

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC CÔNG NGHỆ TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH
KHOA CÔNG NGHỆ

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TÀI LIỆU ÔN THI CAO
HỌC MÔN TIẾNG ANH

TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH, 2015

I. PART I: VOCABULARY:

Find out the best choice for each sentence by choosing A, B, C or D:

1. Oh! I have a terrible cold. My body aches and my nose is _____.
A. going B. running C. coming D. telling
2. The famous politician was _____ a speech when he was assassinated.
A. saying B. telling C. speaking D. giving
3. A wife has to spend her time doing the cooking, the dishes, the _____ and so on.
A. cloth B. launch C. laundry D. clothing
4. The Pizza was _____. We were starving, but we still couldn't eat it!
A. disgusted B. disgusting C. tasteless D. delicious
5. Has the photocopier _____ out of paper again?
A. gone B. come C. run D. seen
6. Don't buy a car if you can't _____ the expense for it.
A. spend B. afford C. have D. save
7. AIDS is still an _____ disease that we must avoid.
A. impossible B. incurable C. irrational D. unreasonable
8. The small dog next door barked all the night, which kept me _____.
A. await B. awake C. away D. wait
9. New York is a _____ city with a lot of people from all over the world.
A. antique B. small C. capital D. cosmopolitan
10. The murderer has been _____ by the city police.
A. escaped B. received C. recaptured D. repeated
11. As a nurse, she has a _____ but helpful job.
A. tired B. tiring C. stress D. simply
12. I can't love him. We don't have much in _____.
A. public B. common C. pocket D. interest
13. It _____ a long time to learn to speak a foreign language.
A. makes B. takes C. goes D. needs
14. They _____ us some very nice photographs of their vacation.
A. looked B. saw C. showed D. pictured
15. Please _____ off your shoes before you come inside.
A. get B. put C. take D. give
16. The meeting will be _____ at about 5:30.
A. finish B. stop C. end D. over
17. Juan _____ the dog in the park every day at 5:30.
A. motions B. moves C. walks D. goes
18. Peter and I always argue. We don't agree about anything. Yesterday we have a/an _____ about politics.
A. time B. argument C. talk D. holiday
19. Before you can get a credit card, you have to provide a lot of _____ details.
A. personnel B. different C. personal D. messy
20. I try to lead a _____ lifestyle – lots of exercise, fruit, and no junk food.
A. healthy B. interesting C. fortunate D. noisy
21. They live in a _____ of HCM City, and come to town by bus every day.
A. suburb B. center C. area D. countryside

22. They're going away on a training _____ next week.
 A. grade B. school C. course D. dictionary
23. You need a _____ when you get into your hotel bedroom.
 A. receipt B. keycard C. bill D. all are correct
24. Are there seats _____ in the intermediate classes?
 A. able B. rest C. left D. still
25. We are going to _____ our holiday in the countryside.
 A. spend B. make C. do D. take
26. Her father died when she was 30 years old and she _____ \$1 million from him.
 A. saved B. inherited C. left D. earned
27. It's terribly difficult to _____ up smoking.
 A. put B. make C. give D. do
28. Don't _____ on the TV. Everyone is sleeping upstairs.
 A. make B. put C. turn D. take
29. _____ must be paid to what's going on here.
 A. Looking B. Attention C. Presence D. Attendance
30. I was _____ for speeding.
 A. fined B. find C. found D. founded
31. I asked them to _____ the cost of repairing my car.
 A. estimate B. cost C. evaluate D. predict
32. I wonder if you could _____ a room for me at the hotel.
 A. make B. do C. preserve D. reserve
33. _____ three copies of this letter, please.
 A. Be B. Do C. Make D. Build
34. I'd like to _____ my check.
 A. cash B. charge C. bill D. exchange
35. He works in the _____ division of our company.
 A. personal B. individual C. personnel D. impersonal
36. _____ after his arrival in Paris, Tom called me at the office.
 A. Briefly B. Nearly C. Shortly D. Simply
37. My friend _____ me mad when she takes my CDs without telling me.
 A. gives B. drives C. tells D. rides
38. Mr. Tom is in a meeting. Can I _____ a message?
 A. take B. give C. leave D. send
39. Radio, film, television and internet are four modern forms of _____ nowadays.
 A. kind B. type C. media D. information
40. The vegetables don't _____ fresh to me.
 A. taste B. serve C. eat D. try
41. Both Ann and her sister look like her mother.
 A. take up B. take after C. take away D. take over
42. That guy asked to be _____ police protection.
 A. put into B. put under C. taken into D. taken place
43. Despite bad weather, the picnic will take place.
 A. go over B. go ahead C. go up D. go off
44. Paula applied for the post but she was _____.
 A. turned down B. checked out C. kept under D. pushed ahead

45. _____ out for pickpockets.
 A. See B. Watch C. Look D. Notice
46. His parents have passed away and he is being brought up by his sister.
 A. left B. gone away C. escaped D. died
47. Jane has a high-powered job as the sales director of a large international company.
 A. difficult B. boring C. well-paid D. interesting
48. When his company had to close because of economic difficulties, he became redundant.
 A. responsible B. out of work C. reduced D. unneeded
49. He was frightened of applying for a job because he had had so many refusals.
 A. acceptance B. receptions C. rejections D. repetitions
50. The council are planning to build four twenty story blocks of flats in the area, so all old houses in the street have been demolished.
 A. constructed B. destroyed C. reproduced D. built-up

II. PART II: GRAMMAR

Find out the best choice for each sentence by choosing A, B, C or D:

- Tuberculosis _____ an infectious disease.
 A. was B. would be C. is D. has been
- Kate usually _____ to class by bicycle, but today she went by bus because of the rain.
 A. go B. goes C. went D. gone
- _____ three languages: French, Spanish, and English.
 A. I'm speaking B. I speak C. I spoke D. I was speaking
- Now my sister _____ a bicycle of her own.
 A. is having B. are having C. have D. has
- You _____ serious. What are you thinking about?
 A. are looking B. were looking C. look D. looked
- A: "What _____ about the new simplified tax law?"
 B: "It's more confusing than the old one."
 A. are you thinking B. have you thought
 C. do you think D. have you been thinking
- Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
 A. boiling B. boils C. is boiling D. boil
- You must phone me as soon as _____ your exam results.
 A. you'll get B. you get C. you are going to get D. you got
- Before the Prime Minister _____ New York, he will have several talks.
 A. will leave B. have left C. are going to leave D. leaves
- I _____ her for help whenever my department is understaffed.
 A. ask B. asks C. asked D. had asked
- I've just finished reading a story called *Dangerous Game*. It's about a man who his wife because he doesn't want to lose her.
 A. killed B. kills C. has killed D. was killing
- When the wastes are poured into the atmosphere, the air _____ unpleasant to breathe.
 A. become B. becomes C. became D. has become
- We'll wait until she _____.
 A. arrive B. arrives C. will arrive D. shall arrive

14. He _____ work very hard; he is a millionaire.
A. hasn't to B. not has to C. doesn't have to D. mustn't
15. John always _____ his car in the lot by the school.
A. park B. parks C. is parked D. was parked
16. Kevin can't talk on the phone because he _____ dinner right now.
A. is eating B. has eaten C. eats D. has been eating
17. What _____ tonight?
A. you do B. do you do C. are you doing D. are you do
18. I don't want to go outside today because it _____.
A. rain B. rains C. is raining D. is rain
19. I need your advice because I _____ about buying a new car.
A. thinks B. am thinking C. thinking D. think
20. Bill has lent his bike to his brother, so at the moment he _____ to school by bus.
A. went B. is going C. has gone D. didn't go
21. Please be quiet! I _____ to the radio.
A. listened B. listen C. am listening D. was listening
22. At the moment she _____ on the beach enjoying some fresh air from the sea.
A. is lying B. lying C. lay D. lied
23. Sorry, she can't come to the phone. She a bath
A. had B. has C. was having D. is having
24. Weather report: "It's seven o'clock in New York and.....
A. it has been snowing B. it is snowing C. it has snowed D. it snows
25. _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
A. We'll have B. We're having C. We have D. We've had
26. This question is difficult. I _____ a lot of trouble with it.
A. am having B. have C. have had D. had
27. The company _____ its offices to a bigger building next year.
A. moves B. is moving C. will be moving D. has moved
28. I have to change my shoes. These _____ me. I'm sure I have a blister.
A. kill B. have killed C. are killing D. killed
29. Look at that man! He _____ you.
A. stare B. stared C. staring D. is staring
30. What is that funny? Why _____ you _____?
A. Did/ laugh B. are/laughing C. will/laugh D. do/laugh
31. Columbus _____ America more than 400 years ago.
A. had discovered B. discovered C. has discovered D. is discovered
32. The train _____ half an hour ago.
A. had left B. has left C. left D. has been leaving
33. The man got out of the car, _____ round to the back and opened the boot.
A. walking B. walked C. walks D. walk
34. I watched TV, practiced the violin, and _____ my homework last night.
A. made B. done C. do D. did
35. Did you say that you _____ here only three days ago?
A. had come B. came C. have come D. come
36. While Harry was walking to work, he _____ a car accident.
A. saw B. was seeing C. sees D. is seen

37. When I walked to the door, I _____ the phone ring.
A. heard B. hear C. was hearing D. am hearing
38. Paul and Linda _____ us to their party last weekend.
A. was inviting B. invited C. had been inviting D. will invite
39. While Steve was washing his car, he _____ some dents in the doors.
A. discovered B. is discovering C. was discovering D. has discovered
40. Mr. Atari was getting ready to leave the hotel when he _____ a phone call.
A. receive B. had received C. is receiving D. received
41. We _____ a lot of interesting people when we lived in New York.
A. were knowing B. knew C. know D. were known
42. They _____ a lot of exams last week and they _____ time to play computer games.
A. had/ had B. had/didn't have C. was having/had D. had/wasn't had
43. Was Paul at the library when you _____ there?
A. went B. go C. gone D. was going
44. She _____ the password and they _____ open the safe.
A. forgets/could B. forgets/couldn't C. forgot/can't D. forgot/couldn't
45. The film wasn't very good. I _____ enjoy it very much.
A. don't enjoy B. am not enjoying C. hadn't enjoyed D. didn't enjoy
46. We were asked not to disturb the baby because he _____.
A. is sleeping B. slept C. was sleeping D. sleeping
47. Mr. Han _____ his bags when he found out his flight was canceled.
A. packed B. were packing C. was packing D. has packed
48. What _____ at 9a.m. yesterday?
A. did you do B. were you do C. were you doing D. are you doing
49. We _____ to the baseball game when it started to rain.
A. are driving B. drives C. driven D. were driving
50. As I _____ down the road, I heard a woman scream.
A. had walked B. have walked C. was walking D. am walking
51. I _____ to New York three times this year.
A. were B. have been C. had been D. was
52. A: "When are you planning to send the memo to the staff?"
B: "I _____ it already."
A. send B. had sent C. have sent D. was to send
53. Almost every part of our lives _____ computerized over the past 10 years.
A. have been B. has been C. was D. had done
54. How many pages of that book _____?
A. have you been reading B. do you read C. are you reading D. have you read
55. It is nice to see you again. We _____ each other for a long time.
A. didn't see B. don't see C. haven't seen D. hadn't seen
56. Eric _____ a flat yet, so he's still living with his parents.
A. found B. didn't find C. is finding D. hasn't found
57. We _____ this new course book for nearly 8 months.
A. use B. are used C. have used D. uses
58. This is the first time I _____ here.
A. am B. was C. have been D. be
59. The weather _____ fine so far this week.
A. is B. was C. has been D. had been

60. We _____ her for more than twenty years.
 A. know B. knows C. have known D. are known
61. The price of gasoline _____ up again next month.
 A. will go B. going C. is going to D. has gone
62. A: I haven't got enough money to get home.
 B: _____ you some if you like.
 A. I'm going to lend B. I lend you C. I lent D. I'll lend you
63. Congratulations! I hear you _____ get married.
 A. will B. are going to C. have D. won't
64. Look at those black clouds. It _____.
 A. will rain B. is going to rain C. rains D. rained
65. Employees who _____ attending the conference can get a discount on travel arrangements.
 A. have going B. are going C. will D. will be
66. If energy _____ inexpensive and unlimited, many things in the world would be different.
 A. is B. were C. will be D. would be
67. If I _____ the same problems you had as a child, I might not have succeeded in life as well as you have.
 A. have B. had had C. would have D. should have
68. Do you think there would be less conflict in the world if all people _____ the same language?
 A. had spoken B. speak C. spoke D. will speak
69. If Mr. Hu does not arrive soon, we _____ without him.
 A. left B. is leaving C. will leave D. had left
70. I _____ it unless I had seen it with my own eyes.
 A. will not believe B. would not believe
 C. would not have believed D. would not have believe
71. If you give me a hand, I _____ recommend it highly.
 A. should B. would C. could D. will
72. You _____ wear a helmet when you are on a bike.
 A. have to B. shouldn't C. should D. must
73. Unfortunately, they had already made plans, so they _____ come with us to the exhibition.
 A. couldn't B. might not C. can't D. shouldn't
74. You _____ have been absent from that important session.
 A. mightn't B. wouldn't C. shouldn't D. mustn't
75. It's very cold today. Do you think it _____ snow later?
 A. will B. should C. can D. might
76. I'm looking forward _____ her tomorrow.
 A. to seeing B. to see C. seeing D. see
77. Patrick is putting on weight. He'll have to give up _____ snacks.
 A. to eat B. eating C. eats D. to eating
78. I am afraid I'm very bad _____ languages.
 A. at learning B. to learn C. to learning D. for learning
79. She was worried _____ being robbed by thieves.
 A. about B. on C. for D. to

80. The snow prevented the train _____ coming on time.
A. of B. to C. from D. in
81. I'm not apologizing _____ breaking the lamp, because I didn't do it.
A. on B. to C. of D. for
82. I'm a teacher and I specialize _____ teaching young kids.
A. for B. about C. on D. in
83. The course in African Studies at SOAS appeals _____ me a lot.
A. with B. to C. on D. from
84. There has been a slight decrease _____ gas prices lately.
A. about B. with C. in D. on
85. If I have to choose _____ going to heaven or hell, I'd choose heaven.
A. on B. between C. in D. from
86. You can't go to England without _____ to Buckingham Palace.
A. go B. to go C. being gone D. going
87. The manager made his employees _____ the computer training classes.
A. attending B. attend C. to attend D. attendance
88. They stopped the car _____ a chat with their friends.
A. have B. having C. to have D. had
89. The president considered _____ a train instead of a plane.
A. taking B. will take C. taken D. to take
90. Can you believe it? She forgot _____ the computer!
A. to switch off B. switched off
C. switch off D. that she switched off
91. I still can't believe it! My bicycle _____ last night.
A. was stealing B. stolen C. was stolen D. stole
92. Today, many serious childhood diseases _____ by early immunization.
A. are preventing B. prevent C. can prevent D. can be prevented
93. The restaurant is _____ for its desserts.
A. knowing B. knew C. known D. knowledge
94. Our house will be _____ next summer.
a. A. painter B. painting C. painted D. paint
95. Clipper ships were the swiftest sailing ships that to sea and the most beautiful.
A. ever were put B. were ever putted C. were ever put D. ever were putted
96. She doesn't write to me as often as she _____.
A. used to B. was used to C. gets used to D. has used to
97. Mr. Stein _____ for the day when the phone call came.
A. has already left B. already leaves C. already left D. had already left
98. A: "Where are the children?"
B: "I saw _____ in the yard."
A. they playing B. them to play C. them playing D. to them playing
99. I'd rather _____ here long.
A. not to stay B. do not stay C. not staying D. not stay
100. The crime rate has continued to rise in American cities efforts on the part of both government and private citizens to curb it.
A. though B. in spite C. although D. despite

PART III. READING COMPREHENSION:

Questions 1 - 5 refer to the following passage.

In 1723 there arrived in Philadelphia a penniless young man, eager for work and for knowledge. As the years passed, this man, Benjamin Franklin, contributed greatly to his city and to his country. He became a printer and publisher, and a learned man in many subjects. He also helped to spread learning by establishing a public library and by founding the American Philosophical Society, which is an important academy of scholars to this day. Franklin initiated many improvements in the city of Philadelphia, making it one of the world's first cities to have paved and lighted streets as well as a police force and a fire-fighting company. He also made many practical inventions such as the Franklin stove, which was a very efficient heater, and the lightning rod to protect buildings in electric storms. His scientific work with electricity earned Franklin world fame. Franklin played an important role in the early history of the United States. He took part in drawing up the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. He was the first ambassador to France, and he helped negotiate the treaty of 1783 which ended the Revolutionary War.

As an active member and as president of the Abolitionist Society, Franklin devoted the last years of his life to movement to end slavery.

1. **When Franklin arrived in Philadelphia in 1723, he was_____.**
 A. rich B. well-off C. neither rich nor poor D. very poor
2. **How did Franklin help to spread learning?**
 A. He was eager for work and knowledge.
 B. He became a printer and a publisher.
 C. He contributed to his city and his country.
 D. He established a public library and founded the American Philosophical Society.
3. **What made Franklin famous all over the world?**
 A. The Franklin stove
 B. The lightning rod
 C. The fire-fighting company
 D. His scientific work with electricity.
4. **Which of the following statements is NOT true?**
 A. Franklin alone drew up the Declaration of Independence.
 B. Franklin was one of those eminent Americans who drew up the Declaration of Independence.
 C. Franklin was the first American ambassador to France.
 D. Franklin helped negotiate the treaty of 1783.
5. **In what was Franklin active during the last years of his life?**
 A. The Revolutionary war B. His scientific work
 C. His practical inventions D. The abolitionist movement

Questions 6 - 10 refer to the following passage.

The man who made and lost a fortune manufacturing kitchen furniture is back in business again. Thirty-seven-year-old Timothy Lindlaw is now designing furniture for offices - from the director's suit to the secretarial office. Lindlaw had always had a lot of good ideas. After he had run a highly successful computer business for two years, he started his second business in a small garage, selling and installing kitchen furniture. He had made his million pounds by the time he was thirty. Then he went on to earn over five million pounds in three years. But, after quarrelling with the managers of his company, he suddenly dismissed them. Within six months the business had gone bankrupt. And so had Lindlaw.

'I had made five million pounds before things began to go wrong,' he said. 'I was just unlucky to it later. All companies go through good times and bad times. Now I've learnt several lessons which I never forget.' He said that he had decided to call his new company 'Office-Fit' and was already successful.

Lindlaw said that it was a market worth hundreds of millions. He added that, until he started, no one had ever thought of designing and supplying furniture for whole business companies, according to their individual requirements.

6. The whole article is about _____.

- A. a man with different kinds of jobs
- B. a businessman with his ups and downs in business
- C. how to design furniture
- D. how to do a computer business

7. According to Lindlaw, designing and supplying furniture is _____.

- A. unlucky
- B. necessary for every company
- C. worth a lot of money
- D. making him bankrupt

8. Which one is FALSE according to the article?

- A. Lindlaw is now unemployed.
- B. He has had at least two businesses.
- C. Once something wrong happened to his business.
- D. He had earned a lot of money.

9. Which statement is TRUE according to the article?

- A. He is making computers for offices.
- B. He had already had a successful business before the second one.
- C. Now his business doesn't go smoothly.
- D. He is always an unlucky businessman.

10. The word 'dismissed' in paragraph 1 means _____.

- A. admitted an employee to a position
- B. removed an employee from a position
- C. offered an employee a high position
- D. quarreled with an employee

Questions 11 - 15 refer to the following passage.

The United State has been criticized for its treatment of its elderly citizens. Although in many other countries the elderly usually live with their children’s family. Many older Americans live alone, without the close companionship of their children. This situation is sometimes blamed on the “selfishness” of the younger generation but a closer look shows that many of the elderly prefer to maintain their independent lives.

Research on the situation of the elderly in America has shown that while grandparents are delighted to be visited periodically by their children and grandchildren, they prefer to continue living in the surrounding that they are familiar with. This suggests that children should permit their parents to live alone if they wish to, and should encourage them to maintain close ties to the rest of the family.

Another surprising result of the research on the elderly in the United States has been the very positive influence which pets have been found to have on the elderly people that they live with. It have been shown that elderly people who care for small pets, such as cats or dogs, live longer, are healthier, and have better attitudes towards their lives than similar elderly people without these companions.

11. **Many elderly Americans live _____.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| A. without satisfaction | B. by themselves |
| C. a lonely life | D. a simple life |
12. **What do some people see as the cause of this situation?**
- The society of the USA treats its elderly people as troubles.
 - The young people usually trouble the elderly of their own.
 - The government concerns hardly about the elderly people.
 - The young people are too selfish.
13. **Many of the elderly Americans want to _____.**
- keep living in their well-known places and conditions
 - remain with their grandchildren in their houses
 - remove to their sons’ or daughters’ home
 - live with their friends in their hometown
14. **The author advises the young people to _____.**
- keep close ties the elderly of their own
 - let the elderly of their families live by themselves
 - respect the wishes of their elderly parents
 - permit their elderly relatives to raise some pets
15. **The author’s main though is that _____.**
- the elderly who care for some pets live longer
 - the social practice in the USA makes the elderly live alone
 - the elderly people should have better attitudes towards their lives
 - it is a social tradition that the elderly Americans enjoy the self-directing lives

Questions 16 - 20 refer to the following passage.

In the primary school, a child is in a comparatively simple setting and most of the time forms a relationship with one similar teacher. On entering secondary school, a new world opens up and frequently it is a much more difficult world. The pupil soon learns to be less free in the way he speaks to teachers and even to his fellow pupils. He begins to lose gradually the free and easy ways of the primary school, for he senses the need for a more cautious approach in the secondary school where there are older pupils. Secondary staff and pupils suffer from the pressures of academic work and seem to have less time to stop and talk. Teachers with specialist roles may see hundreds of children in a week, and a pupil may be able to form relationships with very few of the staff. He has to decide which adults are **approachable**; good schools will make clear to every young person from the first year what guidance and personal help is available – but whether the reality of life in the institution actually encourages requests for help is another matter.

Adults often forget what a confusing picture school can offer to a child. He sees a great deal of movement, a great number of people – often rather frightening-looking people – and realizes that an increasing number of choices and decisions have to be made. As he progresses through the school the confusion may become less but the choices and decisions required will increase. The school will rightly expect the pupil to take the first steps to obtain the help he needs, for this is the pattern of adult life for which he has to be prepared, but all the time the opportunities for personal and group advice must be presented in a way which makes them easy to understand and within easy reach of pupils.

16. According to the passage one of the problems for pupils entering secondary school is that _____.

- A. they are taught by many different teachers.
- B. they do not attend lessons in every subject.
- C. the teachers do not want to be friendly.
- D. the teachers give most attention to the more academic pupils.

17. In secondary schools every pupil having problems should _____.

- A. know how to ask for help.
- B. be freed from any pressure of academic work.
- C. be able to discuss his problems in class.
- D. be able to discuss his problems with any teacher.

18. In this passage about secondary schools, the author is mainly concerned about _____.

- A. academic standards.
- B. the role of specialist teachers.
- C. the training of the individual teachers.
- D. the personal development of pupils.

19. The word “approachable” means most nearly the same as _____.

- A. friendly and easy to talk to
- B. capable of offering accommodation
- C. desirable
- D. advisable

20. According to the passage adults usually _____.

- A. think that children learn better in secondary school
- B. neglect their children when they enter secondary school
- C. fail to encourage their children to work hard
- D. fail to know how confusing things may be to a child when he enters secondary School

Questions 21 - 25 refer to the following passage.

Read and choose the best answer for each question from 4 provided choices

The Atacama desert...

.... the perfect for people who are looking for adventure

The Atacama desert in Chile is a spectacular place. There is a very little vegetation, and it looks like the moon- in fact NASA tested lunar vehicles there. There are some very big volcanoes. Hardly anyone lives there, but there are some small villages on the edge of the desert. Life is hard, and everything needs to be imported- food, building materials, and of course, water.

In 1971, it rained in Atacama. People were amazed because the last time it rained there was 400 years earlier, in 1570. It is the driest place in the world. But in the village of Chungungo they are now getting water from the fog clouds which came in from the ocean. Daisy Sasmaya, a villager, says, "We are very happy because now we can have shower every day, and we can water our plants every week."

The sky over the Atacama desert is hardly ever cloudy, so it is one of the best places in the world to see the stars. The biggest observatory in the world is being built on the top of a mountain. "It's the purest air in the air", says journalist Hugh O'Shaughnessy. "At night the sky is incredibly clear- you feel that there is nothing between you and Mars."

21. In the Atacama desert _____

- A. it hardly ever rains.
- B. it never rains.
- C. it sometimes rains.
- D. it often rains.

22. The only people who live there are _____

- A. NASA scientists
- B. villagers
- C. builders
- D. All are wrong

23. The people in Chungungo _____

- A. have more water than before.
- B. have a lot of water.
- C. can't water their plants.
- D. take shower every week.

24. The Atacama is a very good place to go if you want to _____

- A. see clouds.
- B. see mountains.
- C. see the stars.
- D. All are correct.

25. The Atacama desert is a perfect place for people who _____

- A. are looking for a good job
- B. are relaxing.
- C. are looking a luxurious lifestyles.
- D. are looking for adventure.

PART IV. GAP-FILLING:

Choose the word or phrase A, B, C or D that best fits the blank spaces:

Passage 1:

Plants and animals in the temperate zones respond in various ways to the amount of daylight in 24-hour periods. This response to day length is (1) _____ photo periodism. It controls many activities, (2) _____ them the migration of birds, the hibernation of animals, and the flowering of plants. The (3) _____ to respond to day length is linked to an endogenous, or inner, light-sensitive circadian rhythm.

In the temperate zones, day lengths during the natural 24-hour cycle vary (4) _____ the seasons. In winter and spring, the (5) _____ of light lengthens; in summer and autumn, it (6) _____. Organisms in these zones undergo alternate 12-hour phases of light sensitivity. During one 12-hour phase, decreasing (7) _____ to light induces a short-day reaction. For example, deciduous trees under the influence of the shorter days of autumn drop their leaves. During the other 12-hour phase, (8) _____ exposure to light induces a long-day reaction. Deciduous trees grow leaves again during the lengthening days of spring. (9)_____this description has been greatly simplified, it indicates that through their sensitivity to changes in the duration of light, living things can measure day length to determine the season and the time spans within a season.

The relationship of this “time sense” to circadian rhythms is easily demonstrated. Florists, for example, often “trick” greenhouse plants into (10)_____blossoms out of season by exposing them to understand seasonal periods of artificial light.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | A. learnt | B. called | C. known | D. famous for |
| 2. | A. among | B. between | C. in the middle of | D. in the centre of |
| 3. | A. point | B. ability | C. way | D. feeling |
| 4. | A. by | B. within | C. to | D. with |
| 5. | A. period | B. day | C. colour | D. depth |
| 6. | A. softens | B. became short | C. shortens | D. shorter |
| 7. | A. heat | B. exposure | C. location | D. disappearance |
| 8. | A. feeling | B. holding | C. reducing | D. increasing |
| 9. | A. However | B. Although | C. Because | D. No matter what |
| 10. | A. producing | B. doing | C. seeming | D. consuming |
| 11. | | | | |

Passage 2:

Watches and clocks are the most common devices for measuring time. The first portable timekeeper, the watch was developed (1) _____ after 1500. Clocks are usually larger and stationary. With recent advances in automation and electronics, modern watches and locks have become less expensive and (2) _____ accurate. An especially accurate time – measuring device, (3) _____ the chronometer, is a specialized clock. Some chronometers are (4) _____ of measuring time to a fraction of a trillionth of a second, which amounts to an error of one second every million years .

Clocks are made not just to (5) _____ time. They are also used for decoration or entertainment. An interesting example of early clock entertainment (6) _____ the great astronomical clock in Prague, Czech Republic. It records not only the time (7) _____ the day of the year and the positions of the sun and the moon. At the stroke of the hour a miniature performance occurs. A cock crows, figures beside the dial do a pantomime, and a replica of a skeleton tolls the hour.

Initially, the purpose of clocks and watches (8) _____ primarily social – to coordinate the times that merchants and craftsmen would meet, come to work, or exchange goods. For this purpose extremely high accuracy was (9) _____. With the development of transatlantic commerce, (10) _____, and its expansion in the 17th and 18th centuries, accurate time measurements were needed to determine longitude at sea.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. shortly | B. importantly | C. carefully | D. usually |
| 2. | A. more | B. the most | C. maybe | D. less |
| 3. | A. that is called | B. called | C. be called | D. made a call |
| 4. | A. able | B. maybe | C. capable | D. possible |
| 5. | A. shout | B. sing | C. get to know | D. tell |
| 6. | A. are | B. is | C. were | D. used to |
| 7. | A. also | B. except | C. but | D. and |
| 8. | A. was | B. are | C. is | D. were |
| 9. | A. necessary | B. important | C. vital | D. unnecessary |
| 10. | A. moreover | B. however | C. what is more | D. in addition |

Passage 3:

The ancient Greeks believed that illness was a punishment sent upon them when the god Apollo was angry. The only way for sick people to (1) _____ well was by praying to this god and assorted others. Apollo's son, Aesculapius, was the god of medicine. The words panacea, a nonexistent remedy for illness, and hygiene, conditions and practices conducive (2) _____ health, come from Aesculapius's two daughters, Panacea and Hygieia.

(3) _____ that gods and goddesses could influence health were discarded when the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates separated myth and superstition (4) _____ the study of medicine. The modern concept of health is defined (5) _____ the general physical, mental, and emotional ability to function effectively and in harmony with (6) _____ environment.

Health is a dynamic condition (7) _____ represents a range of physical and emotional states. Good health is more (8) _____ the absence of disease. A person afflicted with a temporary illness, such as seasickness, for example, does not necessarily have bad health as a (9) _____ of such a mishap. Moreover, physical condition and health are not synonymous terms. A basketball player in excellent health condition can (10) _____ have poor health.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. | A. get | B. come | C. help | D. count |
| 12. | A. to | B. for | C. with | D. behind |
| 13. | A. facts | B. truth | C. Beliefs | D. lie |
| 14. | A. away | B. through | C. by | D. from |
| 15. | A. as | B. like | C. such as | D. so as |
| 16. | A. one's | B. its | C. whose | D. ones |
| 17. | A. of whom | B. that | C. where | D. from which |
| 18. | A. as | B. as well as | C. important | D. than |
| 19. | A. cause | B. reason | C. result | D. impact |
| 20. | A. still | B. only | C. just | D. both |

PASSAGE 4:

Men are lazy in the home, according to an official survey (1)_____ today. They have about six hours a week more free time than wives, but they play very little (2)_____ in cooking, cleaning, washing, and ironing, according to the Social Trends Survey by the Central Cardinal Office.

Nearly three quarters of married women pronounced that they had to do all or most of the housework, and among married men the proportion who admitted that their wives did all or most of the housework was only slightly (3) _____.

The survey (4)_____ that washing and ironing was the least popular task among men, with only one per cent (5) _____ this duty, compared with 89 per cent of women, and 10 per cent sharing equally.

Only 5 per cent of men (6)_____ the evening meal, 3 per cent carry (7) _____ household cleaning duties, 5 per cent household shopping, and 17 per cent wash the evening dishes. But when household gadgets break down, (8)_____ are carried out by 82 per cent of husbands.

The survey says that, (9) _____ our economic problems, the majority of Britons are substantially better off than a decade ago. We're healthier, too – eating healthier foods, and smoking less.

The (10)_____ Briton, not surprisingly, is more widely traveled than a decade ago. More people abroad for holidays, with Spain the favorite destination.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. | A. emerged | B. edited | C. published | D. furnished |
| 22. | A. role | B. section | C. work | D. job |
| 23. | A. the lowest | B. lower than | C. lower | D. the lower |
| 24. | A. spoke | B. evolved | C. planned | D. showed |
| 25. | A. forming | B. formulating | C. performing | D. burdening |
| 26. | A. prepare | B. process | C. undertake | D. fit |
| 27. | A. through | B. out | C. across | D. with |
| 28. | A. repairs | B. fixings | C. fittings | D. amendments |
| 29. | A. due to | B. instead of | C. despite of | D. despite |
| 30. | A. medium | B. average | C. popular | D. normal |

7. The longer Sue stays in Canada, the least likely she will ever go back to England.
A B C D
8. Not only oil and also cattle are symbols of the great wealth of both Texas and Oklahoma.
A B C D
9. The passengers, which were frustrated by the delays, crowded in front of the ticket counter to change their flights.
A B C D
10. Most female lizards lay eggs, but the females of a number of lizard species bear her young alive.
A B C D
11. The men turned their eye away from the accident because it was too terrible.
A B C D
12. Of all the mammal in the world, perhaps none is stranger than the narwhal.
A B C D
13. Herschel Walker was invited to become a professional football player before to complete his college career.
A B C D
14. Have you thought about to look for a new job that offers opportunities for advancement and a better salary?
A B C D
15. The woman, who was scheduled to speak in Buffalo, asked her secretary renting a car for her to pick up downtown and drop off at the airport.
A B C D
16. Oscar Wilde lived out his final days in obscurity in France in spite the extraordinary brilliance of his early career.
A B C D
17. Professor Benton has more experience in this type of procedure from Professor Edwards.
A B C D
18. I'm afraid I can't go to the party in Friday afternoon.
A B C D
19. The teacher hopes that he will not forget to make copy of the exam.
A B C D
20. Hair grows more quickly in summer than in winter and more slowly at the night than during the day.
A B C D
21. He's not such good a football player as he used to be when he was in his twenties.
A B C D
22. I have thought about it, but I can't figure out why is the author acting so strange lately.
A B C D

23. Although the British Isles are farther north than New York City, winters are more mild
 because the waters of the Gulf Stream are warmer than those of the North Atlantic.

A B C

D

24. Of all the systems available, the more useful one is also the least expensive and the easiest to learn.

A B C

D

25. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is the person which administers
 the oaths of office and from whom the new president receives his first congratulations.

A

B C D

PART VI. SENTENCE BUILDING:

Choose the best sentence for the given words.

1. He / stay / home / yesterday / because / his mother / be sick.

- A. He stays at home yesterday because his mother was sick.
- B. He stayed at home yesterday because of his mother was sick.
- C. He stayed at home yesterday because his mother was sickness.
- D. He stayed at home yesterday because his mother was sick.

2. She/ look/ forward/ to/ get/ the parcel/ which/ send/ by Paul.

- A. She looks forward to get the parcel which was sent by Paul.
- B. She looks forward to get the parcel which sent by Paul.
- C. She looks forward to getting the parcel which was sent by Paul.
- D. She looks forward to getting the parcel which sent by Paul.

3. She / wait / him / eight hours

- A. She wait for him for eight hours.
- B. She have been waiting for him for eight hours.
- C. She waits for him for eight hours.
- D. She has been waiting for him for eight hours.

4. Although / he / be / very / rich / he / be / not / happy.

- A. Although he is very rich, he is not happy.
- B. Although he is very rich, but he is not happy.
- C. Although he be very rich, he is not happy.
- D. Although he is very rich, he be not happy.

5. In spite/his/injury he/play/ Saturday's match.

- A. In spite of his injury, he tried to play the Saturday's match.
- B. In spite his injury, he tried to play Saturday's match.
- C. In spite of his injury, he tried playingthe Saturday's match.
- D. On spite of his injury, he tried playingthe Saturday's match.

6. John / ask / her / call / him / last / night.
 A. John asked her to call him last night.
 B. John has asked her to call him last night.
 C. John asked her call him last night.
 D. John has asked her call him last night.
7. There has / big increase / the market / recently.
 A. There has been a big increase in the market recently.
 B. There has been big increase in the market recently.
 C. There has a big increase in the market recently.
 D. There has been a big increase the market recently.
8. There / crime/ city
 A. There is so much crime in the city.
 B. There are so many crime in the city.
 C. There is so many crime in the city.
 D. There are so much crime in the city.
9. If/be/you/I/not/buy/small/house.
 A. If I am you, I would not buy that small house.
 B. If I were you, I will not buy that small house.
 C. If I were you, I would not buy that small house.
 D. If I were you, I did not buy that small house.
10. If/ Ramos/ train/ much harder/ he/ won /a better/ score/ in the last race.
 A. If Ramos trained much harder, he could have won a better score in the last race.
 B. If Ramos had trained much harder, he could win a better score in the last race.
 C. If Ramos had trained much harder, he could won a better score in the last race.
 D. If Ramos had trained much harder, he could have won a better score in the last race.
11. If / it / fine / tomorrow / I / fishing
 A. If it will be fine, I will fish.
 B. If it is fine, I will go to fish.
 C. If it is fine tomorrow, I will go to fish.
 D. If it is fine tomorrow, I will go fishing.
12. not / allow / enter / museum / before 10
 A. We cannot allow entering the museum before 10 o'clock.
 B. We are not allowed to enter the museum before 10 o'clock.
 C. We were not to enter the museum before 10 o'clock.
 D. We don't allow enter the museum before 10 o'clock.
13. It/necessary/all/us/be/present/meeting/this afternoon.
 A. It is necessary for all of us to be present at the meeting this afternoon.
 B. It is necessary for all of us present at the meeting this afternoon.
 C. It is necessary to all of us to be present at the meeting this afternoon.
 D. It is necessary for all us to be present to the meeting this afternoon.

14. I/spent/hour/station/wait/the train.

- A. I spent an hour at the station for waiting for the train.
- B. I spent an hour to the station wait for the train.
- C. I spent an hour at the station waitingto the train.
- D. I spent an hour at the station to wait for the train.

15. It/take/us/all day/drive/home.

- A. It took us all of day to drive home.
- B. It take us all day to drive home.
- C. It took us all day to drive home.
- D. It took us all days to drive home.

16. Not only/Harry miss/ train/ but also/lost case.

- A. Not only had Harry missed the train but also lost his case.
- B. Not only did Harry miss the train but also lose his case.
- C. Not only does Harry miss the train but also lost his case.
- D. Not only did Harry miss the train but also lost his case.

17. Mother/tell/us/not/make noise/night.

- A. Our mother tells us not to make noise at night.
- B. Our mother tells us not to make noise in night.
- C. Our mother tells we not to make noise at night.
- D. Our mother tells us not make noise at night.

18. book/interesting/that/she/read/ 3 times.

- A. The book is so interesting that she had read it 3 times.
- B. The book was so interesting that she has read it 3 times.
- C. The book is too interesting that she has read it 3 times.
- D. The book is so interesting that she has read it 3 times.

19. He / head/ tall / sister

- A. He is a head tall than sister.
- B. He is a head taller than his sister.
- C. He is by a head tall than his sister.
- D. He is by a head taller than his sister.

20. This/be/interesting/book/I/ever/read.

- A. This was the most interesting book I've ever read.
- B. This is the more interesting book I've ever read.
- C. This is the most interesting book I had ever read.
- D. This is the most interesting book I've ever read.

21. He/ had/ his eyes/ check/ yesterday/ he/ not see/ anything/ then.

- A. He had his eyes checking yesterday because he couldn't see anything then.
- B. He had his eyes check yesterday because he couldn't see anything then.
- C. He had his eyes checked yesterday because he couldn't see anything then.
- D. He had his eyes being checked yesterday because he couldn't see anything then.

22. The express train/ Miami/ leave/ when/ we /arrive/ the station/ yesterday.
 A. The express train Miami had left when we arrived at the station yesterday.
 B. The express train to Miami had left when we arrived at the station yesterday.
 C. The express train to Miami had left when we arrived on the station yesterday.
 D. The express train Miami had left when we arrived on the station yesterday.
23. Mary/ would rather/ Thomas / not come/ to her/ 21st birthday/ party/ last night.
 A. Mary would rather Thomas hadn't come to her 21st birthday party last night.
 B. Mary would rather Thomas come to her 21st birthday party last night.
 C. Mary would rather Thomas did come to her 21st birthday party last night.
 D. Mary would rather Thomas hadn't been to her 21st birthday party last night.
24. Lee/ wished/ he/ study/ English/ university/ instead of/ Chinese.
 A. Lee wish he had studied English at university instead of Chinese.
 B. Lee wished he studied English at university instead of Chinese.
 C. Lee wished he had studied English on university instead Chinese.
 D. Lee wished he had studied English at university instead of Chinese.
25. He/ would rather/ stay/ home/ than/ go/ work/ this terrible weather.
 A. He would rather stay at home than go to work in this terrible weather.
 B. He would rather stay at home than to go to work in this terrible weather.
 C. He would rather stay at home than going to work in this terrible weather.
 D. He would rather stay at home than went work in this terrible weather.

PART VII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION:

Instruction: Choose the sentence that means exactly the same as the original one and has the most suitable structure to the sample one. Some sentences should start with the words or phrases provided at the beginning of those sentences.

1. **He has over 3500 stamps in his collection.**
 A. There is over 3500 stamps in his collection.
 B. There are over 3500 stamps in his collection.
 C. There was over 3500 stamps in his collection.
 D. There were over 3500 stamps in his collection.
2. **We had a flat tire, so it took three hours longer than usual to get there.**
 A. It took three extra hours to get there. B. It usually takes three hours to get there.
 C. We usually have flat tire. D. It usually takes longer to get there.
3. **He enjoys playing tennis most of the time, but today he is too tired.**
 A. He wants to play tennis.
 B. He likes to play tennis, but he doesn't want to play now.
 C. He does not like to play tennis.
 D. He always likes to play tennis.
4. **The problem is difficult to solve.**
 A. It is difficult problem to solve. B. It is a difficult problem for solving.
 C. It is difficult to solve the problem. D. It is difficult solving the problem.
5. **He is nine years old. His brother is ten years old.**
 A. He is older than his brother. B. He is younger than his brother.
 C. He is as old as his brother. D. His brother is younger than him.

- B. He is both handsome but also generous.
 C. He is both handsome not only generous.
 D. B& C are correct
- 15. Although they arrived early, they lost the chance to see the Board members.**
 In spite of.....
 A. In spite of they arrived early, they lost the chance to see the Board members.
 B. In spite of arriving early, they lost the chance to see the Board members.
 C. In spite of arrived early, they lost the chance to see the Board members.
 D. Though they arrived, they lost the chance to see the Board members.
- 16. Despite her effort, she almost failed all of her tests.**
 Even though.....
 A. Even though she made her effort, she almost failed all of her tests.
 B. Even though her effort, she almost failed all of her tests.
 C. Even though herself effort, she almost failed all of her tests.
 D. Even though she made her effort, she almost all of her tests.
- 17. Peter felt very tired because he was sick last week.**
 Because of.....
 A. Because of being sick, Peter felt very tired last week.
 B. Because he sick last week, Peter felt very tired.
 C. Because of he was very sick, Peter felt very tired.
 D. Because of sick he was last week, Peter felt very tired.
- 18. Either he or she isn't French. They are British.**
 Neither.....
 A. Neither he nor she is French. They are British.
 B. Neither he nor she are French. They are British.
 C. Neither he or she is French. They are British.
 D. Neither she nor she is French. They are British.
- 19. Neither Tony nor Susan left the UK last week.**
 Either.....
 A. Either Tony or Susan didn't leave the UK last week.
 B. Either Tony nor Susan didn't leave the UK last week.
 C. Neither Tony or Susan didn't leave the UK last week.
 D. Either Tony nor Susan left the UK last week.
- 20. Mr. Peterson called her many times so that he could get the cargo on time.**
 In order to.....
 A. In order to get the cargo on time, Mr. Peterson called her many times.
 B. In order to getting the cargo on time, Mr. Peterson called her many times.
 C. In order to get the cargo on time, Mr. Peterson calling her many times.
 D. B& C are correct
- 21. I wish I had studied Marketing before.**
 If only.....
 A. If only I studying Marketing before.
 B. If only I had studied Marketing before.
 C. If only I study Marketing before.
 D. If only I studied Marketing before.

22. You should call and inform them about our trip to Hawaii.

You had better.....

- A. You had better to call and inform them about our trip to Hawaii.
- B. You had better calling and informing them about our trip to Hawaii.
- C. You had better called and informed them about our trip to Hawaii.
- D. You had better call and inform them about our trip to Hawaii.

23. I am expecting my partners from Italy now.

I am looking.....

- A. I am looking forward to my partners from Italy now.
- B. I am looking into my partners from Italy now.
- C. I am looking on my partners from Italy now.
- D. I am looking out of my partners from Italy now.

24. My love for studying English increases when I study it more.

The more.....

- A. The more I study English, the more I hate it.
- B. The more I study English, the more I love it.
- C. The more I study English, the more I feel it bored.
- D. The more I study English, the less I enjoy it.

25. She has never seen a terrible scene like that.

Never.....

- A. Never she has seen a terrible scene like that.
- B. Never has she seen a terrible scene like that.
- C. Never a terrible scene she saw
- D. Never does she see in her life.
