

**I. TOPICS :**

1. The generation gap
2. Relationships
3. Becoming independent
4. Caring for those in need
5. Being part of Asean

**II. PRONUNCIATION:**

1. Strong and weak forms of words in connected speech.
2. Contracted forms nouns / pronouns, etc. + verbs; verbs + not.
3. Linking between a consonant and a vowel.
4. Elision of weak vowels before /l/, /n/, and /r/.
5. Falling and rising intonation.

**III. GRAMMAR:**

1. Tenses:
  - Present simple
  - Present continuous
  - Present perfect
  - Past simple
  - Past continuous
  - Past perfect
  - Simple future
  - Near future (be going to V)
2. Gerunds.
3. *To - infinitives* after certain adjectives and nouns.
4. Modal verbs: should / ought to / must vs. have to.
5. State verbs in continuous forms.
6. Passive voice.
7. Cleft sentences: ***It is / was ..... that ....***

**IV. WRITING:**

1. Rewrite the sentences.
2. Combine the sentences.

## PRACTICE TEST

### A. PHONETICS

*I. Find the word with the underlined part pronounced differently.*

1. A. climate      B. liveable      C. city      D. discussion  
2. A. solar      B. infrastructure      C. designer      D. focus

*II. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.*

3. A. devastated      B. environment      C. diversity      D. ecology  
4. A. healthy      B. consume      C. diet      D. headache

### B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

*I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences*

5. We will plan a visit to a school for children with \_\_\_\_\_  
A. disable      B. disabled      C. disability      D. disabilities
6. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ to me for breaking my flower vase.  
A. advised      B. suggested      C. apologized      D. accused
7. When I arrived home, my sister \_\_\_\_\_ to someone on the phone.  
A. is talking      B. talks      C. was talking      D. has talked
8. People with cognitive impairments often have difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ new things and therefore, cannot learn quickly.  
A. understand      B. to understand      C. understanding      D. understood
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ at a special school twice since I finished Grade 10.  
A. am volunteering      B. volunteered      C. have volunteered      D. volunteer
10. No longer \_\_\_\_\_ to do all her housework with her husband because our family now owns some new labour-saving devices.  
A. my mother has      B. has my mother      C. does my mother has      D. does my mother have
11. It was John \_\_\_\_\_ was given a lot of nice presents on his tenth birthday.  
A. that      B. which      C. he      D. whose
12. "Could I get you something else to eat?" – " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. Let's go to the restaurant      B. I'm having a hamburger      C. Let me pay      D. No thanks, I'm full.
13. I am angry because you didn't tell me the truth. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_  
A. to have deceived      B. to deceive      C. being deceived      D. deceiving
14. So far, global warming and its effects \_\_\_\_\_ the health of older people and children.  
A. has threaten      C. are threatening  
B. had been threatening      D. have been threatening
15. City \_\_\_\_\_ can enjoy better health care than people living in the countryside, but they are usually busier and more stressed because of the city's fast pace of life.  
A. dwellers      B. people      C. infrastructure      D. ancestors
16. Reykjavik of Iceland is one of the greenest capital cities in Europe, and one of the most \_ cities in the world.  
A. believable      B. capable      C. liveable      D. endurable

*II. 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 questions.*

17. She can learn to observe herself, figuring out what she does easily and what takes more work.  
A. watching out      B. selling out      C. working out      D. standing out
18. An indecisive commander is unlikely to win the confidence of his men.  
A. slow      B. determined      C. hesitant      D. reliant

*III. 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.*

19. Reading is widely considered a voluntary activity associated with pleasure and achievement.  
A. optional      B. mandatory      C. academic      D. informative
20. When we see someone in need, it's natural to want to help. Whether it is a friend next door or a stranger in another country, we want to do something to ease the pain of others.  
A. reduce      B. increase      C. relieve      D. lighten

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

21. Gifts normally exchange(A) at the beginning of meetings (B) with Japanese and should be given (C) and received with both hands (D).
22. Neither the clerks nor (A) the department (B) manager are (C) being considered for promotion (D) this time.

23. Most students (A) succeeded in (B) passing the exam, but (C) a few was failed (D).

### **C. READING**

***I. 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.***

#### **TIME MANAGEMENT FOR STUDENTS**

Learning to manage your time involves using a variety of life skills together. First of all, you need to know yourself. Only you know (24) \_\_\_\_ you are a morning or an evening person, for example. Understanding when you are at your best can help you decide when to do certain things you have to do - like studying. Then, you need to prioritise and decide which things are the most (and least) important. After that, you need to get organised and start planning a schedule, (25) \_\_\_\_ could include when to study, as well as when to relax. It is important to be realistic when you are trying to manage your time. You need to factor in time to sleep, (26) \_\_\_\_, and this should be based on your normal sleep patterns there is no (27) \_\_\_\_ in planning to study at six in the morning if you have never managed to get out of bed before eight. Many people forget to include socialising, but this is a mistake because it is unhealthy to avoid seeing people, just as it is a mistake to spend all your time socialising while your list of things to do grows longer and longer.

On the subject of lists, it is important to remember that these may have to change. You need to plan for the unexpected - a visit from a friend, for example - and this means that you may have to (28) \_\_\_\_ your to-do list. Finally, remember the old saying - 'If you fail to plan, you plan to fail. In the end, managing your time better will help you avoid stress, and that can only be a good thing.

24. A. that                      B. whether                      C. what                      D. how  
25. A. that                      B. which                      C. it                      D. there  
26. A. in contrast              B. in addition              C. for all                      D. for instance  
27. A. point                      B. need                      C. demand                      D. request  
28. A. adapt                      B. adjust                      C. abandon                      D. affect

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

Helen Keller was born in Alabama in 1880. Before she was two years old, she became seriously ill and was left deaf and blind.

Helen could only learn about things around her by touching with her hands. She made up signs for a few things like yes, no, come, and go. She felt lonely because she could not hear, see, or speak. She became angry, and threw fits a lot. Her parents decided that she needed someone who could help her understand the world around her and how to behave in it.

So, Anne Sullivan came to teach her. She taught Helen by using her hands to spell words. She would use sign language by signing a letter with her own hand, and pressing her hand into the palm of Helen's hand. Helen soon learned to make the same signs with her hands, but did not really understand what they meant.

One day Ms Sullivan put Helen's hand under the water pump and spelled the word water in Helen's other hand. Finally, Helen understood that these signs, called finger spelling, were naming the things in her world. It was as if a light had suddenly been turned on. She was so excited that she wanted to know the names of everything.

Ms Sullivan was a gifted teacher and worked hard to help Helen learn. After she taught Helen the names of everything, she had to teach her the things that any other child learns in school, like history, science and math. She also taught Helen how to read Braille, groups of raised dots that stand for letters.

When Helen got older, she went to the Perkins School for the Blind. Then she went to Radcliffe College. She was the first blind and deaf person to ever graduate from college.

As a grown-up, Helen was a public figure and a writer. She used sign language to tell people about her life. She also wrote a book about her life. Ms Sullivan was there with her, every step of the way. They remained companions for 49 years, until Ms Sullivan died in 1936. Helen Keller died in 1968, at the age of 88.

29. Which sentence *BEST* tells what the article is mostly about?

- A. A girl gets very sick and becomes blind and deaf.
- B. A blind and deaf girl becomes angry and upset with her teacher.
- C. A teacher tries to help a blind and deaf girl learn how to finger spell.
- D. A blind and deaf girl learns how to understand the world with the help of her teacher.

30. Why did Helen's parents decide she needed a teacher?

- A. Helen had a very high fever.
- B. There were very few teachers in Alabama.
- C. They were too busy to teach Helen themselves.
- D. Helen needed someone to help her learn about the world.

31. The author uses this picture of Helen and Miss Sullivan to show



Miss Sullivan finger spells words into Helen's hand.

- A. what finger spelling looks like
- B. what kind of clothes people wore at that time
- C. how Helen looked when she first met Miss Sullivan
- D. how much time Helen and Miss Sullivan spent with each other

32. Based on the information in the article, what is "Braille"?

- A. a kind of food
- B. a sign in finger spelling
- C. groups of raised dots that stand for letters
- D. a language spoken by people who are deaf

33. The author says "a light had suddenly been turned on" to describe

- A. the way Miss Sullivan taught Helen
- B. how Helen understood the meaning of the signs
- C. something that people do while they are busy finger spelling
- D. where Miss Sullivan and Helen were while they were doing their lesson

34. How did Helen change after Miss Sullivan came to teach her?

- A. She became angrier and more upset.
- B. She stopped playing tricks on people.
- C. She was able to understand things better.
- D. She became more attached to her mother.

35. What happened *AFTER* Helen went to the Perkins School for the Blind?

- A. She met Anne Sullivan.
- B. She learned to read Braille.
- C. She became blind and deaf.
- D. She went to Radcliffe College.

## **D. WRITING**

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

36. The students were not allowed to use mobile phones during the test.
- A. The students were not using mobile phones during the test.
  - B. The students should have asked for the permission to use mobile phones during the test.
  - C. The students can't have used mobile phones during the test.
  - D. The students did not have the permission to use mobile phones during the test.
37. I regret missing the opening ceremony of the ASEANGAMES last night.
- A. I wish I could miss the opening ceremony of the ASEAN GAMES last night.
  - B. I wish I did not miss opening ceremony of the ASEAN GAMES last night.
  - C. I wish to miss opening ceremony of the ASEAN GAMES last night.
  - D. I wish I had not missed opening ceremony of the ASEAN GAMES last night.
38. Since last month, people have donated more than 500 books.
- A. People have donated 500 books more than they did last month.
  - B. People started to donate 500 books one month ago.
  - C. More than 500 books were donated a month ago.
  - D. After a month, more than 500 books have been donated.

***II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

39. Understanding cognitive disabilities will change people's attitudes. It will also make them support these children better.
- A. Understanding cognitive disabilities will neither change people's attitudes nor make them support these children better.
  - B. Understanding cognitive disabilities will either change people's attitudes or make them support these children better.
  - C. Understanding cognitive disabilities will only change people's attitudes not make them support these children better.
  - D. Understanding cognitive disabilities will not only change people's attitudes but also make them support these children better.
40. You can't master a language in a month. It is impossible.
- A. It is just a matter of time before you can master a language.
  - B. It is reasonable for a language to be mastered in a month.
  - C. It is so practical of you to master a language in a month.
  - D. It is impossible for you to master a language in a month.

*\*The end\**

