

## ENGLISH PRACTICE 61

### A. PHONETICS (1point)

**Question I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others by circling A, B, C or D. (0.5 p)**

- |                   |            |             |             |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. breathe     | B. with    | C. southern | D. thorough |
| 2. A. naked       | B. coughed | C. hatred   | D. sacred   |
| 3. A. cease       | B. chase   | C. increase | D. raise    |
| 4. A. pleasure    | B. desert  | C. resort   | D. position |
| 5. A. negotiation | B. think   | C. invent   | D. enlarge  |

**Question II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others by circling A, B, C or D. (0.5 p)**

- |                    |                  |                 |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. assassinated | B. international | C. preferential | D. differentiate |
| 2. A. repudiate    | B. habitual      | C. entrench     | D. hormone       |
| 3. A. discipline   | B. commodity     | C. affectionate | D. behave        |
| 4. A. certificate  | B. appreciate    | C. apologize    | D. classify      |
| 5. A. strategies   | B. positively    | C. anonymity    | D. neighborhood  |

### B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

**Question I: Choose the best word from A, B, C, and D that fits each blank. (2pts)**

- You look tired. Are you .....the weather?  
A. on B. in C. under D. off
- I showed the painting to an expert who ..... it at about £500.  
A. cost B. estimated C. assigned D. valued
- He is very ill, and the doctors are not sure whether he will ..... it through the night.  
A. last B. survive C. endure D. make
- She ..... modern art. She visits all the local exhibitions.  
A. looks down on B. goes in for C. fixes up with D. comes up against
- He did not share his secrets with many people, but he .....in her.  
A. confessed B. concealed C. consented D. confided
- Of course I'll play the piano at the party but I'm a little .....  
A. out of use B. out of reach C. out of turn D. out of practice
- This museum has more visitors than ..... any other in the world.  
A. really B. practically C. actually D. utterly
- Her married name is Dawson, but Graham is her..... name.  
A. maiden B. childish C. girlish D. virgin
- The case for an increase in spending on education has been proved beyond the .....of doubt.  
A. shadow B. hesitation C. suspicion D. shade
- Her article on diet ..... many people into changing their eating habits.  
A. surprised B. amazed C. startled D. shocked
- This cloth ..... very thin.  
A. feels B. touches C. holds D. handles
- The upper levels of the Sun's atmosphere are of very low .....heats the gases there to be very high temperatures.  
A. dense and solar B. density, solar activity  
C. density, but solar activity D. density and activity of the Sun is
- I don't want to burden my daughter with my problems; she's got too much .....  
A. up her sleeve B. in her mind C. in effect D. on her plate
- My English is progressing .....  
A. leaps and bounds B. bounds and leaps C. odds and ends D. ends and odds
- When John was arrested for drunken driving, he expected to lose his driving license, but he was .....with a fine.

- A. let through      B. let off      C. let out      D. let down

16. She relies .....on her parents for financial support.

- A. profusely      B. amply      C. heavily      D. severely

17. It goes .....saying that you'll be paid for all this extra time you're spending on the project.

- A. for      B. like      C. with      D. without

18. Unfortunately, I might have to leave for Boston .....

- A. for short notice      B. under short notice      C. at short notice      D. to short notice

19. In spite of the fact that there is much written about Charlemagne, .....

- A. his character and personality are hard to visualize  
B. is difficult to discover his character and personality  
C. picturing his personality and character are hard things  
D. you can't figure out his personality and character

20. it's all the same .....me whether we go to Nha Trang or Vung Tau.

- A. for      B. on      C. to      D. as

**Question II: Give the correct tense and form of the verb to fit each gap. (1p)**

- Everyone's future depends on the whole world ..... (concern) about the ozone layer.
- The sunlight .....( come ) through the window .....( wake ) me up early every morning.
- His personal problems seem .....( distract ) him from his work lately.
- He suggested that a final decision .....( make )
- It is necessary that the train .....( be ) on time.
- The eaten breakfast was still on the table. She .....( call) away in a hurry.
- His .....(take) ill was quite unexpected.
- She was breathing fast and deep, s if she .....(RUN).
- According to yesterday's newspapers, astronomers in Australia .....(discover) a planet in a galaxy close to our own.

**Your answers:**

- 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....5.....  
6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

**Question III: Use the correct form of the word in capitals to fit each gap. (2 pts)**

- It was thanks to the .....of the medical staff that she recovered from her injuries. (DEDICATE)
- .....the hole in the ozone layer has doubled in size this year. (ALARM)
- It's .....to see the friendship and enthusiasm these kids display on the sports field. (HEART)
- The fans' bad behavior has resulted in the .....of their football team from the championship.( QUALITY )
- John works completely independently – he is .....to nobody but himself. (ANSWER)
- She runs so .....as if it's the easiest things in the world. (EFFORT)
- Thanks to the operation my .....has improved considerably. I hope that after the next one I won't have to wear glasses at all. (SEE)
- The English term *café*, borrowed from French, is ultimately a .....of the Turkish *kahve*, meaning coffee. (DERIVE)
- Cats are not considered to be social animals in the sense that they have never .....travelled in packs or adopted leaders. (HABIT)
- I was overcome with great .....when my invitation was rejected by most of my friends.

( BITTER )

**Your answers:**

1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....5.....  
6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

**Question IV: There are ten errors in the passage. Find and correct them. (1 pt)**

The big majority of students who make well in the Cambridge Proficiency Examination have learnt to use a Good monolingual dictionary effectively. Such Dictionaries provide informations, not just about the Missings for the words but about their pronunciation and grammar as well. A student who studies how to use a dictionary effectively will be able to work independently for much of the time, and will gain considerable insight to the workings of the English language. He or she will be able to confirm to the meanings for the words in a text where contextual clues are insufficient, pronounce words accurately by studying the phonological transcriptions, And use words accurately both when speaking and Writing. Make sure you make the room for at least one Good monolingual dictionary on your bookshelf- and then make sure you use it at a regular basis!

1. ....  
2. ....  
3. ....  
4. ....  
5. ....  
6. ....  
7. ....  
8. ....  
9. ....  
10. ....,,

## B. READING

**Question I: Read the following passage and circle the letter preceding the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) which best fits each gap. (1pt)**

In this age of ( 1) .....telephone networks and electronic mail, it seems that fewer and even fewer people are taking time to sit down and write letters (2) .....friends and relatives. For hundreds of years, letters were the only way to keep (3) .....people who were any distance away and letter-writing was seen as an important skill for all learned people (4) .....

Gradually, (5) ....., the importance of writing letters is decreasing to a point that majority of us have to (6).....a special effort to turn out something worthwhile when we apply for a job or make a complaint. In business circles the tendency is for routine communications to become shorter. (7) .....clients may appreciate a detailed letter, an employee who sends out long letters is often regarded as (8) ..... Many people prefer the telephone in all circumstances and its speed is essential in many situations but (9) .....have you put the telephone down, dissatisfied with what you have managed to say? I don't think I'll throw my (10) .....away yet.

- |                      |                    |                       |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. progressive    | B. advanced        | C. highly-developed   | D. all are correct |
| 2. A. to             | B. from            | C. for                | D. with            |
| 3. A. in step with   | B. in contact with | C. in good terms with | D. in favour of    |
| 4. A. to be mastered | B. mastering       | C. to master          | D. mastered        |
| 5. A. therefore      | B. however         | C. in short           | D. for example     |
| 6. A. make           | B. do              | C. cause              | D. create          |
| 7. A. even though    | B. as though       | C. despite            | D. however         |
| 8. A. unimportant    | B. inefficient     | C. unusual            | D. impossible      |
| 9. A. how often      | B. how long        | C. how much           | D. how about       |
| 10. A. letter        | B. telephone       | C. pen                | D. effort          |

**Question II: Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D). (1 pt)**

The adage that “a woman’s place is in the home” no longer applies to the dauntless ladies in space. The first woman in space was a Soviet who orbited the earth with a male companion in 1963 and landed unscathed after a three-day sojourn aboard a spacecraft. Seemingly, it was inevitable that another Soviet woman would repeat her feat. The second woman in space was Svetlana Savitskaya, a parachutist and test pilot, who served as researcher aboard Soviet Soyuz T-7, which had a rendezvous with Salyut 7, the space station in which the longest manned orbital flight was completed.

Ms. Savitskaya’s aptitude for space travel was patent in her past experience in aviation. Holder of several women’s records in aviation, she had flown sundry types of aircraft and made over 500 parachute jumps. Her father was a Soviet Air Force Marshal, and her husband a pilot. Without a qualm she boarded the spacecraft with her commander, Lieutenant Colonel Leonid Popov, and another **rookie** astronaut who was the flight engineer.

Soviet authorities announced that they were looking forward to gaining further information about “**weaker sex**”, so-called in the Soviet newspaper Tass, under the stressful conditions of space travel. Sex, however, is not considered an impediment but rather a benefit in space, for the Soviet have **lauded** women for their precision and accuracy in carrying out experiments.

As planned, the American put their first woman in space in mid-1983. Sally Ride was their choice. Ms. Ride joined the NASA program with five other women and thirty men to train as astronauts in the space shuttle program. She faces an epoch when space travel will no longer be a glamorous adventure but rather a commonplace day’s work.

1. The word “**rookie**” is closest in meaning to  
A. well-known                      B. novice                      C. experienced                      D. practicing
2. You can infer that women have been included in the space program as a result of  
A. public outcry                      B. their husbands  
C. their qualifications                      D. their ability of working under stress
3. Soviet authorities apparently think that men and women are  
A. equal                      B. different                      C. weaker                      D. inevitable
4. The Soviet Salyut 7 was  
A. joined by Solyut T-7                      B. manned by a woman  
C. an experiment                      D. a training craft
5. Ms. Savitskaya was chosen to travel into space because  
A. her father was in the Soviet Air Force and her husband was a pilot  
B. She was dauntless  
C. her ability to endure stress and her precision in doing experiments  
D. She was experienced in aviation
6. How did you know whether the statement “Ms. Savitskaya showed no fear of space travel” is true or false?  
A. It was stated                      B. It was implied  
C. No information was given                      D. It was invented
7. From the use of the term “**weaker sex**”, you can infer that the Soviets  
A. think that Soviet women are not strong                      B. entertain a bias against women  
C. think that Soviet men are better than women                      D. question the women’s movement
8. The word “**lauded**” is closest in meaning to  
A. recruited                      B. promoted                      C. evaluated                      D. praised
9. An American woman has traveled  
A. to the moon                      B. to NASA  
C. in the space shuttle                      D. with the Soviets
10. Space travel will soon be  
A. glamorous                      B. adventuresome                      C. an everyday experience                      D. a lot of work

**Question III. Read the passage and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D in the following questions. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (1 pt)**

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and **conserve** precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity – horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks – but the effect of sheltering is **magnified** by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anise do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two **kinglets** huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter, and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as "information centers." During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to **forage** over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially **counteracted** by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - How birds find and store food
  - How birds maintain body heat in the winter
  - Why birds need to establish territory
  - Why some species of birds nest together
- The word "**conserve**" in line 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - retain
  - watch
  - locate
  - share
- Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - huddling together on the ground with other birds
  - building nests in trees
  - burrowing into dense patches of vegetation
  - digging tunnels into the snow
- The word "**magnified**" in line 6 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - caused
  - modified
  - intensified
  - combined
- The author mentions **kinglets** in line 9 as an example of birds that
  - protect themselves by nesting in holes
  - nest with other species of birds
  - nest together for warmth
  - usually feed and nest in pairs
- The word "**forage**" in line 12 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - fly
  - assemble
  - feed
  - rest
- Which of the following statements about lesser and common kestrels is true?
  - The lesser kestrel and the common kestrel have similar diets.
  - The lesser kestrel feeds sociably but the common kestrel does not.
  - The common kestrel nests in larger flocks than does the lesser kestrel.
  - The common kestrel nests in trees; the lesser kestrel nests on the ground.
- The word "**counteracted**" in line 23 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - suggested
  - negated
  - measured
  - shielded
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping?
  - Some members of the flock warn others of impending dangers.
  - Staying together provides a greater amount of heat for the whole flock.
  - Some birds in the flock function as information centers for others who are looking for food.
  - Several members of the flock care for the young.
- Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts that is mentioned in the passage?
  - Diseases easily spread among the birds.
  - Groups are more attractive to predators than individual birds are.
  - Food supplies are quickly depleted.
  - Some birds in the group will attack the others.

## C. WRITING

**Question I: Rewrite these sentences so that the new one has a similar meaning as the sentence preceded. (3pts)**

1. There is nobody in this office that will offer a different opinion to the one I gave you.

→ Whoever .....

2. Further progress was impossible because of the floods.

→ The floods .....

3. Helen won't be happy till she gets a full refund.

→ Nothing .....

4. We were elated by the birth of our first grandchild.

→ We .....

5. Being her only niece, Ann is very precious to her. (APPLE)

→ Being her only niece , .....

6. Mary got the wrong end of the stick.

→ Mary .....

7. It was assumed that Roy would marry that old rich lady.

→ People took .....

8. The sole survivor of the plane crash was Mary Peters.

→ Mary Peters was .....

9. The number of people who understand his ideas exceeds his expectations.

→ More .....

10. The truth only came out on the publication of the general's personal diaries.

→ Only when .....

**Question II: Do not change the given word, use it to write each of the following sentences so that each has a similar meaning as the original one. (3 pts)**

1. The young actress was very nervous before the audition. (BUTTERFLIES)

→ .....

2. She has become a famous novelist. (NAME)

→ .....

3. Not a word came out of her mouth. (LOST)

→ .....

4. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed. (LEAF)

→ .....

5. Could you come on Saturday? SUIT

→ How .....?

6. We really loved to have a chance to visit the Colosseum but we couldn't. (FOOT)

→ We would sooner .....

7. The committee had a long discussion but they could not make up their mind. (REACH)

→ Lengthy .....

8. The best solution was thought of by Peter. (CAME)

→ .....

9. I think you misunderstood, Kevin. ( STICK )  
→ I think you must .....

10. I hardly think she will agree to giving you a pay rise. ( LIKELIHOOD )  
→ .....

**Question III: Composition writing (4 pts)**

In the future, students may have the choice of studying at home by using technology such as computers or television or of studying at traditional schools. Which would you prefer? In about 200 words, write a composition expressing your point of view. Give reasons and specific details to explain your choice.

*Your answer:*

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## KEYS – PRACTICE 61

### A. PHONETICS (1.0 point)

**Question I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others by circling A, B, C or D. (0.5 p)**

- |                       |                   |             |                    |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. breathe         | B. with           | C. southern | <b>D. thorough</b> |
| 2. A. naked           | <b>B. coughed</b> | C. hatred   | D. sacred          |
| 3. A. . cease         | B. chase          | C. increase | <b>D. raise</b>    |
| 4. <b>A. pleasure</b> | B. desert         | C. resort   | D. position        |
| 5. A. negotiation     | <b>B. think</b>   | C. invent   | D. enlarge         |

**Question II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others by circling A, B, C or D. (0.5 p)**

- |                           |                  |                     |                    |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <b>A. assassinated</b> | B. international | C. preferential     | D. differentiate   |
| 2. A. repudiate           | B. habitual      | C. entrench         | <b>D. hormone</b>  |
| 3. <b>A. discipline</b>   | B. commodity     | C. affectionate     | D. behave          |
| 4. A. certificate         | B. appreciate    | C. apologize        | <b>D. classify</b> |
| 5. A. strategies          | B. positively    | <b>C. anonymity</b> | D. neighborhood    |

### B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

**Question I: Choose the best word from A, B, C, and D that fits each blank. (2p)**

- You look tired. Are you .....the weather?  
A. on B. in **C. under** D. off
- I showed the painting to an expert who ..... it at about £500.  
A. cost B. estimated C. assigned **D. valued**
- He is very ill, and the doctors are not sure whether he will ..... it through the night.  
A. last B. survive C. endure **D. make**
- She ..... modern art. She visits all the local exhibitions.  
A. looks down on **B. goes in for** C. fixes up with D. comes up against
- He did not share his secrets with many people, but he ..... in her.  
A. confessed B. concealed C. consented **D. confided**
- Of course I'll play the piano at the party but I'm a little .....  
A. out of use B. out of reach C. out of turn **D. out of practice**
- This museum has more visitors than ..... any other in the world.  
A. really **B. practically** C. actually D. utterly
- Her married name is Dawson, but Graham is her..... name.  
**A. maiden** B. childish C. girlish D. virgin
- The case for an increase in spending on education has been proved beyond the .....of doubt.  
**A. shadow** B. hesitation C. suspicion D. shade
- Her article on diet ..... many people into changing their eating habits.  
A. surprised B. amazed **C. startled** D. shocked
- This cloth ..... very thin.  
**A. feels** B. touches C. holds D. handles
- The upper levels of the Sun's atmosphere are of very low .....heats the gases there to be very high temperatures.  
A. dense and solar B. density, solar activity  
**C. density, but solar activity** D. density and activity of the Sun is
- I don't want to burden my daughter with my problems; she's got too much .....  
A. up her sleeve B. in her mind C. in effect **D. on her plate (choáng thời gian, công sức)**
- My English is progressing .....  
**A. leaps and bounds** B. bounds and leaps C. odds and ends D. ends and odds
- When John was arrested for drunken driving, he expected to lose his driving license, but he was .....with a fine.  
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16. She relies .....on her parents for financial support.  
 A. profusely                      B. amply                      **C. heavily**                      D. severely
17. It goes .....saying that you'll be paid for all this extra time you're spending on the project.  
 A. for                      B. like                      C. with                      **C. without**
18. Unfortunately, I might have to leave for Boston .....  
 A. for short notice                      B. under short notice                      **C. at short notice**                      D. to short notice
19. In spite of the fact that there is much written about Charlemagne, .....  
**A. his character and personality are hard to visualize**  
 B. is difficult to discover his character and personality  
 C. picturing his personality and character are hard things  
 D. you can't figure out his personality and character
20. it's all the same .....me whether we go to Nha Trang or Vung Tau.  
 A. for                      B. on                      **C. to**                      D. as

**Question II: Give the correct tense and form of the verb to fit each gap. (1points)**

- Everyone's future depends on the whole world .....being concerned..... (concern) about the ozone layer.
- The sunlight ...COMING.....( come ) through the window .....WAKES.....( wake ) me up early every morning.
- His personal problems seem ...TO HAVE BEEN DISTRACTING.....( distract ) him from his work lately.
- He suggested that a final decision ...BE MADE.....( make )
- It is necessary that the train ...BE.....( be ) on time.
- The eaten breakfast was still on the table. She .....MUST HAVE BEEN CALLED.....( call) away in a hurry.
- His .....BEING TAKEN.....(take) ill was quite unexpected.
- She was breathing fast and deep, s if she .....HAD BEEN RUNNING.....(RUN).
- According to yesterday's newspapers, astronomers in Australia .....HAVE DISCOVERED..... (discover) a planet in a galaxy close to our own.

**Your answers:**

- 1.....                      2.....                      3.....                      4.....                      5.....
- 6.....                      7.....                      8.....                      9.....                      10.....

**Question III: Use the correct form of the word in capitals to fit each gap. (1 points)**

- It was thanks to the .....DEDICATION.....of the medical staff that she recovered from her injuries.  
(DEDICATE)
- ...ALARMINGLY.....the hole in the ozone layer has doubled in size this year.                      ( ALARM )
- It's .....HEARTWARMING.....to see the friendship and enthusiasm these kids display on the sports field.                      ( HEART )
- The fans' bad behavior has resulted in the .....DISQUALIFICATION.....of their football team from the championship.( QUALITY )
- John works completely independently – he is .....ANSWERABLE.....to nobody but himself.  
( ANSWER )
- She runs so ...EFFORTLESSLY.....as if it's the easiest things in the world.                      ( EFFORT )
- Thanks to the operation my .....SIGHT.....has improved considerably. I hope that after the next one I won't have to wear glasses at all.                      ( SEE )
- The English term *café*, borrowed from French, is ultimately a .....DERIVATION.....of the Turkish *kahve*, meaning coffee.                      ( DERIVE )

9. Cats are not considered to be social animals in the sense that they have never ...  
HABITUALLY.....travelled in packs or adopted leaders. ( HABIT )
10. I was overcome with great .....BITTERNESS.....when my invitation was rejected by most of my friends. ( BITTER )

**Your answers:**

- 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....5.....  
6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

**Question IV: There are ten errors in the passage. Find and correct them. The first one has done as an example. (1 points)**

The **big** majority of students who **make well** in the Cambridge Proficiency Examination have learnt to use a Good monolingual dictionary effectively. Such Dictionaries provide **informations**, not just about the Missings for the words but about their pronunciation and grammar as well. A student who **studies** how to use a dictionary effectively will be able to work independently for much of the time, and will gain considerable insight **to** the workings of the English language. He or she will be able to **confirm to** the **meanings for** the words in a text where contextual clues are insufficient, pronounce words accurately by studying the **phonological** transcriptions, And use words accurately both when speaking and Writing. Make sure you make **the room** for at least one Good monolingual dictionary on your bookshelf- and then make sure you use it **at** a regular basis!

1. ...vast...
2. do well.....
3. ...information.....
4. ...learns .....
5. ...into.....
6. ... confirm.....
7. .... meanings of
8. ....phonetic.....
9. ....make room for.....
10. ....on.....

## B. READING

**Question I: Read the following passage and circle the letter preceding the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) which best fits each gap. (1pt)**

In this age of ( 1 ) .....telephone networks and electronic mail, it seems that fewer and even fewer people are taking time to sit down and write letters (2) .....friends and relatives. For hundreds of years, letters were the only way to keep (3) .....people who were any distance away and letter-writing was seen as an important skill for all learned people (4) .....

Gradually, (5) ....., the importance of writing letters is decreasing to a point that majority of us have to (6).....a special effort to turn out something worthwhile when we apply for a job or make a complaint. In business circles the tendency is for routine communications to become shorter. (7) .....clients may appreciate a detailed letter, an employee who sends out long letters is often regarded as (8) ..... Many people prefer the telephone in all circumstances and its speed is essential in many situations but (9) .....have you put the telephone down, dissatisfied with what you have managed to say? I don't think I'll throw my (10) .....away yet.

- |                                 |                                  |                            |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. progressive               | B. advanced                      | C. highly-developed        | <b><u>D. all are correct</u></b> |
| 2. <b><u>A. to</u></b>          | B. from                          | C. for                     | D. with                          |
| 3. A. in step with              | <b><u>B. in contact with</u></b> | C. in good terms with      | D. in favour of                  |
| 4. A. to be mastered            | B. mastering                     | <b><u>C. to master</u></b> | D. mastered                      |
| 5. A. therefore                 | <b><u>B. however</u></b>         | C. in short                | D. for example                   |
| 6. <b><u>A. make</u></b>        | B. do                            | C. cause                   | D. create                        |
| 7. <b><u>A. even though</u></b> | B. as though                     | C. despite                 | D. however                       |
| 8. A. unimportant               | <b><u>B. inefficient</u></b>     | C. unusual                 | D. impossible                    |

9. A. how often

B. how long

C. how much

D. how about

10. A. letter

B. telephone

C. pen

D. effort

**Question II: Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D). (1 points)**

The adage that “a woman’s place is in the home” no longer applies to the dauntless ladies in space. The first woman in space was a Soviet who orbited the earth with a male companion in 1963 and landed unscathed after a three-day sojourn aboard a spacecraft. Seemingly, it was inevitable that another Soviet woman would repeat her feat. The second woman in space was Svetlana Savitskaya, a parachutist and test pilot, who served as researcher aboard Soviet Soyuz T-7, which had a rendezvous with Salyut 7, the space station in which the longest manned orbital flight was completed.

Ms. Savitskaya’s aptitude for space travel was patent in her past experience in aviation. Holder of several women’s records in aviation, she had flown sundry types of aircraft and made over 500 parachute jumps. Her father was a Soviet Air Force Marshal, and her husband a pilot. Without a qualm she boarded the spacecraft with her commander, Lieutenant Colonel Leonid Popov, and another **rookie** astronaut who was the flight engineer.

Soviet authorities announced that they were looking forward to gaining further information about “**weaker sex**”, so-called in the Soviet newspaper Tass, under the stressful conditions of space travel. Sex, however, is not considered an impediment but rather a benefit in space, for the Soviet have **lauded** women for their precision and accuracy in carrying out experiments.

As planned, the American put their first woman in space in mid-1983. Sally Ride was their choice. Ms. Ride joined the NASA program with five other women and thirty men to train as astronauts in the space shuttle program. She faces an epoch when space travel will no longer be a glamorous adventure but rather a commonplace day’s work.

1. The word “**rookie**” is closest in meaning to

A. well-known

B. novice

C. experienced

D. practicing

2. You can infer that women have been included in the space program as a result of

A. public outcry

B. their husbands

C. their qualifications

D. their ability of working under stress

3. Soviet authorities apparently think that men and women are

A. equal

B. different

C. weaker

D. inevitable

4. The Soviet Salyut 7 was

A. joined by Salyut T-7

B. manned by a woman

C. an experiment

D. a training craft

5. Ms. Savitskaya was chosen to travel into space because

A. her father was in the Soviet Air Force and her husband was a pilot

B. She was dauntless

C. her ability to endure stress and her precision in doing experiments

D. She was experienced in aviation

6. How did you know whether the statement “Ms. Savitskaya showed no fear of space travel” is true or false?

A. It was stated

B. It was implied

C. No information was given

D. It was invented

7. From the use of the term “**weaker sex**”, you can infer that the Soviets

A. think that Soviet women are not strong

B. entertain a bias against women

C. think that Soviet men are better than women

D. question the women’s movement

8. The word “**lauded**” is closest in meaning to

A. recruited

B. promoted

C. evaluated

D. praised

9. An American woman has traveled

A. to the moon

B. to NASA

C. in the space shuttle

D. with the

Soviets

10. Space travel will soon be

A. glamorous

B. adventuresome

C. an everyday experience

D. a lot of work

**Question III. Read the passage and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D in the following questions. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (1 pts)**

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and **conserve** precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity – horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks – but the effect of sheltering is **magnified** by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two **kinglets** huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter, and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as "information centers." During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to **forage** over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially **counteracted** by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

11. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
 A. How birds find and store food  
 B. How birds maintain body heat in the winter  
 C. Why birds need to establish territory  
 D. **Why some species of birds nest together**
12. The word "**conserve**" in line 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. **retain**                      B. watch                      C. locate                      D. share
13. Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. huddling together on the ground with other birds  
 B. building nests in trees  
 C. burrowing into dense patches of vegetation  
 D. **digging tunnels into the snow**
14. The word "**magnified**" in line 6 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. caused                      B. modified                      C. **intensified**                      D. combined
15. The author mentions **kinglets** in line 9 as an example of birds that  
 A. protect themselves by nesting in holes                      B. nest with other species of birds  
 C. **nest together for warmth**                      D. usually feed and nest in pairs
16. The word "**forage**" in line 12 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fly                      B. assemble                      C. **feed**                      D. rest
17. Which of the following statements about lesser and common kestrels is true?  
 A. The lesser kestrel and the common kestrel have similar diets.  
 B. **The lesser kestrel feeds sociably but the common kestrel does not.**  
 C. The common kestrel nests in larger flocks than does the lesser kestrel.  
 D. The common kestrel nests in trees; the lesser kestrel nests on the ground.
18. The word "**counteracted**" in line 23 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. suggested                      B. **negated**                      C. measured                      D. shielded
19. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping?  
 A. Some members of the flock warn others of impending dangers.  
 B. Staying together provides a greater amount of heat for the whole flock.  
 C. Some birds in the flock function as information centers for others who are looking for food.  
 D. **Several members of the flock care for the young.**
20. Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts that is mentioned in the passage?  
 A. Diseases easily spread among the birds.  
 B. **Groups are more attractive to predators than individual birds are.**

- C. Food supplies are quickly depleted.
- D. Some birds in the group will attack the others.

### C. WRITING

**Question I: Rewrite these sentences so that the new one has a similar meaning as the sentence preceded. (3 points)**

1. There is nobody in this office that will offer a different opinion to the one I gave you.  
→ Whoever ...YOU ASK IN THIS OFFICE WILL SAY THE SAME AS I DID.....
2. Further progress was impossible because of the floods.  
→ The floods ...MADE FURTHER PROGRESS IMPOSSIBLE.....
3. Helen won't be happy till she gets a full refund.  
Nothing .....OTHER THAN A FULL REFUND WILL SATISFY HELEN.....
4. We were elated by the birth of our first grandchild.  
We .....WERE OVER THE MOON WHEN OUR FIRST GRANDCHILD WAS BORN.....
5. Being her only niece, Ann is very precious to her. APPLE  
..... Being her only niece , ANN IS THE APPLE OF HER EYE.....
6. Mary got the wrong end of the stick.  
Mary .....MISUNDERSTOOD SOMETHING.....
7. It was assumed that Roy would marry that old rich lady.  
→ People took .....IT FOR GRANTED THAT ROY WOULD MARRY THAT OLD RICH LADY.....
8. The sole survivor of the plane crash was Mary Peters.  
→ Mary Peters was .....THE ONLY PASSENGER NOT KILLED IN THE PLANE CRASH.....
9. The number of people who understand his ideas exceeds his expectations.  
→ More .....PEOPLE UNDERSTAND HIM THAN HE EXPECTS.....
10. The truth only came out on the publication of the general's personal diaries.  
→ Only when .....THE GENERAL'S PERSONAL DIARIES WERE PUBLISHED DID THE TRUTH COME OUT

**Question II: Do not change the given word, use it to write each of the following sentences so that each has a similar meaning as the original one. (3 points)**

1. The young actress was very nervous before the audition. (BUTTERFLIES)  
→ .....THE YOUNG ACTRESS HAD BUTTERFLIES IN HER STOMACH BEFORE THE AUDITION.
2. She has become a famous novelist. (NAME)  
→ ...SHE MADE A NAME FOR HERSELF AS A NOVELIST.....
3. Not a word came out of her mouth. (LOST)  
→ ...SHE WAS LOST FOR WORDS.....
4. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed. (LEAF)  
→ ...YOU'LL HAVE TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF IF YOU WANT TO SUCCEED.....
5. Could you come on Saturday? SUIT  
How .....DOES COMING ON SATURDAY SUIT YOU?.....
6. We really loved to have a chance to visit the Colosseum but we couldn't. (FOOT)  
→ We would sooner .....HAVE HAD A CHANCE TO SET FOOT ON/ IN THE Colosseum .....
7. The committee had a long discussion but they could not make up their mind. (REACH)

→ Lengthy .....AS/THOUGH THEIR DISCUSSION WAS / MIGHT BE, THE COMMITTEE COULDN'T REACH ANY/A DECISION.....

8. The best solution was thought of by Peter. ( CAME )

→ .....PETER CAME UP WITH THE BEST SOLUTION.....

9. I think you misunderstood, Kevin. ( STICK )

→ I think you must .....HAVE GOT THE WRONG END OF THE STICK, KEVIN.....

10. I hardly think she will agree to giving you a pay rise. ( LIKELIHOOD )

→ .....THERE'S LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF HER GIVING/ THAT SHE WILL AGREE TO GIVE YOU A PAY RISE.....

THE END