, by the time we got there, the painting _____.

- A. didn't sell B. hadn't sold C. wasn't sold D. hadn't been sold

Question 12. She applied for paid leave but her boss rejected her application _____.

- A. in hand B. on hand C. at hand D. out of hand

Question 13. What is this? It is _____ a horrible smell.
A. giving down B. giving off C. giving up D. giving out

Question 14. We have had the roof of our house _____.
A. to replace B. replace C. been replaced D. replaced

Question 15. They are going to have _____ trip to Ha Long Bay next month.
A. a two-day B. two-days C. two days' D. a two-day's

Question 16. It's not so much her looks I don't like _____ her inability to listen.
A. as B. more C. than D. for

Question 17. She is _____ to leave as soon as possible.
A. cautious B. anxious C. worried D. nervous

Question 18. Despite being a very good student, she didn't fulfill her _____ later in life.
A. making B. potential C. capacity D. aptitude

Question 19. He was not aware that he had been under _____ since his arrival.
A. review B. consideration C. discussion D. surveillance

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 20. He didn't bat an eye when he realized he failed the exam again.
A. didn't show surprise B. didn't want to see C. didn't care D. wasn't happy

Question 21. Your room is so cluttered. You should tidy it up immediately.
A. messy B. clean C. confined D. unique

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 22. At first, no one believed he was a pilot, but his documents lent colour to his statements.
A. provided evidence for B. got information from C. borrowed colour from D. gave no proof of

Question 23. I'm sorry I can't come to your birthday party this weekend - I'm up to my ears in work.
A. very busy B. very bored C. very scared D. very idle

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 24. Jenifer: "Would you mind if I use your computer for an hour?" - Tim: " _____ ".
A. Not at all. I've finished my job. B. Yes, you can use it.
C. Of course not. I still need it now. D. Yes, It's all right.

Question 25. "Have you been able to reach Tom?" - " _____ "
A. There's no approval. B. It's much too high.
C. Yes. I've known him for years. D. No. The line is busy.

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.

Love is one of the most profound emotions known to human beings. There are many kinds of love, but many people seek its expression in a romantic relationship with a compatible partner (or partners).

For many people, romantic relationships comprise one of the most meaningful aspects of life, providing a source of deep fulfillment. The need for human connection appears to be (26) _____ - but the ability to form healthy, loving relationships is learned.

Some evidence suggests that the ability to form a stable relationship starts to form in infancy, in a child's earliest experiences with a caregiver who reliably meet the infant's needs for food, care, warmth, protection, stimulation, and social contact. Such relationships are not destiny, but they are theorized to establish deeply ingrained patterns of relating to others.

Failed relationships happen for many reasons, and the failure of a relationship is often a source of great psychological anguish. Most people have to work consciously to master the skills necessary to make relationships endure and flourish.

Finding a partner with whom to share a life is a wonderful - yet sometimes difficult - process. (27) _____ it's conducted online or in-person, the search will likely push an individual into unfamiliar settings to encounter potential partners. In order to be successful, it is often necessary to go outside one's comfort zone.

Dating is a process by which people spend time with others in order to gradually determine whether a particular person is suitable (28) _____ a potential mate. Determining whether a connection reflects (29) _____ infatuation or true love can sometimes be challenging, but research suggests that there are revealing clues in behavior.

One possibly counterintuitive indicator of a potential match is one's sense of self. Someone who would make a good partner may push an individual to discover new activities or beliefs that expand their self-concept. Another early signifier may be stress: repeatedly interacting with someone (30) _____ impression matters deeply to someone can fuel anxiety.

Other indicators include being highly motivated to see the person and investing a significant amount of time, emotion, and energy into the budding relationship.

(Adapted from: <https://medium.com/@souravraj.kumar19>)

- Question 26.** A. innate B. difficult C. strong D. lost
Question 27. A. When B. Where C. Whether D. If
Question 28. A. with B. like C. since D. as
Question 29. A. popular B. temporary C. accessible D. available
Question 30. A. which B. that C. whose D. what

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 35.

Going to college or university in the United States is very expensive. A year at a prominent four-year university can cost almost \$50,000, and this does not include the extra costs of housing, transportation, and other living expenses. There are, of course, less expensive options at colleges that also offer an excellent education. Most four-year colleges cost at least \$10,000 per year, and many more are in the \$20,000 to \$30,000 range. For families in the United States, paying for the education of their children has become a major expense. Many families begin saving money from the time their children are born, and some states offer incentive plans for savings programs.

As expensive as the tuition is, it should be noted that this hardly covers all the cost of providing an education. Buildings, equipment, and salary costs are increasingly expensive, with advanced technology adding tremendous costs for laboratories and other specialized facilities. Universities and colleges constantly seek support from foundations, corporations, and industry, as well as from local, state, or federal government.

In addition to family funds and savings, there are two main types of funding for college: loans and grants. Loans are borrowed money that must be paid back, with interest, although the interest rates for student loans are lower than for some other types of loans. The early years of many workers' careers are spent trying to pay back student loans. Grants, including scholarships, are gifts of money that do not have to be paid back, but students often must fulfill certain obligations, such as maintaining a certain grade point average or demonstrating family need, in order to qualify. Scholarships are funds that are earned or competed for, and they may be based on the student's academic, athletic, or civic performance or on some other condition that has been met by the student or family. Identifying and accessing these funds can be confusing, and even **disheartening**, for families when they encounter the application forms. Colleges, secondary schools, and other organizations have offices to help students learn about funding resources.

Tuition is only the beginning of the financial investment required for a U.S. education. Costs include educational fees - some are paid by everyone each term, others are related to the courses being taken. Students must also pay for housing; books; other materials; meals; health insurance and health care; local day-to-day transportation, including parking; and transportation to and from home; telephone and Internet use; and any other expenses. Normally, international students pay the higher out-of-state tuition rate at public institutions.

Question 31. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

- A. The cost of college in the United States
- B. The advantages of going to college or university in the United States
- C. Types of funding for college in the United States
- D. Financial support from corporations or federal government for education in the United States

Question 32. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Students at a prominent university spend about \$50,000 per year on their study and living expenses.
- B. Few four-year colleges cost at least \$10,000 per year.
- C. Students studying at colleges which also offer a good education pay much more money than those studying at others.
- D. Attending university in the United States is costly.

Question 33. Students must _____.

- A. repay student loans before graduation.
- B. have excellent academic performances or meet other requirements to win scholarships.
- C. pay very high interest on their loans.
- D. fulfill certain obligations such as getting high grades to borrow money for college.

Question 34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Student loans are money that is borrowed must be paid back.
- B. Most students in the United States don't have to borrow money for their study because they are rich.
- C. Students must compete for scholarships.
- D. Students must also pay for housing, transportation or other living expenses.

Question 35. The word "**disheartening**" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. dishonest
- B. irritating
- C. discouraging
- D. embarrassing

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 36 to 42.

Matching the influx of foreign immigrants into the larger cities of the United States during the late nineteenth century was a domestic migration, from towns and farms to cities, within the United States. The country had been overwhelmingly rural at the beginning of the century, with less than 5 percent of Americans living in large towns or cities. The proportion of urban population began to grow remarkably after 1840, increasing from 11 percent that year to 28 percent by 1880 and to 46 percent by 1900. A country with only 6 cities boasting a population of more than 8,000 in 1800 had become one with 545 such cities in 1900. Of these, 26 had a population of more than 100,000 including 3 that held more than a million people. Much of the migration producing an urban society came from smaller towns within the United States, but the combination of new immigrants and old American "settlers" on America's "urban frontier" in the late nineteenth century proved extraordinary.

The growth of cities and the process of industrialization fed on each other. The agricultural revolution stimulated many in the countryside to seek a new life in the city and made it possible for fewer farmers to feed the large concentrations of people needed to provide a workforce for growing numbers of factories. Cities also provided ready and convenient markets for the products of industry, and huge contracts in transportation and construction - as well as the expanded market in consumer goods - allowed continued growth of the urban sector of the overall economy of the United States.

Technological developments further **stimulated** the process of urbanization. One example is the Bessemer converter (an industrial process for manufacturing steel), which provided steel girders for the construction of skyscrapers. The refining of crude oil into kerosene, and later the development of electric lighting as well as of the telephone, brought additional comforts to urban areas that were unavailable to rural Americans and helped attract many of **them** from the farms into the cities. In every era the lure of the city included a major psychological element for country people: the bustle and social interaction of urban life seemed particularly **intriguing** to those raised in rural isolation.

Question 36. What aspects of the United States in the nineteenth century does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Technological developments
- B. The impact of foreign immigrants on cities
- C. Standards of living
- D. The relationship between industrialization and urbanization

Question 37. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discuss _____.

- A. foreign immigration
- B. rural life
- C. the agricultural revolution
- D. famous cities of the twentieth century

Question 38. What proportion of population of the United States was urban in 1900?

- A. Five percent
- B. Eleven percent
- C. Twenty-eight percent
- D. Forty-six percent

Question 39. The word "**stimulated**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. forced
- B. prepared
- C. limited
- D. motivated

Question 40. Why does the author mention "electric lighting" and "the telephone" the last paragraph?

- A. They contributed to the agricultural revolution
- B. They are examples of the conveniences of city life
- C. They were developed by the same individual.

D. They were products of the Bessemer converter.

Question 41. The word "them" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. urban areas B. rural Americans C. farms D. cities

Question 42. The word "intriguing" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. profitable B. comfortable C. attractive D. challenging

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) Many of the population (B) in our country (C) is composed (D) of farmers.

Question 44. (A) The more the relative humidity reading (B) rises, (C) the worse the heat (D) affects us.

Question 45. It is (A) disappointing that (B) most tourists who (C) come to the country only visit the (D) same few overcrowded places.

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. "Don't be so disappointed Mary. You can take the driving test again," said Mark.

- A. Mark told Mary to be disappointed and take the driving test again.
B. Mark asked Mary not to be disappointed and offered her another driving test.
C. Mark warned Mary not to be disappointed in order to take the driving test again.
D. Mark encouraged Mary to take the driving test again.

Question 47. It is open to question as to whether my sister, Linda, will get the job.

- A. My sister, Linda, is being interviewed for the job.
B. It is not certain that my sister, Linda, will get the job.
C. The question is whether my sister, Linda, will get the job or not.
D. If my sister, Linda, could answer the question, she would get the job.

Question 48. My father likes nothing better than playing football in his free time.

- A. My father doesn't like playing football in his free time.
B. My father prefers playing football with his friends after work.
C. Playing football is my father's favourite enjoyment in his free time.
D. My father not only likes football but also other sports in his free time.

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 boy was very bright. He could solve all the math problems quickly.

- A. He was such bright boy that he could solve all the math problems quickly.
B. The boy was very bright that he could solve all the math problems quickly.
C. He was so bright a boy that he could solve all the math problems quickly.
D. Such bright was the boy that he could solve all the math problems quickly.

Question 50. He didn't go to his friend's wedding party. She felt so sad.

- A. He was sad because his friend didn't go to his wedding party.
B. He didn't go to his friend's wedding party, which made her feel sad.
C. He didn't go to his friend's wedding party because she was sad.
D. She didn't care about whether he came to her wedding party or not

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. epidemic B. illegal C. education D. competitor

Question 2. A. panicked B. raged C. wretched D. suposupposedly

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. obligatory B. geographical C. international D. undergraduate

Question 4. A. difficulty B. simplicity C. discovery D. commomodity

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 you _____ your destination, your tour guide will meet you at the airport.

- A. arrive B. get C. reach D. achieve

Question 6. The teacher turned up after we _____ for him for over 30 minutes.

- A. waited B. was waiting C. have waited D had been waiting

Question 7. Mary is bound to notice that broken vase. She has eyes like a _____!

- A. goose B. hawk C. dog D. fox

Question 8. It's _____ house.

- A. an ancient black stone-built B. a black ancient stone-built
C. an ancient stone-built grey D. a stone-built black ancient

Question 9. Let's put _____ as many suggestions as possible.

- A. forward B. out C. towards D. up

Question 10. It came as no surprise to me that Mai sail _____ the final exam.

- A. to B. through C. with D. in

Question 11. She _____ live with her grandparents in a small house when she was a child.

- A. must B. would C. use to D. should

Question 12. The boy and the animals _____ she drew were very beautiful.

- A. which B. who C. whom D. that

Question 13. English and Math interests me almost _____.

- A. equally B. the same C. similarly D. alike

Question 14. These personal problems seem to be _____ her from her work.

- A. disrupting B. disturbing C. distracting D. dispersing

Question 15. He ceiling fans were on, but unfortunately they only _____ the hot, humid air.

- A. stirred up B. poured through C. turned into D. cut back

Question 16. There is no _____ in persuading him to go out.

- A. value B. point C. worth D. profit

Question 17. My team lost the final five years in _____.

- A. success B. continuation C. succession D. repetition

Question 18. I know that she has tried hard; _____ that as it may, her work is just not good enough.

- A. come B. must C. should D. be

Question 19. No matter what happens Susan never shows her emotions. She always keeps a stiff upper _____.

- A. mouth B. eye C. head D. lip

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 20. The whole city was wiped out in the bombing raids.

- A. changed completely B. cleaned well C. destroyed completely D. removed quickly

Question 21. Few companies are flourishing during difficult times.

- A. taking off B. setting up C. growing well D. closing down

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 22. It seems that the contract was made behind closed doors as no one had any information about it.

- A. secretly B. daily C transparently D. privately

Question 23. He performed all his duties conscientiously. He gave enough care to his work.

- A. insensitively B. irresponsibly C. liberally D. responsibly

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 24. Nam: "I have an idea. Let's go for a swim on Saturday afternoon".

- Hung: " _____ "

- A. OK, what time? B. You're kidding. C. I know. D. I'm sure.

Question 25. Peter: "Why did Tom leave the party so early?" - Daisy: " _____ "

A. You don't say.

B. Why not?

C. Beats me.

D. You left with him very early.

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.

Becoming independent is an essential part of a child's journey to adulthood. To make this journey successful, children need freedom to try new things. But they still need your guidance and support too.

Your love and support are essential for your child's self-esteem. Young people who feel good about themselves often have more (26) _____ to discover who they are and what they want to do with their lives.

Try to (27) _____ in to your child's feelings. It might help to remember that your child could be confused and upset by the physical, social and emotional changes of adolescence. Your child needs your emotional guidance and stability during this time.

Clear family rules about behaviour, communication and socialising will help your child understand where the limits are and what you expect. Rules will also help you be consistent (28) _____ how you treat your child. Once the rules are in place, apply them consistently.

Your family rules are likely to change as your child develops. As children get more mature, they can make a bigger contribution to the rules and the consequences for breaking them. Involving your child in developing rules helps him to understand the principles behind them. Every family has different rules. You can talk with your child about this and explain that his friends might have different rules, or a different number of rules.

(29) _____ you set the limits too strictly, your child might not have enough room to grow and try new experiences. This period is a learning curve for both of you. Be prepared for some trial and error.

Younger teenagers might think they're ready to make their own decisions, but they often haven't developed the (30) _____ skills they need to handle significant responsibilities without your help. It can be a good idea to explain to your younger child why younger and older children are given different responsibilities.

(Adapted from: <https://raisingchildren.net.au>)

Question 26. A. time B. confidence C. efforts D. money

Question 27. A. tune B. understand C. consider D. make

Question 28. A. on B. of C. in D. for

Question 29. A. Unless B. Although C. Because D. If

Question 30. A. making-decision B. decision-making C. decisions-making D. making-decisions

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 35.

Thousands of books have been written on the conflict between parents and teenagers. Psychologists and sociologists have spent years trying to understand the reasons for the tension and endless arguments between these two groups.

A close look at these arguments often reveals that the reasons are so **trivial** that we may wonder what the tears and shouts have all been about. Most arguments are not about major issues like the nuclear bomb or the ecological problems of the universe. The fights are usually about simple matters such as food, clothes, the weekly allowance or the telephone.

Let's take an ordinary day and examine what happens. Problems start around 7 a.m. It is then that parents expect their children to get up, get dressed, eat and go to school. Parents and alarm clocks seem like the enemies of mankind at that early hour. Some parents even expect the "poor" youngsters to tidy up their room and put everything in its place before leaving for school - a ridiculous demand - in the eyes of the "**victims**". In the afternoon, parents want them to do homework and study hard. They resent their children's endless conversations on the phone. In the evening, they complain about the clothes and jewelry the teenagers wear and preach for hours about the dangers on the road and the need to be home by midnight at the latest, like Cinderella.

Youngsters expect parents to be more flexible; not to preach and lecture but to advise and explain. They would like them to be tolerant of different views, listen to their problems and respect their privacy. However, even if they don't admit it, youngsters need the guidance and support of their parents, their approval or disapproval and even their firm opposition on crucial subjects such as drugs or alcohol. They need limits. They need loving but firm authority. In short, youngsters should be more patient and sensitive to their parents' feelings and parents must understand that they cannot prevent their children from making mistakes. Trial and error is, after all, a very important part of the process of growing up.

Question 31. Most arguments between parents and teenagers are about _____.

A. complicated matters B. dating relationships C. money D. simple matters

Question 32. The word "trivial" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. unimportant B. serious C. necessary D. complex

Question 33. Parents don't want youngsters _____.

- A. get up early B. hang out with their friends C. wear jewelry D. talk a lot on the phone

Question 34. The word "victims" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. all the parents B. all the youngsters
C. youngsters suffering from severe abuse D. youngsters required to clean up their room

Question 35. Which of the following is TRUE according to paragraph 4?

- A. Teenagers don't want to talk or explain anything to their parents.
B. Parents need to stop their children from making mistakes.
C. Making mistakes plays an important role in helping teenagers to be mature.
D. Parents should let their children have freedom to do anything that they like.

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 36 to 42.

By the turn of the century, the middle-class home in North American had been transformed. "The flow of industry has passed and left idle the loom in the attic, the soap kettle in the shed". Ellen Richards wrote in 1908. The urban middle class was now able to buy a wide array of food products and clothing - baked goods, canned goods, suits, shirts, shoes, and dresses. Not only had household production waned, but technological improvements were rapidly changing the rest of domestic work. Middle-class homes had indoor running water and furnaces, run on oil, coal, or gas, that produced hot water. Stoves were fueled by gas, and delivery services provided ice for refrigerators. Electric power was available for lamps, sewing machines, irons, and even vacuum cleaners. No domestic task was unaffected. Commercial laundries, for instance, had been doing the wash for urban families for decades; by the early 1900's the first electric washing machines were on the market.

One impact of the new household technology was to draw sharp dividing lines between women of different classes and regions. Technological advances always affected the homes of the wealthy first, filtering downward into the urban middle class. But women who lived on farms were not yet affected by household improvements. Throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, rural homes lacked running water and electric power. Farm women had to haul large quantities of water into the house from wells or pumps for every purpose. Doing the family laundry, in large vats heated over stoves, continued to be a full day's work, just as canning and preserving continued to be seasonal necessities. Heat was provided by wood or coal stoves. In addition, rural women continued to produce most of their families' clothing. The urban poor, similarly, reaped few benefits from household improvements. Urban slums such as Chicago's nineteenth ward often had no sewers, garbage collection, or gas or electric lines; and tenements lacked both running water and central heating. At the turn of the century, variations in the nature of women's domestic work were probably more marked than at any time before.

Question 36. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The creation of the urban middle class B. Domestic work at the turn of the century
C. The spread of electrical power in the United States D. Overcrowding in American cities

Question 37. According to the passage, what kind of fuel was used in a stove in a typical middle-class household?

- A. oil B. coal C. gas D. wood

Question 38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a household convenience in the passage?

- A. The electric fan B. The refrigerator C. The electric light D. The washing machine

Question 39. According to the passage, who were the first beneficiaries of technological advances?

- A. Farm women B. The urban poor C. The urban middle class D. The wealthy

Question 40. The word "reaped" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. gained B. affected C. wanted D. accepted

Question 41. Which of the following best characterizes the passage's organization _____.

- A. analysis of a quotation B. chronological narrative C. extended definition D. comparison

Question 42. Where in the passage does the author discuss conditions in poor urban neighborhoods?

- A. The urban middle... dresses B. Middle-class homes ... water
C. Electric power... unaffected D. The urban poor... heating

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) There are few areas (B) of human experience that (C) have not been (D) writing about.

Question 44. David (A) was a (B) bravery man to go (C) on this adventure by (D) himself.

Question 45. (A) Found in 1209, the University of Cambridge (B) ranks (C) among the world's (D) oldest universities.

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. David broke his leg and couldn't play in the final.

- A. David couldn't play in the final due to his broken leg.
- B. If David hadn't broken his leg, he could play in the final now.
- C. If David didn't break his leg, he could play in the final.
- D. But for his broken leg, David couldn't have played in the final.

Question 47. It doesn't make any difference if it rain because they will still go to the cinema.

- A. So long as it doesn't rain, they will go to the cinema.
- B. But for the rain, they would have gone to the cinema.
- C. There is a difference between going to the cinema and staying at home.
- D. Whether it rains or not, they will still go to the cinema.

Question 48. I had only just put the phone down when the boss rang back.

- A. I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
- B. Hardly had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
- C. No sooner had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
- D. Scarcely had I put the phone down than the boss rang back.

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 test we did yesterday was very long. It was difficult, too.

- A. Not only was the test we did yesterday very long but also very difficult.
- B. Not only was very long the test we did yesterday but it was also very difficult.
- C. The test we did yesterday was not only very long, it was also very difficult.
- D. Not only the test we did yesterday was very long but also very difficult.

Question 50. He was suspected to have stolen two cars. The police have investigated him for days.

- A. He has been investigated for days, suspected to have stolen two cars.
- B. Suspecting to have stolen two cars, he has been investigated for days.
- C. Having suspected to have stolen two cars, he has been investigated for days.
- D. Suspected to have stolen two cars, he has been investigated for days.

The end !