

25. The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency dedicated to reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war.

The word sufferings is closest in meaning to

- A. happiness B. pain and sorrow C. loss D. worry and sadness
26. You're quite right, of course, but ____ you needn't have been so rude about it.
A. at once time B. from time to time C. at the same time D. at times
27. _____ had the restaurant opened _____ people were flocking to eat there.
A. Hardly ...than B. No sooner...when C. No sooner ... than D. Hardly that
28. The other driver failed to signal his _____ to turn right so I had to brake suddenly.
A. purpose B. idea C. intention D. design
29. "What are you going to do next?" "I wish I _____ the answer to that question."
A. knew B. had known C. would know D. will know
30. There was _____ evidence to bring charges against the man.
A. insubstantial B. interior C. ineffective D. insufficient
31. Some wild animals are in danger in this region.
The phrase in danger is closest in meaning to
A. dangerous B. likely to cause harm C. likely to be extinct D. predators
32. What a _____!
A. new small nice car B. nice small new car
C. new nice car, that is small D. car new nice and small
33. His parents hostile attitude _____ him to leave home .
A. drove B. urged C. made D. suggested
34. I recommend that the student _____ his com position as soon as possible.
A. finishes writing B. should finish the writing C. finish writing D. finished writing
35. The shop assistant was totally bewildered by the customer's behavior.
The word bewildered is closest in meaning to
A. upset B. puzzled C. disgusted D. angry

III. Read the passage and choose the word which best fits each space.

I don't want to alarm you. There is still ...(36)... sand left in the world to satisfy most holidaymakers but in many parts of the world beaches are literally being washed away and have to be regularly ...(37)...

First, much of the sand for beaches comes from cliffs which crumble away as they are pounded by the waves. To ...(38)... them, sea walls are often erected. With cliffs no longer crumbling, the beaches are robbed of the material which would...(39)... feed them.

Beaches are also ...(40)... with sand and gravel by rivers which bring it down from the mountains and hills. In some places rivers are being dammed and ...(41)... built to retain water. They trap more of the sediment so the rivers ...(42)... less sand and gravel to the sea. This is happening in California, for example, and in Scotland. In Egypt the ...(43)... of the Aswan Dam has trapped the Nile silt, so much less silt is being fed towards coastal areas . That has meant the delta is now eroding instead of ...(44)... as before.

Thirdly, to improve access to the beach many holiday resorts build a promenade along the sea front. Like some of the fortifications of cliff ...(45)... , this usually has a flat vertical surface off which the waves bounce. This helps wash the sand away down the beach and most of it is lost.

36. A. much B. more C. enough D. some
37. A. removed B. replaced C. rebuilt D. redrawn
38. A. protect B. prepare C. surround D. cover
39. A. normally B. often C. sometimes D. occasionally
40. A. presented B. given C. filled D. supplied
41. A. reservoirs B. canals C. wells D. locks
42. A. fetch B. take C. pull D. push
43. A. designing B. engineering C. building D. forming
44. A. growing B. shrinking C. swelling D. reducing
45. A. tops B. faces C. features D. hangings

IV. Read the passages and choose the best answer for each question

Passage 1

The official residence of the president of the United States is the White House, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D.C. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia held a meeting in 1792 and decided to hold a **contest** for the best design for the Presidential House. James Hoban, an architect born in Ireland, was the winner. His bid for the construction of the mansion asked for \$200,000, but the final cost of the building came to twice that amount. The work on the project began during the same year, and the **grounds** of approximately one and a half miles west of the Capitol Hill were chosen by Major Pierre-Charles L'Enfant, who was in charge of city planning. However, the construction continued for several more years, and George Washington had stepped down as president before the building was habitable. When John Adams, the second president of the United States and his wife Abigail moved in 1800, only six rooms had been completed.

The grey sandstone walls of the house were painted white during construction, and the color of the paint gave the building its name. The building was burned on August 24, 1814, and James Hoban reconstructed the house for President James Monroe and his family, who moved there in 1817. The north portico was added to the building in 1829, water pipes were installed in 1833, gas lighting in 1848, and electricity in 1891. In 1948, inspectors announced that the building was so **dilapidated** that it was beyond repair and suggested that it was cheaper to construct a new one than repair the existing dwelling. However, the national sentiment was to keep the original form intact, and Congress **appropriated** \$5.4 million dollars for repairs. In 1961, Jacqueline Kennedy **launched** a program to redecorate the rooms and appointed a Fine Arts Committee to make choices of furnishing and colors.

The house of the president accords its residents a great deal of space. The living quarters contain 107 rooms, 40 corridors, and 19 baths. The White House contains a doctor's suite, a dentist's office, a large solarium, a broadcasting room, and a two-floor basement for storage and service rooms. The office in which the president works is not located in the White House, but in a separate building called the West Wing. The White House stands on 16 acres of parklike land and overlooks a broad lawn, flower gardens, and wood groves.

46. The word "contest" is closest in meaning to
 A. hearing B. tournament C. competition D. computation
47. What does the passage imply about the cost of the White House construction?
 A. It was proposed at the meeting of the commissioners.
 B. It did not adhere to the original estimate.
 C. It was not included in the architectural design.
 D. It was considered excessive for the presidential home.
48. The word "grounds" is closest in meaning to
 A. high ground B. several lots C. hills D. site
49. It can be inferred from the passage that
 A. George Washington often used the White House steps
 B. George Washington contributed to the White House design
 C. George Washington never lived in the White House
 D. The White House was excluded from the city planning
50. The author of the passage implies that the construction of the main White House building continued
 A. up to 1800 B. after 1800 C. until 1814 D. until 1792
51. The word "dilapidated" is closest in meaning to
 A. ornate B. run-down C. old-fashioned D. obscure
52. What can be inferred about the White House from the information in the second paragraph?
 A. Few changes occurred in the structure in the first half of the 20th century.
 B. The building was modernized extensively during one decade.
 C. Running water was installed in the second half of the 19th century.
 D. Each president added new features to the building's conveniences.
53. The word "appropriated" is closest in meaning to
 A. accumulated B. authorized C. accosted D. increased
54. The word "launched" is closest in meaning to

- A. began B. praised C. lavished D. requested
55. The passage mentions all of the following White House premises **EXCEPT**
- A. hallways B. kitchen C. medical offices D. storage rooms

Passage 2

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became **sluggish**, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples take from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and **cruise** at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit **information** back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially **those** concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

56. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
- A. Communication among drivers B. Technological advances in oceanography
C. Direct observation of the ocean floor D. Undersea vehicles
57. The word "*sluggish*" is closest in meaning to
- A. nervous B. confused C. slow moving D. very weak
58. Divers have had problems in communicating underwater because
- A. the pressure affected their speech organs
B. the vehicles they used have not been perfected
C. they did not pronounce clearly
D. the water destroyed their speech organs
59. This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon
- A. the limitations of diving equipment B. radios that divers use to communicate
C. controlling currents and the weather D. vehicles as well as divers
60. Undersea vehicles
- A. are too small for a man to fit inside B. are very slow to respond
C. have the same limitations that divers have D. make direct observations of the ocean floor
61. The word "*cruise*" could best be replaced by
- A. travel at a constant speed B. function without problems
C. stay in communication D. remain still
62. How is a radio-equipped buoy operated?
- A. By operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater
B. By operators outside the vehicle on a ship
C. By operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform
D. By operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore
63. The word *information* is closest in meaning to
- A. data B. articles C. samples D. photographs

64. Which of the following are NOT shown in satellite photographs?
 A. The temperature of the ocean's surface B. Cloud formations over the ocean
 C. A model of the ocean's movements D. The location of sea ice
65. The words *those* refers to
 A. ships B. vehicles C. problems D. computers

V. Choose the part that needs correcting

66. I passed my exam last summer, but my friend has just failed her.
 A B C D
67. The men stole the old woman of her savings, and stole \$2,000 from her.
 A B C D
68. The more I got to know them, the fewer I liked them.
 A B C D
69. The rings of Saturn are so distant to be seen from Earth without a telescope.
 A B C D
70. Do you know how much Vitamin C does an onion have? As much as two apples do.
 A B C D

VI. Choose sentence that is the nearest in meaning to the given one

71. *I / not see / point / rule / we / not / cycle / school*
 A. I can't see the point of this rule which we don't cycle to school.
 B. I can't see the point of this rule which says we can't cycle to school.
 C. I don't see the point of this rule which we are not allowed to cycle to school.
 D. I can't see the point of rule which says we can't cycle to school.
72. *your organisation / possible / conference / place*
 A. Your organisation made it possible to take place this conference.
 B. Your organisation made possible for this conference to take place.
 C. Your organisation made it possible for this conference to take place.
 D. Your organisation made it possible this conference to take place.
73. *you / attend / work / stop / day-dream?*
 A. Would you attend your work and stop day-dreaming?
 B. Would you please attend to your work and stop day-dream?
 C. Do you attend to your work and stop day-dreaming?
 D. Would you please attend to your work and stop day-dreaming?
74. *advertisers / do / project / imaginary world*
 A. What most advertisers do is to project an imaginary world.
 B. That most advertisers do is project an imaginary world.
 C. Most advertisers do is project an imaginary world.
 D. What most advertisers do is project imaginary world.
75. *They / not find / cause / fire*
 A. They still haven't found the cause of the fire.
 B. They still haven't found out what caused the fire.
 C. They still don't find out the cause of the fire.
 D. They still haven't found what caused of the fire
76. *It's a shame John eats sweets whenever he gets the chance.*
 A. John likes to take chances.
 B. John dislikes eating sweets.
 C. John never turns down sweets when they are offered to him.
 D. John will not take a chance on eating sweets.
77. *"Why don't you go out for a drink?"*
 A. I suggest going out for a drink.
 B. Let go out for a drink.
 C. I want to know why you don't go out for a drink.
 D. Going out for a drink is good for you.
78. *He makes a better husband than father.*

- A. Fathers are usually good husbands.
 B. He is more successful as a husband than as a father.
 C. His father is better than her husband.
 D. He tries to be a good husband and father.
79. *"If I were you, I'd rather go by train than by bus."*
 A. She said that if she had been me, she would have gone by train than by bus.
 B. She advised me to go by train rather than by bus.
 C. She meant going by train was more interesting than going by bus.
 D. Wherever she went, she always travelled by train.
80. *The more money Dane makes, the more his wife spends.*
 A. Dane spends more money than his wife. B. Dane and his wife both make money.
 C. Dane spends the money his wife makes. D. Dane's wife keeps spending more money.

Keys to the second mock exam-Kim Thanh

Keys :

1. C	21. A	41. A	61. A
2. A	22. A	42. B	62. D
3. A	23. A	43. D	63. A
4. C	24. A	44. A	64. C
5. D	25. B	45. B	65. C
6. A	26. C	46. C	66. D
7. B	27. C	47. B	67. A
8. B	28. C	48. D	68. C
9. B	29. A	49. C	69. B
10. A	30. D	50. B	70. B
11. B	31. C	51. B	71. B
12. B	32. B	52. A	72. C
13. B	33. B	53. B	73. D
14. D	34. C	54. A	74. A
15. D	35. B	55. B	75. B
16. A	36. C	56. B	76. C
17. A	37. B	57. C	77. A
18. C	38. A	58. A	78. B
19. A	39. A	59. D	79. B
20. A	40. D	60. D	80. D

