

500 bài tập Trắc nghiệm và tự luận

TIẾNG ANH THPT

** Dùng để hệ thống hóa kiến thức 10, 11, 12*

** Dùng để ôn thi tốt nghiệp lớp 12*

** Dùng để ôn thi vào đại học, cao đẳng*

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

C



A. 500 bài tập trắc nghiệm và tự luận

I. PHONETICS

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>n</u> ame | B. <u>m</u> an | C. <u>f</u> ame | D. <u>fl</u> ame |
| 2. A. im <u>p</u> rove | B. <u>p</u> rove | C. <u>m</u> ove | D. <u>l</u> ove |
| 3. A. conf <u>i</u> de | B. con <u>i</u> cal | C. deter <u>m</u> ine | D. ep <u>i</u> demic |
| 4. A. har <u>r</u> ow | B. gl <u>o</u> rious | C. dipl <u>o</u> ma | D. r <u>o</u> manic |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> un | B. <u>s</u> ure | C. <u>s</u> uccess | D. <u>s</u> ort |
| 6. A. <u>s</u> ilent | B. clim <u>a</u> te | C. typ <u>i</u> cal | D. b <u>i</u> cycle |
| 7. A. <u>s</u> orry | B. <u>c</u> orrect | C. <u>c</u> ommit | D. <u>c</u> orrupt |
| 8. A. dess <u>er</u> t | B. diss <u>ol</u> ve | C. poss <u>ess</u> | D. ass <u>ist</u> |
| 9. A. w <u>o</u> man | B. <u>d</u> one | C. <u>s</u> on | D. <u>n</u> on |
| 10. A. <u>f</u> ull | B. sh <u>ou</u> ld | C. <u>c</u> ould | D. <u>s</u> un |
| 11. A. <u>s</u> orrow | B. <u>m</u> ove | C. gl <u>o</u> ve | D. cl <u>o</u> se |
| 12. A. <u>o</u> ther | B. leath <u>er</u> | C. wealt <u>h</u> y | D. broth <u>er</u> |
| 13. A. telev <u>i</u> sion | B. eleph <u>a</u> nt | C. <u>s</u> ection | D. Swed <u>i</u> sh |
| 14. A. lugg <u>a</u> ge | B. imitat <u>e</u> | C. messag <u>e</u> | D. passag <u>e</u> |
| 15. A. <u>c</u> orner | B. <u>l</u> ogic | C. <u>m</u> orning | D. <u>p</u> ortable |
| 16. A. weath <u>er</u> | B. feath <u>er</u> | C. <u>th</u> orough | D. fath <u>er</u> |
| 17. A. collid <u>e</u> | B. devic <u>e</u> | C. combin <u>e</u> | D. arithmet <u>i</u> c |
| 18. A. creat <u>u</u> re | B. breakf <u>a</u> st | C. treasur <u>e</u> | D. pleasur <u>e</u> |
| 19. A. <u>c</u> autious | B. <u>a</u> udience | C. <u>d</u> aughter | D. <u>n</u> aughty |
| 20. A. w <u>o</u> man | B. <u>m</u> onkey | C. <u>m</u> other | D. <u>h</u> oney |
| 21. A. <u>h</u> onour | B. <u>h</u> onest | C. <u>h</u> our | D. <u>h</u> oney |
| 22. A. <u>i</u> vory | B. <u>f</u> inal | C. writ <u>e</u> r | D. wid <u>o</u> w |
| 23. A. <u>c</u> ompare | B. <u>c</u> ompel | C. <u>c</u> ontain | D. mot <u>i</u> ve |

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|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 24. A. <u>as</u> semble | B. <u>ass</u> ume | C. <u>ass</u> ure | D. <u>ass</u> assinate |
| 25. A. rou <u>gh</u> | B. tou <u>gh</u> | C. cou <u>gh</u> | D. thro <u>gh</u> |
| 26. A. <u>h</u> onorable | B. <u>h</u> onesty | C. <u>h</u> istoric | D. <u>h</u> eir |
| 27. A. <u>ch</u> arge | B. <u>ch</u> ange | C. <u>ch</u> ampagne | D. <u>ch</u> annel |
| 28. A. <u>th</u> ink | B. with <u>o</u> ut | C. sou <u>th</u> | D. meth <u>o</u> d |
| 29. A. deligh <u>te</u> d | B. intere <u>st</u> ed | C. bore <u>d</u> | D. disappoint <u>e</u> d |
| 30. A. <u>a</u> lone | B. <u>a</u> pparent | C. <u>a</u> pprentice | D. <u>a</u> tmosphere |
| 31. A. <u>b</u> eer | B. <u>d</u> eer | C. engin <u>e</u> er | D. over <u>s</u> ee |
| 32. A. <u>th</u> reat | B. feath <u>er</u> | C. wealt <u>h</u> | D. <u>th</u> in |
| 33. A. <u>s</u> ort | B. <u>l</u> ord | C. <u>c</u> old | D. <u>c</u> orner |
| 34. A. <u>i</u> llegal | B. <u>i</u> slander | C. <u>i</u> nflation | D. <u>i</u> ntervention |
| 35. A. <u>a</u> ttach | B. <u>a</u> lternative | C. <u>a</u> ttendance | D. <u>a</u> ccessible |
| 36. A. <u>m</u> easure | B. <u>p</u> leasure | C. <u>w</u> eapon | D. <u>b</u> ear |
| 37. A. <u>f</u> our | B. <u>c</u> ourse | C. <u>f</u> lour | D. <u>c</u> ourt |
| 38. A. <u>r</u> eject | B. <u>s</u> ecure | C. <u>l</u> eftover | D. <u>e</u> liminate |
| 39. A. <u>b</u> ite | B. <u>s</u> ite | C. <u>g</u> ive | D. <u>k</u> ite |
| 40. A. <u>w</u> ear | B. <u>p</u> ear | C. <u>b</u> ear | D. <u>f</u> ear |

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from that of the others in each group.

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. camera | B. volcano | C. establish | D. industrial |
| 42. A. elephant | B. violent | C. agree | D. mineral |
| 43. A. traveler | B. prevail | C. society | D. successful |
| 44. A. kangaroo | B. involvement | C. biologist | D. accelerate |
| 45. A. militant | B. restaurant | C. actually | D. establish |
| 46. A. independent | B. conversation | C. American | D. preservation |
| 47. A. informal | B. together | C. occasion | D. cigarette |
| 48. A. tradition | B. realize | C. export | D. failure |
| 49. A. favourite | B. figure | C. redundancy | D. function |

50. A. gather	B. government	C. gravity	D. refusal
51. A. import	B. increase	C. possession	D. influence
52. A. interviewer	B. position	C. juicy	D. lecture
53. A. invent	B. invention	C. irrational	D. vanish
54. A. window	B. Italian	C. material	D. mechanic
55. A. flexibility	B. gravitation	C. wealthy	D. inactivity
56. A. wonder	B. kangaroo	C. periodical	D. population
57. A. engineer	B. tomorrow	C. potato	D. tomato
58. A. Saturday	B. difficult	C. interesting	D. unhappy
59. A. tomato	B. workbook	C. mountain	D. lion
60. A. dictionary	B. umbrella	C. computer	D. university
61. A. machine	B. memory	C. ceiling	D. cottage
62. A. attack	B. forever	C. supply	D. military
63. A. machine	B. effective	C. even	D. become
64. A. temperature	B. station	C. biography	D. tanning
65. A. celestial	B. happiness	C. imitate	D. reason
66. A. dioxide	B. exterminate	C. advertising	D. defeat
67. A. horizon	B. collection	C. petroleum	D. reading
68. A. humiliation	B. accumulation	C. entertainment	D. determination
69. A. research	B. composer	C. machine	D. champion
70. A. language	B. recent	C. courage	D. production
71. A. agricultural	B. restaurant	C. industry	D. ambulance
72. A. satisfy	B. sensitive	C. separate	D. simplicity
73. A. employer	B. alphabet	C. finish	D. tradesman
74. A. solid	B. regional	C. spontaneous	D. remedy
75. A. worked	B. talked	C. hates	D. wanted
76. A. suburban	B. robot	C. ruler	D. satisfy
77. A. sensitive	B. successful	C. separate	D. physical

78. A. physics B. survival C. pirate D. music
 79. A. refection B. eleven C. sensation D. dialogue
 80. A. supermarket B. photography C. fascinating D. separated

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

81. Did you enjoy yourself at the party? Yes, I had a good _____ there.
 A. game B. dance C. time D. drink
82. There are many _____ for tourists in America.
 A. offices B. rooms C. hotels D. toilets
83. Why didn't you buy that car? Because it was so expensive that I couldn't _____ it.
 A. afford B. give C. have D. offer
84. I need some small change to _____ to the porter.
 A. dip B. chip C. sip D. tip
85. It's warm. Take _____ your coat.
 A. in B. on C. off D. away
86. Anna is leaving tomorrow and coming _____ on Saturday.
 A. in B. back C. for D. to
87. Most governments now _____ paper money in the form of notes which are really "promises to pay".
 A. edit B. publish C. print D. issue
88. She has got a lot of _____ in her bank account.
 A. currency B. coins C. money D. cash
89. Can you change this pound note into _____ for the coffee machine?
 A. cash B. money C. coins D. currency
90. Our river can be _____ by chemicals.
 A. poisonous B. contaminated C. flooded D. pollution
91. Only when you are old enough _____ the truth.

- A. do you know B. you do know C. will you know D. you know
92. Neither my sister nor I _____ going to the party tomorrow.
A. are B. is C. am D. won't be
93. She wishes she _____ you the bad news yesterday.
A. didn't tell B. wouldn't tell C. hadn't told D. doesn't tell
94. I think you're _____ your energy by sweeping up those leaves. The wind will only blow more down.
A. speeding B. spoiling C. losing D. wasting
95. She _____ regretted having been so unkind.
A. awfully B. severely C. bitterly D. fully
96. All their money is _____ up in the new house they have bought.
A. connected B. tied C. trapped D. limited
97. The furniture _____ more expensive than we _____ at first.
A. is / thought B. are / thought
C. are / have thought D. were / had thought
98. Before giving a presentation, always _____ the focus on the projector so that everyone can read what is on the screen.
A. adjust B. move C. change D. rectify
99. The audience _____ out laughing when the singer fell over.
A. burst B. shouted C. called D. broke
100. I don't like to ask people for help as a rule but I wonder if you could _____ me a favor.
A. make B. do C. find D. pick
101. Tomorrow will be mainly sunny. There may be a few showers but these are not expected to _____ long.
A. take B. stay C. last D. survive
102. Since my mother died, my closest _____ is my cousin.
A. relative B. parent C. person D. related
103. James should have stayed out of the sun as his skin is so _____ .

- A. sensible B. sensitive C. insensible D. senseless
104. The supermarket has _____ the old milk bottles with new cardboard cartons.
- A. changed B. removed C. withdrawn D. replaced
105. That old worker is living on his _____.
- A. pension B. prison C. service D. mission
106. We have to _____ the natural resources of our country.
- A. keep B. preserve C. maintain D. conserve
107. The industrial _____ will lead to the country's prosperity.
- A. processing B. development C. calculation D. power
108. Solar energy is considered as one kind of _____ fuels.
- A. various B. alternative C. replacing D. changing
109. The safe _____ of nuclear waste is a major international problem.
- A. disposal B. abandon C. display D. sale
110. He is collecting coins and he has a valuable _____ of rare coins.
- A. number B. pile C. packet D. collection
111. I am extremely busy. I have very little _____ time.
- A. busy B. spare C. good D. working
112. Brian wants to be a soldier, but he dislikes wearing _____.
- A. clothes B. a uniform C. a suit D. a custom
113. Sorry, John is out. Do you want to _____ a message?
- A. take B. leave C. have D. get
114. The clerk had to _____ the conversation in order to wait on a customer.
- A. interrupt B. continue C. begin D. hurry
115. Jane had _____ furniture for her room.
- A. all B. enough C. many D. any
116. They live _____ the other side of the road.
- A. in B. for C. by D. on
117. I like _____ two records.

- A. both these B. these all C. these both D. all these
118. _____ people came than I expected.
- A. Other B. Few C. Another D. Fewer
119. I _____ send you to hospital for an X-ray. Here's the note for the hospital.
- A. would like to B. will like to C. would D. am wanting to
120. He told me that he _____ in Naples for the previous year.
- A. has been working B. has worked
C. had been worked D. had been working
121. I've brought you _____ flowers for your birthday.
- A. few B. a few C. a little D. little
122. He is _____ to come home early this evening.
- A. probable B. likely C. probably D. may be
123. I should have asked her for a plan of the house. If I _____, I would have found everything.
- A. did B. would C. have D. had
124. There's no _____ to book tickets in advance. There are always plenty of seats.
- A. problem B. matter C. need D. demand
125. I've tried hard to _____ to know the neighbours but they don't seem very friendly.
- A. get B. arrive C. manage D. make
126. I hope he's _____ to buy some bread; there's hardly any left.
- A. reminded B. proposed C. suggested D. remembered
127. If they're not careful with their accounts, the firm will go _____ .
- A. broken B. poor C. penniless D. bankrupt
128. We found some real _____ at the sale.
- A. prizes B. items C. bargains D. goods

129. In a nuclear power station, _____ of uranium are split into smaller particles, releasing huge amounts of energy.
A. atoms B. cells C. chunks D. elements
130. I _____ it'll rain this afternoon.
A. bet B. promise C. warn D. vow
131. Mont Blanc, _____ we visited last summer, is the highest mountain in Europe.
A. which B. where C. what D. that
132. This question is _____ difficult for me to understand.
A. so much B. too C. too many D. enough
133. I _____ this letter around for days without looking at it.
A. carry B. must carry C. have been carrying D. am carrying
134. _____ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.
A. with B. In C. At D. On
135. He _____ lives in the house where he was born.
A. ever B. already C. yet D. still
136. He arrived late, _____ was annoying.
A. which B. with which C. what D. that
137. We had _____ hard time trying to persuade him that we gave up.
A. such a B. such C. a so D. so
138. Although he hasn't said anything, he _____ to be upset about it.
A. acts B. shows C. behaves D. seems
139. Be careful! Don't _____ your drink on the table.
A. spill B. spread C. flood D. flow
140. The allied forces launched _____ bombing raids on several important sites in and around the enemy capital.
A. simultaneous B. contemporary C. coincidental D. parallel
141. Students are often advised to look at the first and last _____ of a book before attempting to read it in detail.
A. paragraphs B. headings C. chapters D. titles

142. Although this is far from certain, the _____ age of the universe is about 4.6 billion years.
A. approximate B. general C. near D. rough
143. Some economists argue that new _____ causes unemployment while others feel that it allows more jobs to be created.
A. science B. ideas C. engineering D. technology
144. After you have submitted your application, the university will attempt to _____ that the information you have supplied is correct.
A. verify B. certify C. investigate D. agree
145. I want to _____ a table at the Savoy Hotel.
A. maintain B. reserve C. manage D. allow
146. During lunch they _____ international politics.
A. interviewed B. discussed C. transferred D. talked
147. I got some bread at a _____.
A. jewelry B. boutique C. bakery D. drugstore
148. When I rang the bell, her husband _____ the door.
A. received B. responded C. replied D. answered
149. They live in a _____ of Oxford, and come into town by bus every day.
A. suburb B. area C. centre D. countryside
150. How long will it _____ you to get there?
A. go B. need C. have D. take
151. There is a _____ shop for tourists at the airport.
A. memory B. saloon C. souvenir D. studio
152. On the way the bus stopped to pick up a _____.
A. customer B. rider C. pedestrian D. passenger
153. I need some _____ before I can let you cash this cheque.
A. temperature B. questionnaire C. accommodation D. identification
154. We aren't rich enough to _____ around the world.
A. arrive B. move C. travel D. drive

155. Peter went out for two hours. When he returned I asked him where _____.
 A. had he been B. he had been C. has he been D. he has been
156. I _____ the result tomorrow. As soon as I hear, I _____ you.
 A. am going to know/ will tell B. will know/ will tell
 C. will know/ tell D. am going to know/ tell
157. Scientists say that mass _____ can cause fast environmental pollution.
 A. production B. productive C. productively D. product
158. _____ should be applied for bumper crops.
 A. prevention B. drainage C. pollution D. fertilization
159. The old gardener _____ his land to make it _____.
 A. fertilize / product B. fertilizes / productive
 C. fertilizer / production D. fertilizer / product
160. When we woke up, everywhere was _____ snow.
 A. covered B. covered by C. covered with D. covering
161. We couldn't enter the court. The police _____ let us in.
 A. shall not B. won't C. shouldn't D. wouldn't
162. Ann is very temperamental. How do you _____ her?
 A. put up with B. put with C. put up to D. putting up with
163. Art lovers should read _____ about what new paintings will be displayed.
 A. noticeably B. notices C. notice D. noticing
164. Surprisingly cost was regarded _____ important factor in choosing a new cell phone by the three teenagers.
 A. as the least B. of the least C. in the least D. to the least
165. The power of a nation depends much on its _____ development.
 A. industrial B. industry C. industrialize D. industries
166. By this time tomorrow he _____ his work.
 A. finishes B. has finished C. will finish D. will have finished
167. While he was _____ this job, he began to sign his articles "Mark Twain".
 A. in B. at C. on D. from

168. There is a determination _____ problems.
 A. overcome B. to overcome C. overcoming D. overcame
169. The _____ to go to work in order “to help Mum out with the money at home”.
 A. keen B. keenly C. keenness D. Both A and B
170. When I touched him on the shoulder, he turned _____.
 A. round B. up C. in D. on
171. Sorry I’m late. The car broke _____.
 A. into B. in C. out D. down
172. Even children who are _____ keen on a particular occupation often know little about it.
 A. supposed B. supposedly C. supposing D. suppose
173. They have given a great deal of _____ to their future work.
 A. thinking B. thought C. thoughts D. thinkings
174. Usually children are _____ for employment.
 A. prepared B. ill-prepared C. unprepared D. ready
175. Children are _____ to overcome problems.
 A. determined B. determining C. determine D. to determine
176. They have given a great deal of time _____ training.
 A. in B. on C. out D. to
177. Come here next week because the boss has gone _____.
 A. out B. away C. ahead D. along
178. You should go _____ the report before you submit it to the director of the company.
 A. over B. down C. out D. along
179. He says he _____ the report since nine o’clock.
 A. typed B. types C. has typed D. is typing
180. He _____ in that company in the last four years.
 A. works B. worked C. is working D. has been working

181. The New Oxford Garage is _____ for more salesmen.
A. advertising B. informing C. requesting D. advising
182. One of the new salesmen has _____ to buy a new car.
A. convinced B. argued C. persuaded D. resulted
183. His photograph _____ on television.
A. is showing B. showed C. was shown D. was showing
184. Dr. Clark, _____ I hadn't seen before, entered the room.
A. whom B. who C. whose D. that
185. The subject, _____ we are going to discuss, is very important.
A. who B. which C. that D. both B & C are correct
186. The woman _____ son we met last week is a doctor.
A. that B. who C. whom D. whose
187. You will see him when he _____ here tomorrow.
A. will come B. has come C. to come D. comes
188. She's been saving for two years. She _____ \$2,000.
A. has saved B. saves C. saved D. has been saving
189. Mr. Brown _____ in the army from 1960 to 1980.
A. had served B. has served C. served D. A & B are correct
190. The fire _____ out when they were having dinner.
A. breaks B. was breaking C. broke D. has broken
191. Everyone has his own _____. Mine is collecting stamps.
A. work B. pleasure C. hobby D. job
192. The _____ is the most wonderful invention in the 20th century.
A. furniture B. astronaut C. machinery D. computer
193. Tom works hard, but Jack works _____.
A. hard B. hard, too C. very hard D. harder
194. He lost his job, and he _____ able to find another one.
A. can B. has not been C. could D. could be

195. The person _____ in the meeting will be appointed our director.
A. mention B. to mention C. mentioning D. mentioned
196. "Do you have any idea how you will achieve that objective?"
"Yes, I have it all _____."
A. figures B. figured for C. figured in D. figured out
197. I wanted to tell you about the good news but you didn't give me a
_____.
A. time B. second C. chance D. word
198. Provided a car is serviced regularly, it _____ down.
A. will never break B. has never broken
C. never broke D. never breaks
199. The next-door neighbours will complain if you _____ that music so loudly.
A. will play B. play C. are playing D. have played
200. After you have paid a bill, you are given a _____ to show that you have paid.
A. deceit B. receiver C. receipt D. reception
201. Uncle John can't see _____ without his glasses.
A. badly B. good C. clear D. well
202. You can't speak Chinese. _____.
A. Either can I B. Neither can I
C. Neither can't I D. I can't neither
203. I won't go to bed _____ I finish my homework.
A. until B. when C. while D. since
204. All the workers complained that the price of food had increased so that their
_____ of living had fallen.
A. cost B. limit C. standard D. measure
205. Many countries were _____ for the tsunami in 2004.
A. expecting B. fighting C. ill-prepared D. overcome

206. Most of the lava was _____ during the first few hours of the eruption.
A. emitted B. emission C. made D. created
207. Tsunami is a very large ocean wave caused by underwater earthquake or _____ eruption.
A. stormy B. dusty C. volcanic D. cloudy
208. Between two classes, we have a _____ that we can relax.
A. time B. break C. interval D. rest
209. Is the _____ of crops on the same land help prevent soil exhaustion?
A. exchange B. rotation C. change D. production
210. A large crowd _____ in front of the train station.
A. gathering B. to gather C. had gathered D. had gathering
211. The children _____ for when she is away.
A. cared B. will be cared C. care D. have cared
212. After the campaign a special medal was _____ to all.
A. gained B. awarded C. earned D. deserved
213. If this animal had escaped from its cage, it could _____ have killed or maimed several people.
A. equally B. both C. well D. severely
214. She didn't _____ doing the ironing, as she hadn't wanted to go out anyway.
A. object B. matter C. care for D. mind
215. The police questioned all guests: they _____ that one of them was a spy.
A. wondered B. surprised C. challenged D. suspected
216. You'd make friends if you _____ a little more sociable.
A. are B. were C. had been D. would be
217. She might have accepted our offer if you _____ so impatient.
A. were B. would be C. would have been D. hadn't been
218. Despite repeated failures, experiments _____ making by inventors.
A. continued B. continue C. has continued D. were continued

219. The leaves of the tree _____ by the dust they raised.
 A. was powdered B. were powdered C. is powdered D. are powdered
220. He told his sister that he _____ to run away from home.
 A. intends B. is intending C. has intended D. intended
221. They said that they _____ for a later rain.
 A. are waiting B. had been waiting C. wait D. will wait
222. She said that she _____ to have a baby.
 A. was going B. is going C. has gone D. will go
223. If my feet _____ so big, I wouldn't have a problem of buying shoes.
 A. weren't B. wasn't C. hadn't been D. wouldn't be
224. Many people think that the advantages of living in a city _____ the disadvantages.
 A. outweigh B. outnumber C. outgrow D. outrun
225. Three generations live together _____ the limited space in the house.
 A. despite of B. even though C. despite D. though
226. Day-care centers are places where small children _____ during the day.
 A. are cared for B. care for C. are cared of D. care of
227. This is a famous bed; it _____ in by Queen Elizabeth I.
 A. slept B. sleeps C. was slept D. has slept
228. I could have taken a taxi if I _____ it took you so long to get ready.
 A. knew B. had known C. were known D. would have known
229. If you _____ to lock the car door, it wouldn't have been stolen.
 A. remembered B. had remembered
 C. would have remembered D. would remember
230. Had they arrived at the sale early, they _____ a better selection.
 A. would have found B. would find C. had found D. found

III. READING

1. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete it.

Passage 1: BIRTH OF THE COMPUTER

If you are looking at a modern laptop computer, it's hard to believe that computers were once huge devices (231) _____ only to government or big businesses. Today's computers are often not much bigger than a typewriter and are taken for (232) _____ in homes, schools, and offices. Technological (233) _____ made the small personal computer possible, but two electronic whiz kids working in a garage actually brought it about.



Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak first met at Hewlett-Packard, an electronics firm in California. Jobs was a high-school student when William Hewlett, the president, took him (234) _____ as a summer employee. Wozniak, a college dropout, was also working there, and the two got along right away. Jobs and Wozniak went separate ways in 1972. When they got together again in 1974, Wozniak was spending a lot of time with a local computer club, and he (235) _____ Jobs to join the group. Jobs immediately saw the (236) _____ for a small computer. He (237) _____ up with Wozniak, a brilliant engineer, to build one. The two designed the Apple I computer in Jobs's bedroom, and they put the prototype (238) _____ in his garage. With \$1,300 in capital (239) _____ by selling Jobs's car and Wozniak's scientific calculator, they set up their first production line. Apple I, which they brought out in 1976, had sales of \$600, a(n) (240) _____ beginning. By 1980, Apple Computers, which had started four years earlier as a project in a garage, had a market value of \$1.2 billion.

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|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 231. A. ready | B. accessible | C. possible | D. available |
| 232. A. granted | B. free | C. common | D. admissible |
| 233. A. attacks | B. thrusts | C. advances | D. exploits |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 234. A. up | B. on | C. in | D. off |
| 235. A. convinced | B. impressed | C. imposed | D. confirmed |
| 236. A. ability | B. potential | C. essence | D. capacity |
| 237. A. met | B. teamed | C. collected | D. gathered |
| 238. A. up | B. on | C. together | D. along |
| 239. A. pawned | B. attracted | C. raised | D. realized |
| 240. A. aspiring | B. advancing | C. promising | D. speeding |

Passage 2: CHANGING SOCIETY

Quite apart from the economic similarity between present-day automation and the mechanization, which has been proceeding for centuries, it must also be stressed that even in the United States, automation is by no means the only factor (241)_____ people from existing jobs.

The increasing number of unneeded workers in (242)_____ years has been the result of much more simple and old-fashioned influences: farm laborers have been (243)_____ out of work by bigger tractors, miners by the cheapness of oil, and railway-men by better roads.

It is quite wrong, therefore, to think of automation as some new monster whose arrival (244)_____ the existence of employment in the same way that the arrival of my automat is threatened the existence of the rabbit. Automation is one (245)_____ of technological changes (changes in tastes, changes in social patterns, changes in organization) which (246)_____ in certain jobs disappearing and certain skills ceasing to be required. And even in America, which has a level of technology and output per (247)_____ much in (248)_____ of Britain's, there is no (249)_____ that the (250)_____ of change is actually speeding up.

Nevertheless changes in the amount of labor needed to produce a certain output are proceeding fairly rapidly in America – and in other countries – and may proceed more rapidly in future. Indeed it is one of the main objects of economic policy.

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|--------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 241. A. displacing | B. ridding | C. extracting | D. dismissing |
| 242. A. recent | B. later | C. passed | D. elapsed |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| 243. A. set | B. fit | C. put | D. dismissed |
| 244. A. shadows | B. evades | C. intimidates | D. threatens |
| 245. A. face | B. point | C. aspect | D. angle |
| 246. A. result | B. reside | C. end | D. end |
| 247. A. human | B. head | C. unit | D. piece |
| 248. A. foreground | B. advance | C. precedence | D. prevalence |
| 249. A. signal | B. evidence | C. demonstration | D. incidence |
| 250. A. step | B. rush | C. pace | D. leap |

Passage 3: HOSPITAL WORK

A modern general hospital fulfills a number of functions within the (251)_____ service. Perhaps the best-known is the treatment of acute conditions – those which quickly come to a crisis and (252)_____ surgical treatment. Surgeons carry out these operations in an (253)_____ theatre, assisted by theatre (254)_____ and by an anesthetist who administers the anesthetic and checks the patient's vital signs. Operations range from a simple biopsy – the removal of a small piece of tissue for tests – to the highly sophisticated surgery involved in (255)_____ organ transplant, once a rarity but now fairly commonplace.

Although it is the most prestigious and well-known, the (256)_____ of surgeons is a small part of the many services offered by the hospital. Many of the (257)_____ in hospital are suffering from chronic conditions – those which last for a long (258)_____ and these patients will need long-term care. Many more patients will not be staying in the hospital at all but will visit the outpatient departments on a regular basis to receive their treatment. Most visible to the public is the emergency or casualty department, generally open 24 hours for the treatment of accident victims and those who have suffered from such things as heart (259)_____, food poisoning or drug overdoses.

On a typical hospital ward one will (260)_____ a number of patients at differing stages: those in remission, that is experiencing an improvement in their symptoms, and those in relapse in their condition. Hospital staff must learn to deal with all situations and to cope with every prognosis whether it is a positive prediction or not.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 251. A. health | B. prison | C. military | D. recreation |
| 252. A. request | B. need | C. like | D. look |
| 253. A. open | B. picture | C. extra | D. operating |
| 254. A. nurses | B. dentists | C. boys | D. actors |
| 255. A. the | B. that | C. a | D. an |
| 256. A. work | B. knowledge | C. desire | D. qualifications |
| 257. A. nurses | B. patients | C. customers | D. students |
| 258. A. life | B. time | C. day | D. journey |
| 259. A. feelings | B. losses | C. attacks | D. enlargement |
| 260. A. hear | B. estimate | C. advise | D. find |

Passage 4: WHY DO EARTHQUAKES HAPPEN?

An earthquake is a sudden movement or trembling in the (261)_____. Gentle earth tremors can occur anywhere, but the most severe earthquakes usually occur near the edges of the large ‘plates’ that (262)_____ up the earth’s crust.

These plates float on the mantle below the crust, and move and grind against each other. The plates move a few centimeters each year, causing (263)_____ ranges such as the Himalayas to increase in height. The continents form a part of the plates, and (264)_____ with them. Some of the plates slide past (265)_____ another, and sometimes one plate is pushed underneath another. Strain and pressure slowly build up along the fault lines between the plates, and the quick release of this strain causes an earthquake.

The point where an earthquake shock originates is called the focus, and the point immediately (266)_____ this on the earth’s surface is called the epicenter. Shock waves radiate (267)_____ from the focus. It is estimated that (268)_____ are over a million earthquakes each year, but most of them are quite weak. Earth tremors at the bottom of the ocean can cause tsunamis which can rise to more than 30 meters.

Seismology is the study of earthquakes, and a seismograph is a sensitive (269)_____ that records vibrations of the earth. Earthquakes are measured

by the Richter scale, and major earthquakes usually register (270)_____ 7 and 9 on this scale.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 261. A. sky | B. earth | C. water | D. soil |
| 262. A. make | B. comprise | C. eat | D. constitute |
| 263. A. kitchen | B. hill | C. river | D. mountain |
| 264. A. make | B. lie | C. move | D. erupt |
| 265. A. one | B. each | C. every | D. an |
| 266. A. under | B. above | C. beside | D. on |
| 267. A. in | B. over | C. out | D. through |
| 268. A. here | B. there | C. they | D. these |
| 269. A. vehicle | B. instrument | C. person | D. machine |
| 270. A. from | B. over | C. about | D. between |

Passage 5: WESTERN FAMILY

Since World War II, the family in Western countries has (271)_____ a number of changes which have altered the roles and attitudes of (272)_____ of the family.

The norm for a North American family today is the nuclear family comprising just parents and (273)_____, with grandparents and relatives forming (274)_____ households. Modern families also tend to be child-centred families - that is, they give (275)_____ attention to the needs of the children than in previous times.

However, one of the most significant changes in the family in Western countries has been the position of women. The (276)_____ earned by women improves the standard of living of the family, while her independent income provides status and encourages a more equal (277)_____ between husband and wife. Working wives are generally less (278)_____ to their husbands than wives who stay (279)_____ home, and the husband of today does not consider that children belong exclusively to his wife who must take responsibility for both the physical and moral health of their offspring. He now shares the

responsibility for the (280)_____ of their children as well as for the number of their children.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 271. A. done | B. undergone | C. saw | D. suffered |
| 272. A. people | B. men | C. women | D. members |
| 273. A. children | B. pets | C. cousins | D. members |
| 274. A. small | B. isolated | C. two | D. separate |
| 275. A. most | B. much | C. more | D. less |
| 276. A. money | B. time | C. goods | D. respect |
| 277. A. time | B. family | C. chores | D. partnership |
| 278. A. kind | B. equal | C. useful | D. submissive |
| 279. A. in | B. at | C. from | D. on |
| 280. A. good | B. food | C. welfare | D. education |

2. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions.

Passage 6: STRESS

Stress is with us all the time. It comes from mental or emotional activity as well as physical activity. It is unique and personal to each of us. So personal, in fact, that what may be relaxing to one person may be stressful to another. For example, if you're a busy executive who likes to keep occupied all of the time, "taking it easy" at the beach on a beautiful day may feel extremely frustrating, nonproductive, and upsetting. You may be emotionally distressed from "doing nothing." Too much emotional stress can cause physical illnesses such as high blood pressure, ulcers, or even heart disease. Physical stress from work or exercise is not likely to cause such ailments. The truth is that physical exercise can help you to relax and to better handle your mental or emotional stress.



281. Which of the following people would find "taking it easy" stressful?
_____.
- A. Construction worker B. Business executive
C. Farm worker D. Truck driver
282. In the eighth sentence, "ailments" most nearly means
_____.
- A. traits B. episodes C. characteristics D. illnesses
283. This article, published by the Department of Health and Human Services, probably came from the _____.
- A. Federal Bureau of Investigation
B. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
C. Education Administration
D. Communicable Diseases Administration
284. A source of stress NOT specifically mentioned in this passage is
_____.
- A. educational activity B. physical activity
C. mental activity D. emotional activity
285. Physical problems caused by emotional stress can appear as all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. ulcers B. pregnancy C. heart disease D. high blood pressure

Passage 7: GOING ON HOLIDAY

The day before you leave

Make a pile of everything you'd like to take with you. Then divide this into two piles, one of things which are essential and the other for things you might need.

Reject everything in the second pile, and then focus your energy on trying to make the 'essential' one smaller. Then pack your case. Put the most important



things in your hand luggage in case your suitcases get lost. These should include a sweater (you may feel cold in the plane because of the air conditioning). Label all your luggage with your name, flight number and destination. Don't put your home address in case there are burglars at the airport looking out for people who are going to leave their homes empty for a few days.

On the last day itself



Have a last look round the house. Check that all the gas and electrical appliances are switched off (except the freezer). Throw away any food that won't last until you come back. Lock all the doors and windows. Ten minutes after you've left you will think that you've forgotten your passport. When you get to the airport you will be convinced that you haven't locked the back door. When you arrive at your hotel you will wonder if you left the iron on. On the second day you won't care about a thing. So the final reminder is: remember to come home.

286. What does 'the other' in the first paragraph refer to? _____.
- A. things you want to take with you
 - B. things you do not want to take with you
 - C. the other (or second) pile
 - D. the other hand
287. Which of the following is NOT an approximate synonym of 'sweater'? _____.
- A. pullover
 - B. jumper
 - C. woolen top
 - D. overcoat
288. What is the main gist of the first three paragraphs? _____.
- A. travel light and take care of all your belongings
 - B. make sure to take everything you might need
 - C. pack your luggage in several separate containers
 - D. do not worry about anything

289. What kind of travel does the writer appear to be envisaging?
_____.
- A. on horseback B. cycling C. a sea voyage D. air travel
290. With how many items of information does the writer recommend each item of luggage be labeled? _____.
- A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

Passage 8: WILLIAM E. HOY

In October, 1961, at Crowley Field in Cincinnati, Ohio, an old, deaf gentleman named William E. Hoy stood up to toss out the first ball of the World Series. Most people at Crowley Field on that day probably did not remember Hoy because he had retired from professional baseball 58 years earlier, in 1903. However, he had been an outstanding player and the deaf community still talks about him and his years in baseball. William E. Hoy was born in Houckstown, Ohio, on May 23, 1862. He became deaf when he was two years old. He attended the Columbus Ohio School for the Deaf. After graduation, he started playing semi-pro baseball while working as a shoemaker. Hoy began playing professional baseball in 1886 for Oshkosh (Wisconsin) of the Northwestern League. In 1888, he started as an outfielder with the old Washington Senators. His small stature and speed made him an outstanding base runner. He was very good at stealing bases during his career. In the 1888 major league season, he stole 82 bases. He was also the Senators' leading hitter in 1888. Hoy was ambidextrous; he threw right-handed and batted left-handed. On June 19, 1889, he threw out three batters at the plate from his outfield position. The arm signals used by umpires today to indicate balls and strikes began because of Hoy. The umpire lifted his right arm to indicate that the pitch was a strike, and his left arm to signal that it was a ball. For many years, people talked about Hoy's last ball game in 1903. He was playing for Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast Winter League. It was a memorable game because Hoy made a spectacular play which won the game. It was a very foggy night and, therefore, very hard to see the ball. In the ninth inning, with two men out, Hoy managed to catch a fly ball to make the third out in spite of the fog. Los Angeles defeated their opposition and won the pennant for the year. Hoy married Anna Marie Lowery. The Hoyes had many friends. Since they could not hear a doorbell or a knock on

the door, Hoy improvised. He put a baseball in a groove by the door bell mechanism. The pulling of the bell knocked the ball onto the floor. The vibrations announced the visitor. After he retired, Hoy stayed busy. He ran a dairy farm near Cincinnati for 20 years. He also became a public speaker and traveled giving speeches. Until a few years before his death, he took 4 and 10 mile walks several mornings a week. On December 15, 1961, William Hoy died at the age of 99.

291. In which order did things occur? _____.

- A. Hoy went to school, became deaf, worked as a shoemaker, and then played professional baseball.
- B. Hoy became deaf, went to school, worked as a shoemaker, and then played professional baseball.
- C. Hoy became deaf, went to school, played professional baseball, and then worked as a shoemaker.
- D. Hoy worked as a shoemaker, became deaf, went to school, and then played professional baseball.

292. "In the 1888 major league season, he stole 82 bases." This means that:

- A. Hoy secretly took the bases home as a souvenir.
- B. Hoy was a dishonest player, and a thief.
- C. Hoy did a specific baseball play many times, where he ran from one base to the next when the ball was not in play.
- D. Hoy fought with other players about who got to stand on first base 82 different times in the season.

293. "Until a few years before his death, he took 4 and 10 mile walks several mornings every week." This means that Hoy was: _____.

- A. only following his doctor's orders
- B. not in good shape
- C. very tired when he was finished
- D. in good physical condition

294. The main idea of this passage can best be stated as: _____.
- A. A deaf baseball player named Hoy was a skilled player who had a great impact on the game of baseball
 - B. Baseball is the greatest American pastime, and can be played by anyone
 - C. Deaf people can do anything
 - D. Where the umpire's hand signals came from.
295. We can assume from this selection that: _____.
- A. Hoy's family always encouraged him to become a baseball player.
 - B. Baseball players do not need to rely on spoken language and hearing to play the game properly.
 - C. The umpire who developed the hand signals had studied American Sign Language very seriously.
 - D. Hoy also wanted to become a famous football player, but didn't have the time.

Passage 9: STAYING HEALTHY

The government published a report yesterday saying that we need to eat more healthily - more fruits and vegetables, less fat and sugar. So that means fewer burgers, chips and fried food as well as cutting down on sweet things. We went into central London yesterday at lunchtime and asked people what they thought about it. "It's got nothing to do with the government what I eat," says Paul Keel, a building worker, as he eats a beefburger and chips washed down with strawberry milkshake. "I think I have a healthy diet. You see, I don't normally eat a beefburger for lunch. Normally I just have chips." Any fish? "I like cod. But I've only ever had it once." Tim Kennor, a librarian, welcomes the government advice. But he also has his own rules. "I think," he explains, eating his fried chicken and chips, "it's important to eat a variety of food." We then asked Dorothy Matthews, aged 74. "I don't think it's the government's business to tell us what to eat." We went into Simpson's Restaurant and asked the manager if people changed what they were eating. "I don't think people believe all these reports anymore. What they say is good for you in June, they say is bad for you in July. People have

stopped taking notice. We serve what we've always served. Almost all of it is fattening."

296. What is the writer trying to explain in the text? _____.

- A. what people think
- B. his own opinion
- C. the government report
- D. the popularity of certain foods

297. What can the reader learn from the text? _____.

- A. what the government is going to do
- B. which meals are the healthiest
- C. whether the advice will be followed
- D. what kind of people like beef burgers

298. What is Paul Klee's opinion? _____.

- A. The government advice is wrong.
- B. Fish isn't good for you.
- C. He doesn't need to change his habits.
- D. He eats too many beef burgers.

299. What does the manager think of the report? _____.

- A. People don't understand the advice given.
- B. People think they will soon be given different advice.
- C. People don't bother to read these reports.
- D. People are more concerned about losing weight.

300. Which of the following is part of the government report? _____.

- A. The population of this country should eat less.
- B. Bad health in this country is caused by people eating the wrong kinds of food.
- C. People should take the time to prepare their own food at home instead of eating in restaurants.
- D. Working people should make sure they have a good hot meal in the middle of the day.

Passage 10: SORE THROAT

What causes a sore throat? Many things can cause a sore throat. These causes include infections with viruses or bacteria, or sinus drainage and allergies, among others. You should see your doctor right away if you have a sore throat with a high fever, if you have problems breathing or swallowing, or if you feel very faint. If you have a sore throat and a fever, but you just feel mildly ill, you should visit your doctor within the next day or two. If you have a cold with sinus drainage, you may use over-the-counter medicines, like Sudafed or Actifed. Visit your doctor if this cold lasts for more than two weeks, or if it gets worse. How does the doctor decide if I need antibiotics? The decision to prescribe antibiotics might be based only on your history and physical exam. Antibiotics usually are prescribed only for patients who might have "strep throat," an infection caused by a bacteria called *Streptococcus*. A patient with strep throat might have a sore throat with fever that starts suddenly, without a cough or cold symptoms. Strep throat is very common in children from 5 to 12 years of age. The exam might show a red throat, with pus on the tonsils and swollen neck glands. If you have these signs, the doctor may do other tests to see if you need an antibiotic. Why not just give everyone antibiotics? Antibiotics have a small risk of causing an allergic reaction every time they are given. Some of these reactions are serious. Antibiotics can also cause other side effects, such as an upset stomach or *diarrhea*. An even more serious problem is that bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics if these medicines are used frequently in a lot of people. Then antibiotics wouldn't be able to cure people's illnesses. To prevent this from happening, doctors try to prescribe antibiotics only when they will help. Antibiotics only help when sore throat is caused by bacteria. Antibiotics don't help when sore throat is due to viruses, which are the cause of the common cold. If my doctor doesn't give me antibiotics, what can I do to feel better? It will take several days for you to feel better, no matter what kind of sore throat you have. You can do several things to help your symptoms. If you have a fever or muscle aches, you can take a pain reliever like acetaminophen (Tylenol), aspirin or ibuprofen (Advil). Your doctor can tell you which pain reliever will work best for you. Cough drops or throat sprays may help your sore throat. Sometimes gargling with warm salt water helps. Soft cold foods, such as ice cream and popsicles, often are easier to eat. Be sure to rest and to drink lots of water or other clear liquids, such as Sprite or 7-Up. Don't

drink drinks that have caffeine in them (coffee, tea, colas or other sodas). Should I be concerned about any other symptoms that occur after I visit my doctor? Sometimes symptoms change during the course of an illness. Visit your doctor again if you have any of the following problems: Fever that does not go away in five days; Throat pain that gets so bad you can't swallow; Inability to open your mouth wide; A fainting feeling when you stand up; Any other signs or symptoms that concern you. This information provides a general overview on sore throat and may not apply to everyone. Talk to your family doctor to find out if this information applies to you and to get more information on this subject.

301. If you have a high fever with a sore throat, you should see your doctor _____.

- A. within a few days
- B. immediately
- C. only if you have trouble swallowing
- D. after you are feeling better

302. Strep throat _____.

- A. is a bacterial infection
- B. is a virus infection
- C. always comes with a cough and cold
- D. is rarely treated with antibiotics

303. Which is NOT a common side effect of taking antibiotics? _____.

- A. upset stomach
- B. diarrhea
- C. sleepiness
- D. allergic reaction

304. Which does this article NOT recommend to make a sore throat feel better? _____.

- A. Cough drops
- B. Drinking plenty of water
- C. Drinking coffee and tea
- D. Gargling with salt water

305. Antibiotics will help _____.

- A. sore throats caused by viruses
- B. sore throats caused by bacteria

- C. sore throats caused by allergies
D. all sore throats
306. The most serious problem with using antibiotics all the time is _____.
- A. bacteria will become resistant and then the antibiotics won't work anymore
B. some people are allergic and will get bad reactions
C. people get upset stomachs and feel worse
D. they are expensive
307. Which of the following is not an "over-the-counter" medicine?
_____.
- A. Aspirin B. Antibiotics C. Cough drops D. Advil
308. When a bacteria becomes "resistant" to an antibiotic, _____.
- A. the infection goes away quickly
B. the infection will not happen again
C. the bacteria are killed right away
D. the antibiotic no longer works to cure the infection
309. If you have seen your doctor once for your symptoms, you should see him or her again if _____.
- A. you have throat pain that gets so bad you can't swallow
B. you have a fainting feeling when you stand up
C. you have a fever that does not go away in five days
D. any of the above symptoms
310. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to this article?
_____.
- A. Antibiotics will cure any sore throat
B. The common cold is caused by bacteria
C. You should see your doctor at the first sign of a sore throat
D. Taking antibiotics too much can be a bad idea

Passage 11: KOKICHI MIKIMOTO

There is an American song which contains the line: “Diamonds are a girl’s best friend.” Although the line is intended to be quite funny in the song, foreign tourists in Japan may be excused for thinking that pearls really are a girl’s best friend. Since real pearls are far too expensive and rare for the vast majority of people to buy, the famous Mikimoto cultured pearls have long proved a great attraction to buyers all over the world. Renowned for their radiance, purity and quality, these pearls are exquisite to the eye.

The story of Kokichi Mikimoto, who lived from 1858 to 1954, is the story of one man’s determination to create perfection in the form of the perfect pearl. In 1888, he began farming *akoyagai*, mother-of-pearl oysters. After numerous unsuccessful attempts, he finally cultivated his first half-pearl in 1893 and achieved the first completely round pearl eight years later. He then established a production farm and later extended his cultivation of pearls to the Philippines.

Luck and patience are very important in pearl farming. First, tiny shellfish are raised and left in a tank until they are one centimeter in size. They are then immersed in the sea in baskets. As soon as the shells open naturally, a minute piece of *akoya* shell is inserted, forming the nucleus of the pearl. The *akoyagai* are washed ten times a year and harvested after two years. From every hundred shells, there are only about five very good pearls – though, fortunately, another twenty or so are reasonable in quality. The pearls from more than half the shells, however, are worthless. Regrettably, this is why cultured pearls cost so much money.

Mikimoto pearls have an extremely beautiful, lustrous milky-white appearance and are on sale in all major department stores in Japan. The Mikimoto company, however, also imports pearls from around the world – white lip pearls from Australia and Burma, black lip pearls from Tahiti, freshwater pearls from China, and pink pearls from Mexico and the Caribbean – to help to create beautiful pieces of jewellery.

When you buy Mikimoto pearls, a Mikimoto specialist will often be on hand to advise you on ways of taking care of them and keeping them brilliant and radiant “forever”.

311. What, according to this passage, are a less expensive alternative to real pearls?

_____.

- A. They are diamonds
- B. They are the famous Mikimoto pearls
- C. They are *akoya* shells
- D. They are plastic beads

312. For what qualities are these well-known?

_____.

- A. The fact that they are quite cheap
- B. Their radiance, purity and quality
- C. Their rarity
- D. The fact that they cannot be distinguished from real pearls

313. What is the main theme of the story of Kokichi Mikimoto?

_____.

- A. It is about his determination to produce the perfect pearl
- B. It is about his determination to make a lot of money
- C. It is the story of his lack of success
- D. It is about his attempts to market real, rather than cultured, pearls

314. When did Mikimoto first succeed in producing a completely round pearl?

_____.

- A. In 1938
- B. In 1893
- C. In 1901
- D. In 1899

315. What was placed in the shell to form the nucleus of a pearl?

_____.

- A. Some clean water
- B. A tiny piece of natural pearl
- C. A tiny piece of *akoya* shell
- D. A tiny stone

316. Of every hundred shells thus treated, how many produce very good pearls?

_____.

- A. About 20
- B. Most of them
- C. Only one or two
- D. Only about five

317. Why are cultured pearls expensive (even though less so than real pearls)?

_____.

- A. Because of heavy taxes imposed by the government
- B. Because they take many years to cultivate
- C. Because of transport costs
- D. Because more than half are no good and are thrown away

318. Where, according to this passage, can Mikimoto pearls be bought?

_____.

- A. All over the world in gift shops
- B. By mail order direct from the manufacturer
- C. In all major department stores in Japan
- D. Only in special shops in Japan

319. From which country does the Mikimoto country import freshwater pearls?

_____.

- A. China
- B. Australia
- C. Russia
- D. Tahiti

320. Who often advises purchasers on how to care for the pearls they have bought?

_____.

- A. A Mikimoto specialist
- B. A shop assistant
- C. A Mikimoto sales person
- D. Other customers

Passage 12: WHAT HAPPENED TO ALL THE WILD BEARS?

Gradually the bear population of the world is decreasing. As people populate the more rugged areas, so bears are driven from their natural habitat. At the time of the Roman invasion of Britain many bears roamed the countryside. Drove of these bears were captured, and carried alive to the arenas of Rome, where they were cruelly baited to amuse the heartless mobs. Bear-baiting was popular in Britain until it was legally abolished in 1835.



As well, bears thrived right across Europe and Asia. But as more and more land was cleared and used for growing crops and grazing there was less room for bears. They also attacked and ate cattle, so slowly they were hunted and killed until they survived in only the most rugged terrain.

Today bears still survive but in very small numbers in wooded and hilly parts of the world. Some are found in areas of Europe, Scandinavia and Russia, and there are several species living in North America. Every effort is being made to preserve bears from eventually becoming extinct.

Those that have survived in the colder latitudes, with the exception of white polar bears, hibernate during the winter. They lie foodless and in a state of unconsciousness for months like the chrysalis of a moth. The female polar bear fasts and dozes during winter as she has to be alert to look after one or more cubs. The male roam hungry in their search for seals and dead whales at the edge of the ice-field.

In Australia there are no bears. The country was cut off from Asia before bears evolved and spread around the world. The koala is often mistaken for a bear, but it is a marsupial and not related to bears. There are animals which developed from bears; these include pandas, raccoons, weasels, badgers and otters.



Bears can be very aggressive, as tourists have found out when attacked by them whilst visiting North America and Alaska. If you should travel there, take heed of warning notices because the famous grizzly bear is very bad-tempered and can weigh as much as half a tonne.

321. Bear numbers are decreasing _____.
- A. mainly because there is little bear-baiting today
 - B. mainly because there are fewer zoos in the world
 - C. mainly because there is now little suitable terrain in which bears can live
 - D. mainly because of global climate change.
322. Bears that hibernate in cold areas _____.
- A. are those of the black or brown variety
 - B. are those of the white variety
 - C. are only the females who look after their cubs
 - D. are only male bears.
323. Some people _____.
- A. call possums bears
 - B. think that the koala is a bear
 - C. feel that the platypus is related to a bear
 - D. think that polar bears originated in Indonesia
324. Tourists to Alaska have found _____.
- A. that bears are friendly creatures
 - B. bears are not to be trusted
 - C. there are few bears left
 - D. some grizzly bears weigh one tonne
325. What does the word 'extinct' mean? _____.
- A. There still exist only a few
 - B. They are numerous

- C. They have a bad smell
 - D. None of them exist any longer
326. What do male polar bears do during the winter? _____.
- A. They hibernate
 - B. They wander around looking for food
 - C. They look after their young bear
 - D. They mate with female polar bears
327. In what kind of areas do bears mainly survive today? _____.
- A. In the open plains
 - B. In tropical jungles
 - C. On small islands
 - D. In places that are hilly and/or have many trees
328. In which two places (from the following) do bears still live naturally?
_____.
- A. Australia and North America
 - B. Madagascar and France
 - C. Scandinavia and Russia
 - D. Antarctica and New Zealand
329. Which of the following animals are thought to have evolved from bears?
- A. Weasels B. Koalas C. Elephants D. Kangaroos
330. What efforts are being made (e.g. by some governments) in relation to bears today?
- A. To make them extinct
 - B. To increase their numbers as much as possible
 - C. To farm them for food
 - D. To preserve them so that they will not become extinct

3. Choose the correct words given in the box to complete the passage.

Passage 13: THE MOON

<i>referred</i>	<i>types</i>	<i>terms</i>	<i>axis</i>	<i>completely</i>	<i>surface</i>
<i>However</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>areas</i>	<i>cover</i>		

The moon revolves once on its __331__ each time it orbits the Earth, thus always presenting the same face to earthbound observers. __332__, even to the unaided eye this unchanging face shows two contrasting __333__ of landscape dark, plain-like __334__ of low relief, and brighter, decidedly more rugged regions which __335__ about two-thirds of the __336__. Early, astronomer mistakenly __337__ to the smooth dark areas as maria (or seas), giving the __338__ terrae (or lands) to the bright upland regions. The __339__ have persisted since, even though the Moon's surface has long been known to be __340__ waterless.

Passage 14: WIND WORRIES

<i>winds</i>	<i>burned</i>	<i>control</i>	<i>saved</i>	<i>all</i>
<i>getting</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>fans</i>	<i>Fires</i>

Firefighters hope to have control of a big fire by Friday. It has already __341__ a lot of land. Firefighters do not want it to burn any __342__. Firefighters worked very hard to __343__ other fires in the area. They worked __344__ night. Their hard work __345__ a lot of land.

Now firefighters are __346__ worried. The wind is starting to blow. They think that the winds could fan the flames again. When wind

__347__ a flame, it helps the fire grow. This would be very bad. The firefighters are hoping that the __348__ do not get any stronger. The fire __349__ more than just land. Homes and other buildings were also burned. __350__ can destroy things very fast.

Passage 14: FAST FOOD

<i>only</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>general</i>	<i>healthier</i>	<i>salty</i>
<i>with</i>	<i>fatty</i>	<i>all</i>	<i>foods</i>	<i>serve</i>

Are hamburgers, French fries, tacos, and other kinds of fast food good for you? In __351__, fast food has a lot of fat and salt. Today, people know that __352__ and __353__ food is not healthy. Because more people want food that is good for __354__, fast-food restaurants are serving salads and other healthy __355__.

Restaurants are also cooking with less salt and fat. For example, some restaurants are now using a __356__ oil for their French fries. Hamburgers are not the __357__ kind of food that fast-food restaurants serve. They also __358__ fish or chicken. Others serve hot dogs, tacos, pizza, or submarine sandwiches. In the morning, some fast-food restaurants have a complete breakfast menu, __359__ egg sandwiches, pancakes and juice.

One thing is sure. People will continue to eat fast food. In fact, now there are fast-food restaurants in countries __360__ over the world.

Passage 15: ACID RAIN

<i>sulphur</i>	<i>solved</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>acid</i>	<i>trucks</i>
<i>40%</i>	<i>current</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>serious</i>	<i>atmosphere</i>

Acid rain is a __361__ problem with disastrous effects. Each day this serious problem increases, many people believe that this issue is too small to deal with right now this issue should be met head on and __362__ before it is too late. In the following paragraphs I will be discussing the impact has on the wildlife and how our __363__ is being destroyed by acid rain. CAUSES Acid rain is a cancer eating into the face of Eastern Canada and the North Eastern United States. In Canada, the main sulphuric __364__ sources are non ferrous smelters and power generation. On both sides of the border, cars and __365__ are the main sources for nitric acid (about __366__ of the total), while power generating plants and industrial commercial and residential fuel combustion together contribute most of the rest. In the air, the __367__ dioxide and nitrogen oxides can be transformed into sulphuric acid and nitric acid, and air __368__ can send them thousands of kilometres from the source. When the acids fall to the earth in any __369__ it will have large impact on the growth or the preservation __370__ certain wildlife.

Passage 16: POPULAR SPORT AROUND THE WORLD

<i>compete</i>	<i>definitely</i>	<i>ball</i>	<i>centuries</i>	<i>teams</i>
<i>control</i>	<i>these</i>	<i>During</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>these</i>



For centuries, people have been playing kicking games __371__ a ball. The game of soccer developed from some of __372__ early games. The English probably gave soccer its name and its first set of rules. In European countries, soccer is __373__ football or association football. Some people believe that the name "soccer" came from "assoc.," an abbreviation for the word association. Others believe that the name came from the

high socks that the players wear. Organized soccer games began in 1863. In soccer, two ____374____ of eleven players try to kick or head the ball into their opponents' goal. The goalie, who tries to keep the ball ____375____ of the goal, is the only player on the field who is allowed to touch the ____376____ with his or her hands.



The other players must use their feet, heads, and bodies to ____377____ the ball. Every four years, soccer teams around the world ____378____ for the World Cup. The World Cup competition started in 1930. Brazil is the home of many great soccer players, including the most famous player of all, Pelé. With his fast footwork, dazzling speed, and great scoring ability, Pelé played for many years in Brazil and then later in New York. ____379____ his 22 years in soccer, he scored 1,281 goals and held every major record for the sport. People in more than 140 countries around the world play soccer. It is the national sport of most European and Latin American countries. Soccer is ____380____ the world's most popular sport!

IV. WRITING

1. Choose the most appropriate way of arranging these following words so that they form meaningful sentences by circling A, B, C or D:

381. *had/by/national/ become/a/hero/death/the/time/Louis Pasteur/of/his/in/1985.*

- A. Louis Pasteur had become a national hero in 1985 by the time of his death.
- B. Louis Pasteur had become a hero by the national time in 1985 of his death.
- C. Louis Pasteur had become a national hero by the time of his death in 1985.
- D. In 1985 Louis Pasteur had become a national hero by the time of his death.

382. *strengthens/camping/health/not/your/only/but/makes/also/you/confident/ feel.*

- A. Camping not only strengthens your health but also makes you feel confident.
- B. Camping not only makes your health strengthens but also you feel confident.

- C. Camping not only makes you strengthens your health but also feel confident.
- D. Camping not only makes you feel confident but strengthens your health also.

383. *information/we/ use/very/can/the/to/Internet/get/give/and/a/quickly/lot/of.*

- A. We can use Internet to get and give a lot of the information very quickly.
- B. We can use the Internet to give and get a lot of information very quickly.
- C. We can use Internet very quickly to give and get a lot of the information.
- D. We can use a lot of the Internet to give and get information very quickly.

384. *Bob Dylan / music / was / one / and / of / rock / the / folk / most / important / contemporary / in / composers.*

- A. Bob Dylan was one of the most important in contemporary folk and rock music composers.
- B. Bob Dylan was one of the most important composers in contemporary folk and rock music.
- C. Bob Dylan was important in one of the most composers contemporary folk and rock music.
- D. Bob Dylan was one of the most contemporary composers important in folk and rock music.

385. *students / the / that/benefit / from / gain / are / athletics / far / greater / than / people/ most / realize.*

- A. The benefit that students gain from athletics are greater far than most people realize.
- B. The benefit that students gain from athletics are far greater than people most realize.
- C. The benefit that students gain from athletics are far greater than most people realize.
- D. The benefit students gain from athletics that are far greater than most people realize.

386. *considered/Quoc Tu Giam/was/university/first/the/in/Vietnam/./*
- A. Quoc Tu Giam considered was the first university in Vietnam.
 - B. Quoc Tu Giam was first considered the university in Vietnam.
 - C. Quoc Tu Giam in Vietnam was considered the first university.
 - D. Quoc Tu Giam was considered the first university in Vietnam.
387. *The Philippines / occupied / used / independent / before / to / be / many / by / countries / it / became ./*
- A. The Philippines became independent before it used to be occupied by many countries.
 - B. The Philippines used to became independent before it be occupied by many countries.
 - C. The Philippines used to be occupied by many countries before it became independent.
 - D. The Philippines became occupied by many countries before it used to be independent.
388. *national / was / adopted / as / anthem / the / of/the / Democratic / of / Republic / in / Vietnam / 1945 / Van Cao's Tien Quan Ca ./*
- A. Van Cao's Tien Quan Ca was adopted as the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945.
 - B. Van Cao's Tien Quan Ca in 1945 was adopted as of the national anthem of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.
 - C. Van Cao's Tien Quan Ca was adopted as of the Vietnam anthem of the national Democratic Republic in 1945.
 - D. Van Cao's Tien Quan Ca was adopted in 1945 as of the national anthem of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.
389. *Bob/Mary/are/and/very/to/happy/anniversary/be/together/their/for/golden.*
- A. Bob and Mary are very happy together to be for their golden anniversary.
 - B. Bob and Mary are to be together very happy for their golden anniversary.
 - C. Bob and Mary are very happy to be together for their golden anniversary.
 - D. Bob and Mary are very happy for their golden anniversary to be together.

390. *you/possible/also/EMS/which/have/the/delivered/will/be/in/time/the/shortest.*
- A. Also you have the EMS which will be delivered in the shortest possible time.
 - B. You will also have the EMS which be delivered in the shortest possible time.
 - C. You also have the possible EMS which will be delivered in the shortest time.
 - D. You also have the EMS which will be delivered in the shortest possible time.
391. *pesticides/prohibited/increasing/of/the/use/should/for/farming/be.*
- A. Increasing for the use of farming pesticides should be prohibited.
 - B. Increasing the use of pesticides for farming should be prohibited.
 - C. The use of pesticides for farming increasing should be prohibited.
 - D. The use of farming increasing for pesticides should be prohibited.
392. *geothermal/the/called/heat/inside/coming/from/deep/the/earth/is/heat.*
- A. The heat coming from deep inside the earth is called geothermal heat.
 - B. The heat called geothermal heat is coming from deep inside the earth.
 - C. The heat from the earth coming deep inside is called geothermal heat.
 - D. The heat is called geothermal heat coming from deep inside the earth.
393. *from/exhaust/all/percentage/causes/automobiles/a/huge/of/pollution.*
- A. A huge exhaust from automobiles causes all percentage of pollution.
 - B. All percentage of exhaust from automobiles causes a huge pollution.
 - C. Exhaust from automobiles causes a huge percentage of all pollution.
 - D. Exhaust of automobiles causes a huge percentage from all pollution.
394. *visit/ my/are/ going/ London/ to/ parents/ their/ week/ relatives/ in next.*
- A. My parents are going to London in visit their relatives next week.
 - B. My parents are going to visit their relatives in London next week.
 - C. My parents are going to their relatives visit in London next week.
 - D. My parents are going to London visit their relatives in next week.

395. *number/my/hobbies/of/are/a/like/things/to/I/free/do/in/my/ time.*

- A. My hobbies are I like to do a number of things in my free time.
- B. My hobbies are to do a number of things I like in my free time.
- C. I like to do a number of things in my free time are my hobbies.
- D. My hobbies are a number of things I like to do in my free time.

396. *also/developing/UNICEF/is/responsible/programs/for/to/education/aid/in /countries/./*

- A. UNICEF also is responsible for programs to aid education in developing countries.
- B. UNICEF is also responsible for programs to aid education in developing countries.
- C. UNICEF is also responsible to aid education for programs in developing countries.
- D. UNICEF also is responsible for programs in developing countries to aid education.

397. *one / my / brother / have / managed / practice / to / week / in / off / diving / order / to / in / Nha Trang/./*

- A. My brother managed have to one week off in order to practice diving in Nha Trang.
- B. My brother have to managed one week off in order to practice diving in Nha Trang.
- C. My brother managed to have one week off in order to practice diving in Nha Trang.
- D. My brother managed to have one off week in order to practice diving in Nha Trang.

398. *Charlotte Bronte/have/by/Jane Eyre/ever/I/is/most/interesting /the/ novel / read/./*

- A. Jane Eyre is the most interesting novel I have ever read by Charlotte Bronte.
- B. Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte is the most ever interesting novel I have read.

C. I have ever read the most interesting novel is Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte.

D. Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte is the most interesting novel I have ever read.

399. *the/should/world/incredible/the/see/crisis/economic/as/an/opportunity.*

A. The world should see an incredible crisis as the economic opportunity.

B. The world should see the incredible opportunity as an economic crisis.

C. The world should see the economic crisis as an incredible opportunity.

D. The world should see the economic opportunity as an incredible crisis.

400. *businesses/many/of/are/systems/transactions/through/made/bank/nowadays.*

A. Many transactions of businesses are made through bank systems nowadays.

B. Many of transactions businesses are made through bank systems nowadays.

C. Many transactions through businesses are made of bank systems nowadays.

D. Many businesses of transactions are made through bank systems nowadays.

2. Identify the one incorrect underlined expression A, B, C or D and then correct it.

401. Tax free goods can buy before you get on the plane.

A B C D

402. I haven't already tidied my room so my mother was angry with me.

A B C D

403. The book writing by Kelly Pages about her family is very popular in the world.

A B C D

404. The children were playing last night outdoor when it started to rain heavier.

A B C D

405. There were so much people trying to realize each other at the anniversary.

A B C D

406. There were very interesting news on TV this morning about the earthquake in Bali.

A B C D

407. When I went home late last night, I took off my shoes so as to not make any noise.

A B C D

408. First of all, there was a signal failure, then the train in front of us broke downward.

A B C D

409. Nutritionists believe what diet affects how one feels physically and emotionally.

A B C D

410. The symptoms of diabetes in the early stages are too slight that people don't notice them.

D

411. Hay fever symptoms, ranged from mild to severe, differ in degree according to the individual.

A B C D

412. Improvements in people's health are due in part to advances in medical care and better sanitary.

D

413. We had better to review this chapter carefully because we will have some
A B C D
questions on it on our test tomorrow.

414. Use e-mail means you can choose when to reply, unlike the telephone,
A B
which interrupts whatever you happen to be doing when it rings.
C D

415. The surface of Mars is very complex and consists of a mixture of flat
A B C
deserts, craters, volcanoes, and mountainous.
D

416. My parents recently bought a new computer, so they let me to have their
A B C
old one, which is still very good.
D

417. The train was late at leaving London, so I rang home on my mobile to let
A B C
my parents know what was happening.
D

418. Duke University in North Carolina has an outstanding collecting of documents
A B
concerning Southern history.
C D

419. The fact which she passed all the exams with good marks is amazing.

A B C D

420. The boy whom I spoke to on the phone last night is very interested on Mathematics.

A B C D

3. Decide which of the alternatives A, B, C or D has the same meaning as the sentence in italic. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

421. *It was not until the 1960s that rock developed.*

- A. Rock had not developed until the 1960s.
- B. Rock has not developed until the 1960s.
- C. Rock has developed until the 1960s.
- D. Rock had developed until the 1960s.

422. *Dolphins are really wild animals. They should be treated with caution.*

- A. Dolphins are really wild animals of which should be treated with caution.
- B. Dolphins of which are really wild animals should be treated with caution.
- C. Dolphins are really wild animals of that should be treated with caution.
- D. Dolphins are really wild animals that should be treated with caution.

423. *People should change the bad lifestyle that causes destruction to natural resources.*

- A. People should change the bad lifestyle causing destruction to natural resources.
- B. People should change the bad lifestyle caused destruction to natural resources.
- C. People should change the bad lifestyle causes destruction to natural resources.
- D. People should change the bad lifestyle which is causing destruction to natural resources.

424. *The referee can add extra time at the end of each half that makes up for injury time.*

- A. The referee can add extra time at the end of each half makes up for injury time.
- B. The referee can add extra time at the end of each half making up for injury time.
- C. The referee can add extra time at the end of each half to make up for injury time.
- D. The referee can add extra time at the end of each half made up for injury time.

425. *Many holiday makers paid a visit to the tribal villages in Sapa in spite of the slippery roads.*

- A. Many holiday makers paid a visit to the tribal villages in Sapa despite of the slippery roads.
- B. Many holiday makers paid a visit to the tribal villages in Sapa despite the slippery roads.
- C. Many holiday makers paid a visit to the tribal villages in Sapa because the slippery roads.
- D. Many holiday makers paid a visit to the tribal villages in Sapa in spite the slippery roads.

426. *National parks should be established to save animals and plants.*

- A. They should establish national parks to save animals and plants.
- B. Animals and plants should be saved in national parks.
- C. National parks are to save animals and plants.
- D. National parks will be built for animals and plants.

427. *She's a faster and more careless driver than I am.*

- A. She drives faster and carelessly than I do.
- B. She drives more fast and more carelessly than I do.
- C. She drives faster and more carelessly than I am.
- D. She drives faster and more carelessly than I do.

428. *After several months, the problem continues to be discussed.*
- A. The problem was solved after several months' discussion.
 - B. The discussion of the problem is not over yet.
 - C. The discussion of the problem ceased several months.
 - D. Several new problems have arisen and must be discussed.
429. *They spent over a 20-year period building The Great Pyramid of Giza.*
- A. It took them over a 20-year period to build The Great Pyramid of Giza.
 - B. It took them over a 20-year period build The Great Pyramid of Giza.
 - C. It took them over a 20-year period building The Great Pyramid of Giza.
 - D. It took them over a 20-year period built The Great Pyramid of Giza.
430. *When I first met my husband, I was flying to London.*
- A. My husband and I were flying to London for the first time.
 - B. I first met my husband on a flight to London.
 - C. I first met my husband on a tour around London.
 - D. I flew to London to meet my wife.
431. *People who practice scuba diving need to take a medical checkup first.*
- A. People practicing scuba diving need to take a medical checkup first.
 - B. People to practice scuba diving need to take a medical checkup first.
 - C. People practiced scuba diving need to take a medical checkup first.
 - D. People practice scuba diving need to take a medical checkup first.
432. *How old do you think this building is?*
- A. When do you think this building was built?
 - B. When this building was built do you think?
 - C. When do you think this building is built?
 - D. How long do you think this building was built?
433. *"Do you plan to stay for a while?" he asked.*
- A. He asked me if I plan to stay for a while.
 - B. He asked me if I planned to stay for a while.

- C. He asked me did I plan to stay for a while.
D. He asked me do you plan to stay for a while.
434. *Unless we stop poaching gazelles, we can't rescue them from extinction.*
A. If we stop poaching gazelles, we can't rescue them from extinction.
B. If we stop poaching gazelles, we can rescue them from extinction.
C. If we don't stop poaching gazelles, we can't rescue them from extinction.
D. Both B and C.
435. *I am too old now; otherwise, I will apply for that job.*
A. If I would not be too old, I would apply for that job.
B. If I were not too old, I would apply for that job.
C. If I was not too old, I will apply for that job.
D. If I am not too old, I will apply for that job.
436. *She thanks me for lending her my camera.*
A. She is thankful to me for lending her my camera.
B. She thanks me for borrowing my camera from her.
C. She is thankful for me to lend her my camera.
D. She is thankful for lending her my camera.
437. *As far as I know he is still working in London.*
A. I do know that he is still working in London.
B. To the best of my knowledge, he is still working in London.
C. I have known that he is still working in London.
D. I know that he is still working in London.
438. *They will have to change the date of the meeting again.*
A. The date of the meeting will be changed again.
B. The date of the meeting will have to be change again.
C. The date of the meeting will have to be changed again.
D. The date of the meeting will have to change again.

439. *Jill has not had his hair cut for over six months.*

- A. It is over six months since Jill had his hair cut.
- B. It was over six months since Jill had his hair cut.
- C. It has been over six months that Jill had his hair cut.
- D. It had been over six months that Jill had his hair cut.

440. *The cake was so hard that I could not eat it.*

- A. It was possible to eat the cake because it was so hard.
- B. It wasn't possible to eat the cake because it wasn't so hard.
- C. It was such a hard cake that I could not eat it.
- D. It was such a hard cake that I could eat it.

3. From the given clues, choose the most appropriate completion of sentences by circling A, B, C or D.

441. *you/mind/explain/your question/again?*

- B. Would you mind explaining your question again?
- C. Would you mind to explain your again question?
- D. Would you mind for explaining again your question?
- E. Would you mind explain your question again?

442. *They/decide/go out/because/of/bad weather.*

- A. They decided not going out because of the bad weather.
- B. They decided not going out because of bad weather.
- C. They decided not to go out because of the bad weather.
- D. They decided not to go out because of bad weather.

443. *Many people/study/computer science/ today.*

- A. Many people study computer science today.
- B. Many people are studying computer science today.
- C. Many people have studied computer science today.
- D. Many people are study computer science today.

444. *What/main threats/wild animals/these days?*

- A. What are the main threats with wild animals these days?
- B. What are the main threats with wild animals on these days?
- C. What are the main threats to wild animals on these days?
- D. What are the main threats to wild animals these days?

445. *Nam Cat Tien National Park/protect/for/present/and/future/ generations.*

- A. Nam Cat Tien National Park protected for the present and future generations.
- B. Nam Cat Tien National Park is protected for the present and future generations.
- C. Nam Cat Tien National Park is to protect for present and future generations.
- D. Nam Cat Tien National Park protects for present and future generations.

446. *Participate/athletics/provide/emotional/and/social/benefits/for/students.*

- A. Participation in athletics provides emotional and social benefits for students.
- B. Participating in athletics provide emotional and social benefits for students.
- C. Participate in athletics provides emotional and social benefits for students.
- D. Participated in athletics provide emotional and social benefits for students.

447. *It/hot/Melbourne/but/not/as/hot/as/Ho Chi Minh City.*

- A. It is hotter in Melbourne but not as hot as in Ho Chi Minh City.
- B. It is hot in Melbourne but not as hotter as in Ho Chi Minh City.
- C. It is hot in Melbourne but as not hot as in Ho Chi Minh City.
- D. It is hot in Melbourne but not as hot as in Ho Chi Minh City.

448. *Vietnamese men/use/wear/ao dai's/formal/occasions/past years.*

- A. Vietnamese men use to wear ao dai's on formal occasions in the past years.
- B. Vietnamese men used to wear ao dai's on formal occasions in the past years.
- C. Vietnamese men used to be worn ao dai's on formal occasions in the past years.
- D. Vietnamese men used to wearing ao dai's on formal occasions in the past years.

449. *Madonna's fans/urged/her/release/live/album/last/show.*

- A. Madonna's fans urged her release a live album of her last live show.
- B. Madonna's fans urged her to released a live album of her last live show.
- C. Madonna's fans urged her to release a live album of her last live show.
- D. Madonna's fans urged her to be released a live album of her last live show.

450. *1970/Brazil/become/first/nation/win/World Cup/trophy/three times.*

- A. In 1970 Brazil became the first nation that win the World Cup trophy three times.
- B. In 1970 Brazil became the first nation to win the World Cup trophy three times.
- C. In 1970 Brazil became the first nation that winning the World Cup trophy three times.
- D. In 1970 Brazil became the first nation to winning the World Cup trophy three times.

451. *I/happy/know/you/pass/exams.*

- A. I am happy to know that you have to pass the exams.
- B. I am happy to know that you have passed the exams.
- C. I am happy knowing that you pass the exams.
- D. I am happy knowing that you will pass the exams

452. *children/expect/invite/party/but/they/be not/.*

- A. The children expected to be invited to the party, but they weren't.
- B. The children expected be invited to the party, but they weren't.
- C. The children expected to be inviting to the party, but they weren't.
- D. The children expected be inviting to the party, but they weren't.

453. *Instead/be/unhappy/bad news/Jim/seem/be/indifferent.*

- A. Instead of to be unhappy about the bad news, Jim seemed to be indifferent.
- B. Instead of being unhappy about the bad news, Jim seemed of being indifferent.

- C. Instead of being unhappy about the bad news, Jim seemed to be indifferent.
- D. Instead of to be unhappy about the bad news, Jim seemed of being indifferent.

454. *they/spend/last/participate/summer vacation/works/many/volunteer.*

- A. They spent their last summer vacation participate in many volunteer works.
- B. They spent their last summer vacation participating in many volunteer works.
- C. They spent their last summer vacation of participating in many volunteer works.
- D. They spent their last summer vacation to participating in many volunteer works.

455. *Tet/longer/nowadays.*

- A. Tet used to be longer than it is nowadays.
- B. Tet used to be longer nowadays.
- C. Tet is longer than it is nowadays.
- D. Tet was longer than nowadays.

456. *song/I/listen/yesterday/very/interesting.*

- A. The very interesting song which I was listened to yesterday.
- B. The song which I listen to yesterday was very interesting.
- C. The song to which yesterday I had listened was very interesting.
- D. The song to which I listened yesterday was very interesting.

457. *Every week/ this/ fashion show / watch/ thousands/ people/.*

- A. Every week this fashion show is watched by thousands of people.
- B. Every week this fashion show watches thousands of people.
- C. Every week this fashion show is watch by thousands of people.
- D. Every week this fashion show is watched by thousands people.

458. *I/look/ forward /work/you/ next week./*

- A. I look forward to work with you next week.
- B. I look forward working with you next week.

C. I am looking forward to working with you next week.

D. I am looking forward work with you next week.

459. *I/wonder/why/you/not/reply/my/last letter.*

A. I was wondering why you have not replied to my last letter.

B. I was wondering why you had not replied to my last letter.

C. I was wondering why you do not reply to my last letter.

D. I was wondering why you were not replied to my last letter.

460. *Today/farm work/much/reduce/help/modern machines.*

A. Today the modern machines is much reduced with the help of farm work.

B. Today the farm work is much reduced with the help of modern machines.

C. Today the help of machines is much reduced with modern farm work.

D. Today the modern work is much reduced with the help of farm machines.

461. *my/parents/I/going/vacation/Asia.*

A. My parents and I are going on a vacation to Asia.

B. My parents and I are going to a vacation on Asia.

C. My parents and I am going on a vacation to Asia.

D. My parents and I am going to a vacation on Asia.

462. *United Nations/form 1945/promote/international peace/security.*

A. The United Nations forms in 1945 promotes international peace and security.

B. The United Nations formed in 1945 to promote international peace and security.

C. The United Nations forms in 1945 promoting international peace and security.

D. The United Nations formed in 1945 in promoting international peace and security.

463. *rise/unemployment rate/must/be/consequence/global/economic/crisis.*

A. The rise of unemployment rate must been a consequence of the global economic crisis.

B. The rise of unemployment rate must have be a consequence of the global economic crisis.

C. The rise of unemployment rate must have been a consequence of the global economic crisis.

D. The rise of unemployment rate must have being a consequence of the global economic crisis.

464. *What/be/services/bank/provide?*

A. What is services that a bank provides?

B. What are services that a bank provides?

C. What is services a bank provide?

D. What are services a bank provide?

465. *Rhinos/danger/because/human/poach.*

A. Rhinos is in danger because of human poaching

B. Rhinos are in dangers because of human's poaching.

C. Rhinos are of dangers because human poach them.

D. Rhinos are in danger because of human poaching.

466. *I'd rather/ go/ swim/ because/ it/ be/ hot./*

A. I'd rather go swimming because it's very hot today.

B. I'd rather go into swim because it's very hot today.

C. I'd rather to go in for swimming because it's very hot today.

D. I'd rather go in for swimming because it's very hot today.

467. *you/ prefer/diving/surfing?*

A. Do you prefer diving to surfing?

B. Would you prefer diving than surfing?

C. Do you prefer to diving than to surfing?

D. Would you prefer to diving than to surfing?

468. *He/join/charity association/so that/help/homeless/elderly.*

A. He joined a charity association so that he could help the homeless elderly.

B. He joined a charity association so that he could help the homeless elderly.

C. He joined a charity association so that he could help the homeless elderly.

D. He joined a charity association so that he could help the homeless elderly.

469. *That/be/museum/I/hear/many/good/reports.*

- A. That's the museum about which I've heard many good reports.
- B. That's the museum which I've heard many good reports about.
- C. That's the museum that I've heard many good reports about.
- D. That's the museum about whom I've heard many good reports.

470. *If/we/not/save/water/,/we/have to/suffer/water shortage.*

- A. If we don't save water, we would have to suffer from water shortage.
- B. If we didn't save water, we will have to suffer from water shortage.
- C. If we didn't save water, we have to suffer from water shortage.
- D. If we don't save water, we will have to suffer from water shortage.

4. Complete the second sentence so that it means almost the same as the first.

471. I have not been to Australia before.

This is the first time _____
_____.

472. I'll let you borrow my book but you must promise to return it next week.

If you promise _____
_____.

473. They have a lot of money. They are unhappy.

In spite of _____
_____.

474. She was very tired. She managed to be at class.

Although _____
_____.

475. If the patient doesn't feel better tomorrow, he'll have an operation.

Unless _____
_____.

476. In 1995, Bob Dylan released the CD-ROM product *Highway 61 Interactive*.

In 1995, the CD-ROM _____
_____.

477. They recommended opening a new school in this area.

They recommended that _____
_____.

478. They were very busy at class today. They're not usually as busy as that.

They _____
_____.

479. We didn't buy that car because we didn't have enough money.

We would _____
_____.

480. The planes couldn't take off because off the bad weather.

The bad weather stopped _____
_____.

481. James had never been so unhappy before.

James was _____
_____.

482. The train leaves at 7 o'clock every morning.

There is _____
_____.

483. Unless someone has a key, we cannot get into the house.

We can _____
_____.

484. It is thought that the accident was caused by human error.

The accident is _____
_____.

485. We should protect wild animals within their natural environment.

Wild animals _____
_____.

486. If she were able to speak any foreign languages fluently, she would be employed by that company.

She can't _____
_____.

487. The Great Pyramid of Giza is said to have been built over a 20-year period.

It is said that _____
_____.

488. Lan was cleaning the house. Her mother was cooking in the kitchen at the same time.

While _____
_____.

489. She spent one hour doing morning exercise every day when she was a student.

It took her _____
_____.

490. They used to go swimming on Sundays when they studied at university.

They went _____
_____.

5. Complete the second sentence, using the words given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given in any way.

491. There was no way David could find the right answer to the problem.
(impossible)

It was _____
_____.

492. How can I make him understand that this is really important? (**get**)

How can I _____
_____.

493. June was sure there were no mistakes in her homework. (**nothing**)

June was _____
_____.

494. The staffs in that office all have great respect for their boss. (**look**)

The staffs _____
_____.

495. Although he is young, there are several ministers even younger than him. (**means**)

By no _____
_____.

496. The house is dirty because no one bothers to keep it clean. (**trouble**)

The house _____
_____.

497. Only the managing director and the chief chemist know the details. (**Knowledge**)

Knowledge _____
_____.

498. It was touch and go whether he recovered or not. (**balance**)

It was in _____
_____.

499. In these plans nothing has been overlooked. (**covered**)

In these _____
_____.

500. The rescue team will try again to find the missing fishermen tomorrow morning. (**attempt**)

Another _____
_____.