**SOME READING PRACTICE**

**Passage 1*:Đọc kỹ bài khoá sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D)***

David Hempleman Adams is an explorer and adventurer. In April 1984, he walked through northern Canada to the North Pole. He walked 400 kilometres in 22 days. He was 27 years old when he did it. David was the first person to walk to the North Pole by himself. Other people travelled to the North Pole before David but they had a sled and a dog team. David didn't have a dog team. David was a brave man to go on this adventure on his own. He was also a lucky man because the bear and the icy water didn't kill him.

 1: Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

A. David drove to the North Pole.

B. No one travelled to the North Pole before David.

C. It was very cold in the North Pole.

D. David was the first person to walk to the North Pole alone.

2: David travelled to the North Pole with..................... .

A. a group of people B. a dog team C. another person D. nobody

3: Which of the following is NOT true?

A. He was killed by the bear. B. He walked to the North Pole alone.

C. He walked 400 kilometres.

D. He was 27 years old when he travelled to the North Pole.

4: The word “sled” means \_\_\_\_ .

A. a person B. a vehicle C. a dog D. food

5: Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. A Lucky Man B. A Walk to the North Pole

C. Without a Dog Team D. Icy Water

**Passage 2:**

If parents bring up a child with the sole aim of turning the child into a genius (thiên tài), they will cause a disaster. According to several leading educational psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes which ambitious parents make. Generally, the child will be only too aware of what his parents expect, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children.

However, if parents are not too unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well – especially if the parents are very supportive of their child. Michael Collins is very lucky. He is crazy about music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. They even drive him 50 kilometers twice a week for violin lessons. Michael’s mother knows very little about music, but his father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is unwilling. Winston Smith, Michael’s friend, however, is not so lucky. Both his parents are successful musicians, and they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enter him for every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

Question 6: One of the serious mistakes parents can make is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. push their child into trying too much B. help their child to become a genius

C. make their child become a musician D. neglect their child’s education

Question 7: Parents’ ambition for their children is not wrong if they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. force their children into achieving success

B. themselves have been very successful

C. understand and help their children sensibly

D. arrange private lessons for their children

Question 8: Who have criticized the methods of some ambitious parents?

A. Successful musicians. B. Unrealistic parents.

C. Their children. D. Educational psychologists.

Question 9: Michael Collins is fortunate in that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his father is a musician B. his parents are quite rich

C. his mother knows little about music D. his parents help him in a sensible way

Question 10: The phrase "crazy about" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. "surprised at" B. "extremely interested in"

C. "completely unaware of" D. "confused about"

Question 11: Winston’s parents push their son so much and he \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has won a lot of piano competitions B. cannot learn much music from them

C. has become a good musician D. is afraid to disappoint them

Question 12: The word "They" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. concerts B. violin lessons C. parents in general D. Michael’s parents

Question 13: All of the following people are musical EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Winston’s father B. Winston’s mother

C. Michael’s father D. Michael’s mother

Question 14: The word "unwilling" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. "getting ready to do something" B. "eager to do something"

C. "not objecting to doing anything" D. "not wanting to do something"

Question 15: The two examples given in the passage illustrate the principle that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. successful parents always have intelligent children

B. successful parents often have unsuccessful children

C. parents should let the child develop in the way he wants

D. parents should spend more money on the child’s education

**Passage 3:**

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.*

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine. Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability. On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease (thanh thản) to heat a huge mass of molten (nóng chảy) metal in a furnace(lò nung), or to boil a jug (bình, lọ) for a cup of coffee. Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed (khai thác) to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances. To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbines without polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal. Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. A tragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity. The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation. Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

*Question16: The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to \_\_\_\_\_.*

A. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy

B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity

C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy

D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

*Question 17: Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?*

A. Gas. B. Petrol. C. Steam. D. Hot wind.

Question 18: What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?

A. It is cheap and easy to use. B. It is used to drive motor engines.

C. It can be adapted to various uses. D. It can be made with ease.

*Question 19: What do we call machines that make electricity?*

A. Voltages. B. Electric magnets.

C. Generators or turbines. D. Pipes and radiators.

*Question 20: The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are \_\_\_\_.*

A. atomic power and water B. water and coal

C. sunlight and wind power D. wind and gas

Question 21: The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. harmful effects B. the tides C. scientists D. new ways

*Question 22: Electric magnets are used in steel works to \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons B. test the steel for strength

C. heat the molten steel D. boil a jug of water

*Question 23: The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. do not pollute the environment B. are more reliable

C. are more adaptable D. do not require attention

*Question 24: Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

A. Sunlight. B. Petrol. C. Water. D. Wind.

*Question 25: The best title for this passage could be \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. “Types of Power Plants” B. “Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life”

C. “How to Produce Electricity” D. “Why Electricity Is So Remarkable”

**Passage 4:**

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called “latchkey (tự giải phóng) children”. They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern. Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, “We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant.” Slowly, she learned that they were house keys. She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety. The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It’s hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

Question 26: The phrase “an empty house” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a house with no people inside B. a house with no furniture

C. a house with nothing inside D. a house with too much space

Question 27: One thing that the children in the passage share is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they all watch TV B. they spend part of each day alone

C. they are from single-parent families D. they all wear jewelry

Question 28: The phrase “latchkey children” in the passage means children who \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves

B. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere

C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys

D. look after themselves while their parents are not at home

Question 29: The main problem of latchkey children is that they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are also found in middle-class families B. watch too much television during the day

C. suffer a lot from being left alone D. are growing in numbers

Question 30: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

A. How kids spend free time. B. Why kids hate going home.

C. Bad condition of latchkey children. D. Children’s activities at home.

Question 31: Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?

A. They had to use the keys to open school doors.

B. Schools didn’t allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.

C. They were fully grown and had become independent.

D. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.

Question 32: What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?

A. Fear. B. Tiredness. C. Boredom. D. Loneliness.

Question 33: Lynette Long learned of latchkey children’s problems by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. visiting their homes B. delivering questionnaires

C. interviewing their parents D. talking to them

Question 34: What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?

A. Hiding somewhere. B. Talking to the Longs.

C. Having a shower. D. Lying under a TV.

Question 35: It’s difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone

B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons

C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds

D. there are too many of them in the whole country

**Passage 5:**

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important. Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive (gồm) than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one’s entire life. Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 36: This passage is mainly aimed at \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. giving examples of different schools

B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words

C. listing and discussing several educational problems

D. telling a story about excellent teachers

Question 37: In the passage, the expression “children interrupt their education to go to school” mostly implies that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. education is totally ruined by schooling B. all of life is an education

C. schooling takes place everywhere D. schooling prevents people discovering things

Question 38: The word “all-inclusive” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. going in many directions B. involving many school subjects

C. allowing no exceptions D. including everything or everyone

Question 39: According to the passage, the doers of education are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mostly famous scientists B. mainly politicians

C. only respected grandparents D. almost all people

Question 40: What does the writer mean by saying “education quite often produces surprises”?

A. Educators often produce surprises.

B. It’s surprising that we know little about other religions.

C. Success of informal learning is predictable.

D. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.

Question 41: Which of the following would the writer support?

A. Without formal education, people won’t be able to read and write.

B. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.

C. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.

D. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

Question 42: The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. workings of governments B. political problems

C. newest filmmakers D. high school students

Question 43: Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. do similar things B. have the same abilities

C. are taught by the same teachers D. have similar study conditions

Question 44: From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is free to choose anything to teach B. is not allowed to teach political issues

C. has to teach social issues to all classes D. is bound to teach programmed subjects

Question 45: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

B. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.

C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.

D. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.

**Passage 6:**

*Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to complete the sentences or answer the questions.*

 The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by the thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The sun has existed in its present state for about *four billion six hundred million years* and is thousands of times larger than earth.

 By studying the other stars, astronomers can *predict* what the rest of the sun’s life will be like. *About five billion years from now*, *the core of the sun will shrink and become hotter*. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is closest planet to the sun. *The sun will then be a red giant star*. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.

 Once *the sun has used up* its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to *shrink*. *After it shrinks to the size of the earth*, it will become a white dwarf star. The sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions *as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.*

 After billions of years as a white dwarf, the sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a *black dwarf*. After the sun has become a black dwarf, the earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the earth’s surface.

Q 34: It can **be inferred from** the passage that the sun\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. is rapidly changing in size and brightness. .

B. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.

C. has been existence for 10 billion years

D. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf.

Q 35: What **will probaly be** the first stage of change for the sun to become the red giant?

A. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.

B. Its surface will become too hot for life to exist.

C. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.

D. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

Q 36: When the sun becomes **a red giant**, what will **the atmosphere be like** on the earth?

A.It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.

B. It will become too hot for life to exist.

C. It will freeze and become solid.

D. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions

Q 37: When the sun **used up** its energy **as a red giant**, it will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. become smaller B. stop to expand C. get frozen D. cease to exist

Q 38: *Large amounts of gases* may be *released* from the Sun at the end of its life as a\_\_\_.

A.red giant B. white dwarf C. yellow dwarf D. black dwarf

Q 39: As **a white dwarf**, the sun will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. a cool and habitable planet B. the same size as the planet Mercury.

C. around 35 million miles in diameter. D. thousands of times smaller than it is today.

Q 40: The sun will be a *black dwarf* when\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the sun moves near to the earth B. the outer regions of the sun expand

C. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf D. the core of the sun becomes hotter

Q 41: The word “there” in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.the planet Mercury B. our own planet

C. the core of a black dwarf D. the outer surface of the sun

Q 42: The passage **intended to** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.discuss conditions on the earth in the far future

B. describe the changes that the sun will go through

C. present a theory about red giant stars

D. alert people to the dangers posed by the sun

Q 43: The passage has probaly been taken from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.a news report B. a work of science fiction

C. a scientific chronicle [record] D. a scientific journal [magazine]

**Passage 7:**

*Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to complete the sentences or answer the questions.*

Today’s cars are smaller, safer, cleaner and more economical than their predecessors, but the car of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on the road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed that run on alternative sources of power, such as electricity, compressed natural gas, methanol, steam, hydrogen, propane. Electricity, however, is the only zero-emission option presently available.

Although electric vehicles will not be truly practical until a powerful, **compact** battery or another dependable source of current is available, transportation expects foresee a new assortment [variety] of electric vehicles entering everyday life: shorter-range commuter electric cars, three-wheeled neighborhood cars, electric deliver vans, bikes, and trolleys.

As automakers work to develop practical electric vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to support and make the best use of the new cars. Public **charging** facilities will need to be as common as today’s gas stations. Public parking spots on the street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices that allow drivers to charge their batteries while they stop, dine, or attend a concert. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient parking in transportation centers might be reserved for electric cars.

Planners foresee electric shuttle buses, trains and neighborhood vehicles all meeting at transit centers that would have facilities for charging and renting. Commuters will be able to rent a variety of electric cars to suit their needs: light trucks, one-person three-wheelers, small cars, or electric/gasoline **hybrid** [mixture] cars for longer trips, which is no doubt take place on automated freeways capable of handling five times number of vehicles that can be carried by a freeway today.

Question 44: The following electric vehicles are all mentioned in the passage EXCEPT:

A. planes B. trains C. vans D. trolleys

Question 45: The author’s **purpose** in the passage is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. criticize conventional vehicles.
2. describe the possibilities for transportation in the future.
3. support the invention of electric cars.
4. narrate a story about alternative energy vehicles.

Question 46: The passage would most **likely** be followed by details about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. automated freeways.
2. the neighborhood of the future
3. pollution restrictation in the future.
4. electric shuttle buses.

Question 47: The word “**compact [squashed]**” in the second paragraph is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

1. long-range B. concentrated C. inexpensive D. squared

Question 48: In the **second** paragraph the author **implies** that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. everyday life will stay such the same in the future .
2. electric vehicles are not practical for the future.
3. a dependable source of electric energy will eventually be developed
4. a single electric vehicle will eventually replace several modern transportation

Question 49: According to the passage, **public parking lots** in the future will be \_\_\_\_\_

1. more convenient than they are today.
2. as common as today’s gas stations
3. much larger than they are today.
4. equipped with charging devices.

Question 50: The word “**charging**” in this passage refer to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. parking B. credit cards C. electricity D. lightening

Question 51: It can **be inferred from** the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-

1. The present cars are more economical than their future generation.
2. The present electric engines are the best option as being practical.
3. Electricity is the best alternative source of power as it is almost free of pollution.
4. Many new types of practical electric engines have been developed.

Question 52: The word “**hybrid**” in paragraph 4 is closest meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. automated B. combination C. futuristic D. hazardous

Question 53: The word “**commuters**” in paragraph 4 refer to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. cab drivers B. visitors C. daily travelers D. shoppers

**Passage 8:**

*Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to complete the sentences or answer the questions.*

Since the world became industrialized, the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction has increased. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2,300. By the year 2025, it is estimated that they will become extinct.

What is alarming about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by *poachers* who, according to some sources, are not always interested in material gain but in personal gratification. *This* is an example of the *callousness* [insensitivity] that is contributing to the problem of extinction. Animals such as the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are valuable parts of the world’s ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival - and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in an effort to circumvent the problem, have *allocated* large amounts of land to animals reserves. They then charge admission prices to help *defray* the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. This money enables them to invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another response to the increase in animal extinction is an *international boycott* of products made from endangered species. This has had some effect, but by itself it will not prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

51. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. Endangered species C. The Bengal tiger

B. Problems with industrialization D. International boycotts

52. The word *“poachers”* could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. Concerned scientists B. Enterprising researchers

C. Illegal hunters D. Trained hunters

53. The word *“callousness”* could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. incompetence B. indirectness C. insensitivity D. independence

54. The previous passage is divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast:

A. A comparison and a contrast B. A problem and a solution

C. A statement and an illustration D. Specific and general information

55. What does the word *“****this****”* refer to in the passage?

A. Bengal tiger B. Interest in material gain

C. Killing animals for personal satisfaction

D. The decrease in the Bengal tiger population

56. Where in the passage does the author discuss a cause of extinction?

A. Lines 5-7 B. Lines 7-9 C. Lines 10-16 D. Lines 1-3

57. Which of the following could best replace the word *“allocated”?*

A. set aside B. combined C. taken D. organized

58. The word *“defray”* is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. make a payment on B. make an investment toward

C. raise D. lower

59. What does the term *“international boycott”* refer to?

A. A global increase in animal survival

B. A refusal to buy animal products worldwide

C. Defraying the cost of maintaining national parks

D. Buying and selling of animal products overseas

60. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude?

A. indifferent B. forgiving C. concerned D. surprised

**Passage 9:**

Species that belong to an area are said to be native species. Typically, they have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period, and they are well adapted to the local environment and to the presence of other native species in the same general habitat. Exotic species are interlopers, foreign elements introduced intentionally or accidentally into new settings through human activities. In one context an introduced species may cause no obvious problems and may, over time, be regarded as being just as "natural" as any native species in the same habitat. In another context, exotics may seriously disrupt delicate ecological balances and create a cascade of unintended consequences. The worst of these unintended consequences arise when introduced species put native species in destruction by preying on them, altering their habitats, or out-competing them in the struggle for food resources. Although biological introductions have affected environments the world over, the most destructive, effects have occurred on islands, where introduced insects, cats, pigs, rats, mongooses, and other nonnative species have caused the grave endangerment or outright extinction of literally hundreds of species during the past 500 years.

One of other reason to cause species extinction is overexploitation. This word refers to the utilization of a species at a rate that is likely to cause its extreme endangerment or outright extinction. Among many examples of severe overexploitation, the case of the great whales stands out in special relief. By the middle of the 20th century, unrestricted whaling had brought many species of whales to incredibly low population sizes. In response to public pressure, in 1982 a number of nations, including the USA, agreed to an international moratorium on whaling. As a direct result, some whale species which are thought to have been on extinction′s doorstep 25 years ago have made amazing comebacks, such as grey whales in the western Pacific. Others remain at great risk. Many other species, however, continue to suffer high rates of exploitation because of the trade in animal parts. Currently, the demand for animal parts is centered in several parts of Asia where there. is a strong market for traditional medicines made from items like tiger bone and rhino horn.

31.   Native species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. are not used to the local environment

b. never get along well with other native species in the same environment

c. tend to do harm to exotic species

d. have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period

32.   Exotic species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. do no harm to native species and the local environment

b. may kill native species for food

c. always share the environment peacefully with native species

d. help to make the local environment more ideal to survive

33.   According to the first paragraph, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. non-native species have caused badly damage to native ones

b. introducing new exotic species to local environments is necessary

c. exotic species have never been introduced on islands

d. very few native species have been damaged by exotic species

34.   According to the second paragraph, by the middle of the 20 century \_\_\_.

a. whale population was the most crowded in marine life

b. whale hunting was illegal

c. whale population increased dramatically

d. whaling was not restricted

35.   Tiger bone and rhino horn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. are not popular in Asian markets

b. are never in the trade of animal parts

c. are used for making traditional medicines

d. cannot be found in Asian markets

***EXERCISE***

***PASSAGE 1:*** *Read the following passage*, *and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 61 to 70*

Any change in one part of an ecosystem can cause changes in other parts. Droughts, storms and fires can change ecosystems. Some changes \_\_\_61\_\_\_ ecosystems. If there is too \_\_\_62\_\_\_ rainfall, plants will not have enough water to live. If a kind of plant dies off, the animals that \_\_\_63\_\_\_ it may also die or move away. Some changes are good for ecosystems. Some pine forests need \_\_\_64\_\_\_ for the pine trees to reproduce. The seeds are sealed inside pinecones. Heat from a forest fire melts the seal and lets the seeds\_\_\_65\_\_\_. Polluting the air, soil, and water can harm ecosystems. Building \_\_\_66\_\_\_ on rivers for electric power and irrigation can harm ecosystems \_\_\_67\_\_\_ the rivers. Bulldozing wetlands and cutting down \_\_\_68\_\_\_ destroy ecosystems. Ecologists are working with companies and governments to find better ways of \_\_\_69\_\_\_ fish, cutting down trees, and building dams. They are looking for ways to get food, lumber, and other products for people \_\_\_70\_\_\_ causing harm to ecosystems.

61. A harms B. harmful C. harmless D. harm

62. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

63. A. fed B. feed C. feed on D. food

64. A. flame B. fires C. blaze D. burning

65. A. out B. in C. go D. fly

66. A. moats B. ditches C. bridges D. dams

67. A. on B. around C. over D. under

68. A. hills B. jungles C. forests D. woods

69. A. catching B. holding C. carrying D. taking

70. A. avoid B. without C. not D. no

***PASSAGE 2:*** Schools in the United States have not always had a large number of libraries. As (51)\_\_\_\_\_\_ as 1958 about half of the public schools in the United States had no libraries at all. The (52)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of public school libraries increased dramatically when the federal government passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, (53)\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided funds for school districts to improve their education programs and facilities, including their libraries. (54)\_\_\_\_\_\_, many educators claim that since the legislation was passed federal spending has not increased sufficiently to meet the rising (55)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of new library technologies such as computer databases and Internet access.

Because the federal government provides only limited funds to schools, individual school districts (56)\_\_\_\_\_\_ on funds from local property taxes to meet the vast majority of public school expenses. Therefore, the libraries of public schools tend to reflect the (57)\_\_\_\_\_\_ capabilities of the communities in which they are located. Districts in wealthy suburbs often have fully staffed libraries (58)\_\_\_\_\_\_ abundant resources, spacious facilities, and curricular and instructional support. In (59)\_\_\_\_\_\_, school districts in many poor areas house their libraries in ordinary classrooms or in small rooms. The libraries in such areas are generally staffed by volunteers, who organize and (60)\_\_\_\_\_\_ books that are often out-of-date, irrelevant, or damaged.

51: A. frequently B. recently C. freshly D. newly

52: A. digit B. amount C. number D. numeral

53: A. that B. who C. which D. this

54: A. Otherwise B. Therefore C. Consequently D. Nevertheless

55: A. fine B. fee C. cost D. sum

56: A. go B. come C. rely D. stay

57: A. economical B. educational C. financial D. political

58: A. for B. with C. on D. by

59: A. contrast B. converse C. contrary D. conflict

60: A. maintain B. obtain C. contain D. attain

***PASSAGE 3:* CULTURE**

Does the climate of a country affect the behaviour of the people who live in it and help to (1)\_\_\_\_\_ its culture? Have you ever heard of people from hot countries being described (2) \_\_\_\_\_ “warm and friendly” while those from places with low temperature and gray climate are sometimes called “cold and distant”?

The people who live in colder climates **tend** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ spend much more time at home (4) \_\_\_\_\_ TV or wondering what colour to paint the living-room. As a result of being “shut in” at home for (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of their lives, perhaps they also develop personalities to match. Maybe they tend to be (6)\_\_\_\_\_ expressive [mobile] in their everyday lives.

In (7) \_\_\_\_\_, we see that people who live in warm and sunny countries spend much more time outdoors. In squares all (8) \_\_\_\_\_ southern Europe, for example, we can see hundreds of people (9)\_\_\_\_\_ the day drinking coffee in cafes and chatting. It certainly seems as if climate affects behaviors, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you have to be careful not to generalize [take a broad view] too much.

1. A. do B. be C. create D. invent
2. A. as B. while C. like D. during
3. A. to B. of C. at D. in
4. A. viewing B. looking C. seeing D. watching
5. A. most B. lots C. many D. rest
6. A. least B. less C. little D. few
7. A. opposite B. addition C. contrast D. similarity
8. A. in B. into C. under D. over
9. A. as B. during C. when D. while
10. A. despite B. however C. although D. otherwise

***PASSAGE 4:* EDUCATION**

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to live away from home while you attend school? Would you like to have the (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of living and studying with students from different countries around the world. Cranbrook Kingswood School is one of the few schools that can offer you this kind of remarkable opportunity!

Cranbrook’s green, wooded campus is a beautiful and safe living and learning (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A fresh water lake and (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sculptures by the famous artist Carl Milles waken the imagination. The many buildings of Cranbrook were designed by world-renowned architect Aliel Sarineen and are both beautiful and (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In fact, all the furniture, woodwork, window glass and tapestries at the school were specially designed for the school and made by hand. Each room and building was created to please and (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The students of Cranbrook Kingswood are very (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Their studies are (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and prepared them for some of the best universities around the world. But it’s not all hard work at Cranbrook! Students (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *in* a rich program of athletics, music and art courses. Clubs and other activities keeps the students happy and busy during the year. If you are (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boarding school, consider Cranbrook. Call now to arrange a visit and we’ll be happy to show you (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the school.

1. A. need B. subject C. experience D. exploration
2. A. expression B. surround C. attitude D. environment
3. A. few B. lots C. very D. several
4. A. unique B. unify C. united D. usual
5. A. inspire B. intend C. invest D. inquire
6. A. mean B. selfish C. jealous D. competitive
7. A. impressive B. challenging C. depressing D. hard-working
8. A. attend B. study C. follow D. participate
9. A. going B. thinking C. considering D. wondering
10. A. to B. at C. off D. around

***PASSAGE 5:* EDUCATION**

(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_candidates may think about examiners, they are not in fact insensitive monsters, dripping red ink instead of blood, but ordinary people who will do their best to pass candidates as (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ as candidates follow certain basic rules of the game. Many candidates are (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the First Certificate not because their English is inadequate but because they are (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the requirements of the examination.

Before you (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_for the examination, make sure you know what is expected of you; you are unlikely to do well unless you answer all the questions set, and don’t include (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ material. Don’t start writing as soon as you get the paper – think first, write (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_!

If part of the answer is incorrect, you (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ cross it out and write the preferred answer above it. If your handwriting is illegible, it will be difficult for the examiner to give you credit for it, (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is right or not. You will also lose marks if your essay is written in an (10)\_\_\_\_\_style for the type of writing and intended audience.

1. A. Since B. Whatever C. Though D. However
2. A. much B. far C. long D. soon
3. A. unhappy B. inaccurate C. incorrect D. unsuccessful
4. A. informed B. ill-informed C. disinformed D. mal-informed
5. A. sit B. have sit C. will sat D. would sit
6. A. irrelevant B. illiterate C. indirect D. illogical
7. A. after B. later C. slower D. afterwards
8. A. have B. will C. would D. should
9. A. if B. however C. whether D. whenever
10. A. minappropriate B. unappropriate C. imappropriate D. disappropriate

***PASSAGE 6:* FUTURE LIFE**

In ten years’ time, (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be able to shop in ways that we can’t possibly imagine now. Technology is revolutionizing the whole process of shopping. Years ago, people didn’t go to the shops everyday (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they could have things delivered to their homes. Home delivery may quite possibly because part of modern life, (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In fact, the process is happening already.

Nowadays, we can all buy things over the Internet. We don’t even need to (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our armchairs. I wonder if you can imagine (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an ‘intelligent’ kitchen will be like in the future. It will probably contain a robot or electronic housekeeper. It will even contain an ‘intelligent’ rubbish bin, (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be able to detect when you throw away your last tin of tomatoes. It can then tell the robot housekeeper to (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more tins of tomatoes.

Soon, you won’t need to make (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a list before you go shopping. Your shopping trolley will be able to speak to you (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are walking round the shop. All you will have to do is insert your smart card into the handle of your trolley and the trolley will (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you what you should buy.

1. A. goers B. workers C. walkers D. customers
2. A. but B. because C. therefore D. although
3. A. so B. too C. also D. either
4. A. get B. start C. leave D. come
5. A. how B. that C. when D. what
6. A. who B. whom C. that D. which
7. A. buy B. grasp C. decide D. take
8. A. in B. on C. out D. into
9. A. soon B. while C. before D. after
10. A. tell B. speak C. order D. force

***PASSAGE 7:* FUTURE LIFE**

Over the next 20 to 50 years, it will become harder to tell the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ between the human and the machine. All, body (2) \_\_\_\_\_ will be replaceable. Computers will function like the human (3)\_\_\_\_\_ with the ability to recognize feelings and respond in a feeling way. They will then produce fake people. We will then be able to create a machine duplicate of ourselves (4) \_\_\_\_\_ we will appear to be alive long after we are dead. Maybe a few decades later, a way will be found to transfer our spirit, including our (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and thoughts, to the new body. Then we can choose to live for as (6) \_\_\_\_\_ as we want. It might be expensive. When it becomes possible to do a spirit transfer, they will figure out (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to do them automatically. So we will be able to reside within whichever duplicate we want, whenever we want.

Miniature robots will be built to travel through your blood (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and repair damage. Also, larger robots will be used when you are sick. When you have an upset stomach, you will (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a very small cherry tasting robot which will travel through your stomach taking video of the mess. It will be set up like a video game, so you can control the exploring and the selection of images. Then you can replay the video to help a doctor (10) \_\_\_\_\_ your illness, or to prove to your employer that you really, were sick

1. A. variety B. change C. difference D. appearance
2. A. region B. place C. role D. parts
3. A. brain B. limb C. skull D. liver
4. A. such B. as C. so D. but
5. A. experience B. memories C. actions D. health
6. A. long B. far C. much D. soon
7. A. what B. when C. why D. how
8. A. line B. creek C. stream D. river
9. A. swallow B. chew C. vomit D. drink
10. a. notice B. diagnose C. watch D. observe

***PASSAGE 8:* FUTURE LIFE**

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (1) ............. to be successful? Having someone around who always fears the worst isn't really a lot of (2) …...... - we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, 'It looks like rain.' But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something about it.

 You can change your view of life, according to psychologist. It only takes a little…(3)….., and you'll find life more rewarding as a..(4)................ . .Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (5) ………….. . Optimists are more (6) ............. to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

 Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (7) ………..... to the world. Some people are brought up to depend too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (8)……..... wrong. Most optimists, on the (9) ……….. hand, have been brought up not to (10.) …….... failure as the end of the world - they just get on with their lives.

1 A. counted B. expected C. felt D. waited

2. A. amusement B. play C. enjoyment D. fun

3. A. energy B. effort C. work D. effect

4. A. result B. reason C. purpose D. product

5. A. supply B. suggest C. offer D. propose

6. A. possible B. likely C. hopeful D. welcome

7. A. opinion B. attitude C. view D. position

8. A. goes B. falls C. comes D. turns

9. A. opposite B. others C. other D. far

10. A. regard B. respect C. suppose D. think

***PASSAGE 9:* NATURE**

Hidden in almost every European country there are ancient and untouched forests. These forests are often rich in wildlife and are (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to many endangered species. One example is a small patch of Scottish forest which contains a variety of coniferous trees (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a wide range of birds and insects. Although many of the ancient (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Europe worshipped trees, there is (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ respect for them today. The World Wild Life Fund has decided to (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attention to the importance of Europe’s ancient woodlands. They are asking for the remaining forests to be protected by controlling the trade in wood. (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, governments are being asked to regenerate forests where necessary and manage them in a more nature-friendly way. At present almost a third of western Europe is (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by trees. Unfortunately, many of these were only (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recently. This means they can’t support such a(n) (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_variety of plant and animal life. If we destroy the ancient forests we will cause many species to (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinct.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 1. house
 | 1. place
 | home | 1. shelter
 |
| 2 | capable | suitable | 1. able
 | 1. plenty
 |
| 3 | humans | peoples | 1. beings
 | 1. persons
 |
| 4 | small | tiny | little | 1. few
 |
| 5 | draw | bring | carry | 1. move
 |
| 6 | As well as | In addition | Too | 1. Plus
 |
| 7 | loaded  | packed | full | 1. covered
 |
| 8 | placed | put | plotted | 1. planted
 |
| 9 | deep | wide | excessive | 1. extreme
 |
| 10 | come | end | become | 1. get
 |

***PASSAGE 10:* FUTURE JOBS**

The interview is one of the most important (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the job search process. When an employer invites you to an interview, he/she is indicating an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in yourself. The interview gives both of you the opportunity to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ enough information to determine if you are a good "fit" for each other. Think of an interview as a highly focused professional conversation. You should (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the limited amount of time you have learning about the employer's needs and discuss the ways you can meet these needs. In many cases, you will interview at least, twice before being employed for a (5)\_\_\_\_\_. Once in a brief screening interview and at least once again in a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ serious meeting when you may also talk to many of your potential coworkers.

A job interview is a strategic conversation with a purpose. Your goal is to show the employer that you have the (7) \_\_\_\_\_, background, and ability to do the job and that you can successfully fit into the organization. The interview is also your (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to gather information about the job, the organization, and future career opportunities to figure out if the position and work environment are (9)\_\_\_\_\_ for you. Most employers do not hire people based on certificates or diplomas alone. Personality, (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_, enthusiasm, a positive outlook, and excellent interpersonal and communication skills count heavily in the selection process.

1. A. parts B. roles C. fields D. facts
2. A. interest B. interesting C. interested D. interestingly
3. A. fill B. change C. exchange D. translate
4. A. make B. spend C. post D. apply
5. A. condition B. location C. satisfaction D. position
6. A. most B. mostly C. more D. more than
7. A. skills B. aspects C. appearances D. weaknesses
8. A. fates B. feasts C. lucks D. opportunities
9. A. fit B. right C. accurate D. exact
10. A. confide B. confidence C. confident D. confidently

***PASSAGE 11:* NATURE**

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and non- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Since 1990, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a result of their 'Plant Extinction Prevention Program', sixteen species have been brought into (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to (8) \_ plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (9) \_\_\_\_\_ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (10) \_\_\_\_\_

1. A. disappeared B. reduced C. increased D. developed
2. A. guarded B. invested C. conserved D. threatened
3. A. nation B. native C. national D. nationally
4. A. prevent B. encourage C. stimulate D. influence
5. A. wild B. atmosphere C. hole D. sky
6. A. so B. due C. as D. but
7. A. contamination B. production C. cultivation D. generation
8. A. derive B. vary C. remain D. protect
9. A. at B. for C. with D. on
10. A. shelters B. reserves C. gardens D. halls

***PASSAGE 12:* NATURE**

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international (1) \_\_\_\_\_- governmental organization for the (2) \_\_\_\_\_, research, and restoration of the environment. The organization was (3)\_\_\_\_\_ as a charitable trust on September 11, 1961, in Morges, Switzerland, under the name *World Wildlife Fund.* It was an initiative of Julian Huxley and Max Nicholson.

It is the world's largest independent conservation organization with over 5 million (4) \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide, working in more (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 90 countries, supporting 100 conservation and environmental projects around the world. It is a charity, with (6) \_\_\_\_ 9% of its funding coming from voluntary. (7)\_\_\_ by private individuals and businesses.

The group says its mission is "to halt and reverse the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of our environment". Currently, much of its work focuses on the conservation of three biomes that contain most of the world's biodiversity: forests, freshwater ecosystems, and oceans and coasts. Among other issues, it is also concerned (9) \_\_\_\_\_ endangered species, pollution, and climate change. The organization (10) \_\_\_\_ more than 20 field projects worldwide. In the last few years, the organization set up offices and operations around the world.

1. A. non B. not C. no D. nor
2. A. challenge B. keeping C. conservation D. awareness
3. A. produced B. discovered C. used D. formed
4. A. supporters B. residents C. inhabitants D. citizens
5. A. as B. than C. to D. as to
6. A. generally B. individually C. commercially D. approximately
7. A. deposits B. donations C. refunds D. loans
8. A. destroy B. destructive C. destruction D. destroyed
9. A. on B. by C. with D. upon
10. A. goes B. walks C. reaches D. runs

***PASSAGE 13:* NATURE**

In the United States and Canada, it is very important to (56)\_\_\_\_\_\_ a person directly in the eyes when you are having a conversation (57)\_\_\_\_\_\_ him or her. If you look down or to the side when the (58)\_\_\_\_\_\_ person is talking, that person will think that you are not interested in (59)\_\_\_\_\_\_ he or she is saying. This, (60)\_\_\_\_\_\_, is not polite. If you look down or to the side when you are talking, it might (61)\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you are not honest. However, people who are speaking will sometimes look away for (62)\_\_\_\_\_\_ seconds when they are thinking or (63)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find the right word. But they always turn immediately (64)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to look the listener directly in the eyes. These social "rules" are (65)\_\_\_\_\_\_ for two men, two women, a man and a woman, or an adult and a child.

56: A. talk B. notice C. get D. look

57: A. with B. to C. for D. about

58: A. others B. another C. one D. other

59: A. which B. what C. that D. where

60: A. yet B. in addition C. of course D. although

61: A. become B. come C. seem D. turn

62: A. a little B. a few C. little D. few

63: A. trying B. looking C. achieving D. managing

64: A. up B. back C. down D. over

65: A. like B. the same C. likely D. such as

***PASSAGE 14:* NATURE**

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience a drought in many parts. On (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier. This happening is called El Nino and is used (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time. According to research, weather forecasters (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different. El Nino itself used to be (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones (lốc xoáy) occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a global scale either.

1: A. that B. what C. when D. whether

2: A. amount B. figure C. number D. deal

3: A. even B. ever C. nevertheless D. however

4: A. others B. other C. the other D. another

5: A. severe B. cruel C. strict D. angry

6: A. on B. by C. to D. at

7: A. carry B. fetch C. bring D. take

8: A. used to B. get used to C. are used to D. used to be

9: A. notable B. remarkable C. predictable D. incredible

10: A. change B. transfer C. transformation D. shift

***PASSAGE 15:* NATURE**

The next generation of telephone users will probably laugh (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we explain how we used to stand next to a wall in the kitchen to (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_a phone call. Mobile communications, already highly advanced compared with a decade ago, will completely change communications in the next few years. (26) \_\_\_\_\_ there are millions of people using mobile phones, most people know (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about the mobile telecommunications industry and its technology.

 There are three types of mobile phone. These are hand portables, pocket-sized hand portables and transportables. The smallest and most popular are the pocket-sized hand portables. These work on rechargeable batteries, which allow an (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of up to 80 minutes conversation. Mobiles that are fitted permanently in a vehicle do not (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on separate batteries. They require and external aerial on the vehicle. This can mean a stronger signal with clearer (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Transportables have a high power capability and can be used (31) \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere. They come with powerful battery packs for longer, continuous use and may also be put (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a vehicle, using its electrics. They (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be bulkier than hand portables.

Question 24: A. whether B. when C. while D. unless

Question 25: A. make B. give C. take D. do

Question 26: A. Although B. Because C. As a result D. In addition

Question 27: A.few B. some C. lots D. little

Question 28: A. account B. amount C. activity D. average

Question 29: A. carry B. create C. rely D. insist

Question 30: A. wave B. letter C. speech D. speed

Question 31: A. mostly B. hardly C. most D. almost

Question 32: A. on with B. into C. up with D. into

Question 33: A. used B. have C. tend D. are

***PASSAGE 16:***

In most of the earliest books for children, illustrations were an afterthought. But in the Caldecott “toy books” which first (16)\_\_\_\_\_ in 1878, they were almost as important as the lines of text, and occupied far more space in the book. One can almost read the story from the dramatic action in the pictures.

(17) \_\_\_\_\_ then, thousands of successful picture books have been published in theUnited States and around the world. In the best, the words and illustrations seem to complement each other perfectly. Often a single person is responsible for both writing and illustrating the book. One of (18) \_\_\_\_\_illustrator-authors was Dr. Seuss, whose real name was Theodor Geisel. His first children’s book, And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street, hit the market in 1937, and the world of children’s literature was changed forever. Seuss’s playful drawings were a perfect complement to his engaging stories and (19) \_\_\_\_\_ characters. In 1957, Seuss’s The Cat in the Hat (20)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the first book in Random House’s best-selling series, Beginner Books, written by Seuss and several (21) \_\_\_\_\_ authors. These combine outrageous illustrations of people, creatures, and plants, and playful stories written (22) \_\_\_\_\_ very simple language.

Question 16: A. happened B. emerged C. appeared D. showed

Question 17: A. Before B. Till C. By D. Since

Question 18: A. the greatest B. the greatness C. the great D. the greater

Question 19: A. forgetting B. forgetful C. forgotten D. unforgettable

Question 20: A. becomes B. have become C. became D. had become

Question 21: A. another B. other C. one another D. each other

Question 22: A. about B. from C. in D. at

**KEY**

**Passage 1*:Đọc kỹ bài khoá sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D)***

David Hempleman Adams is an explorer and adventurer. In April 1984, he walked through northern Canada to the North Pole. He walked 400 kilometres in 22 days. He was 27 years old when he did it. David was the first person to walk to the North Pole by himself. Other people travelled to the North Pole before David but they had a sled and a dog team. David didn't have a dog team. David was a brave man to go on this adventure on his own. He was also a lucky man because the bear and the icy water didn't kill him.

 1: Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

A. David drove to the North Pole.

B. No one travelled to the North Pole before David.

C. It was very cold in the North Pole.

D. David was the first person to walk to the North Pole alone.

2: David travelled to the North Pole with..................... .

A. a group of people B. a dog team C. another person D. nobody

3: Which of the following is NOT true?

A. He was killed by the bear. B. He walked to the North Pole alone.

C. He walked 400 kilometres.

D. He was 27 years old when he travelled to the North Pole.

4: The word “sled” means \_\_\_\_ .

A. a person B. a vehicle C. a dog D. food

5: Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. A Lucky Man B. A Walk to the North Pole

C. Without a Dog Team D. Icy Water

**Passage 2:**

If parents bring up a child with the sole aim of turning the child into a genius (thiên tài), they will cause a disaster. According to several leading educational psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes which ambitious parents make. Generally, the child will be only too aware of what his parents expect, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children.

However, if parents are not too unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well – especially if the parents are very supportive of their child. Michael Collins is very lucky. He is crazy about music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. They even drive him 50 kilometers twice a week for violin lessons. Michael’s mother knows very little about music, but his father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is unwilling. Winston Smith, Michael’s friend, however, is not so lucky. Both his parents are successful musicians, and they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enter him for every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

Question 6: One of the serious mistakes parents can make is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. push their child into trying too much B. help their child to become a genius

C. make their child become a musician D. neglect their child’s education

Question 7: Parents’ ambition for their children is not wrong if they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. force their children into achieving success

B. themselves have been very successful

C. understand and help their children sensibly

D. arrange private lessons for their children

Question 8: Who have criticized the methods of some ambitious parents?

A. Successful musicians. B. Unrealistic parents.

C. Their children. D. Educational psychologists.

Question 9: Michael Collins is fortunate in that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his father is a musician B. his parents are quite rich

C. his mother knows little about music D. his parents help him in a sensible way

Question 10: The phrase "crazy about" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. "surprised at" B. "extremely interested in"

C. "completely unaware of" D. "confused about"

Question 11: Winston’s parents push their son so much and he \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has won a lot of piano competitions B. cannot learn much music from them

C. has become a good musician D. is afraid to disappoint them

Question 12: The word "They" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. concerts B. violin lessons C. parents in general D. Michael’s parents

Question 13: All of the following people are musical EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Winston’s father B. Winston’s mother

C. Michael’s father D. Michael’s mother

Question 14: The word "unwilling" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. "getting ready to do something" B. "eager to do something"

C. "not objecting to doing anything" D. "not wanting to do something"

Question 15: The two examples given in the passage illustrate the principle that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. successful parents always have intelligent children

B. successful parents often have unsuccessful children

C. parents should let the child develop in the way he wants

D. parents should spend more money on the child’s education

**Passage 3:**

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.*

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine. Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability. On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease (thanh thản) to heat a huge mass of molten (nóng chảy) metal in a furnace(lò nung), or to boil a jug (bình, lọ) for a cup of coffee. Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed (khai thác) to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances. To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbines without polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal. Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. A tragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity. The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation. Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

*Question16: The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to \_\_\_\_\_.*

A. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy

B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity

C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy

D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

*Question 17: Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?*

A. Gas. B. Petrol. C. Steam. D. Hot wind.

Question 18: What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?

A. It is cheap and easy to use. B. It is used to drive motor engines.

C. It can be adapted to various uses. D. It can be made with ease.

*Question 19: What do we call machines that make electricity?*

A. Voltages. B. Electric magnets.

C. Generators or turbines. D. Pipes and radiators.

*Question 20: The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are \_\_\_\_.*

A. atomic power and water B. water and coal

C. sunlight and wind power D. wind and gas

Question 21: The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. harmful effects B. the tides C. scientists D. new ways

*Question 22: Electric magnets are used in steel works to \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons B. test the steel for strength

C. heat the molten steel D. boil a jug of water

*Question 23: The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. do not pollute the environment B. are more reliable

C. are more adaptable D. do not require attention

*Question 24: Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

A. Sunlight. B. Petrol. C. Water. D. Wind.

*Question 25: The best title for this passage could be \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. “Types of Power Plants” B. “Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life”

C. “How to Produce Electricity” D. “Why Electricity Is So Remarkable”

**Passage 4:**

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called “latchkey (tự giải phóng) children”. They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern. Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, “We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant.” Slowly, she learned that they were house keys. She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety. The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It’s hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

Question 26: The phrase “an empty house” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a house with no people inside B. a house with no furniture

C. a house with nothing inside D. a house with too much space

Question 27: One thing that the children in the passage share is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they all watch TV B. they spend part of each day alone

C. they are from single-parent families D. they all wear jewelry

Question 28: The phrase “latchkey children” in the passage means children who \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves

B. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere

C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys

D. look after themselves while their parents are not at home

Question 29: The main problem of latchkey children is that they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are also found in middle-class families B. watch too much television during the day

C. suffer a lot from being left alone D. are growing in numbers

Question 30: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

A. How kids spend free time. B. Why kids hate going home.

C. Bad condition of latchkey children. D. Children’s activities at home.

Question 31: Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?

A. They had to use the keys to open school doors.

B. Schools didn’t allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.

C. They were fully grown and had become independent.

D. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.

Question 32: What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?

A. Fear. B. Tiredness. C. Boredom. D. Loneliness.

Question 33: Lynette Long learned of latchkey children’s problems by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. visiting their homes B. delivering questionnaires

C. interviewing their parents D. talking to them

Question 34: What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?

A. Hiding somewhere. B. Talking to the Longs.

C. Having a shower. D. Lying under a TV.

Question 35: It’s difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone

B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons

C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds

D. there are too many of them in the whole country

**Passage 5:**

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important. Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive (gồm) than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one’s entire life. Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 36: This passage is mainly aimed at \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. giving examples of different schools

B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words

C. listing and discussing several educational problems

D. telling a story about excellent teachers

Question 37: In the passage, the expression “children interrupt their education to go to school” mostly implies that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. education is totally ruined by schooling B. all of life is an education

C. schooling takes place everywhere D. schooling prevents people discovering things

Question 38: The word “all-inclusive” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. going in many directions B. involving many school subjects

C. allowing no exceptions D. including everything or everyone

Question 39: According to the passage, the doers of education are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mostly famous scientists B. mainly politicians

C. only respected grandparents D. almost all people

Question 40: What does the writer mean by saying “education quite often produces surprises”?

A. Educators often produce surprises.

B. It’s surprising that we know little about other religions.

C. Success of informal learning is predictable.

D. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.

Question 41: Which of the following would the writer support?

A. Without formal education, people won’t be able to read and write.

B. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.

C. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.

D. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

Question 42: The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. workings of governments B. political problems

C. newest filmmakers D. high school students

Question 43: Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. do similar things B. have the same abilities

C. are taught by the same teachers D. have similar study conditions

Question 44: From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is free to choose anything to teach B. is not allowed to teach political issues

C. has to teach social issues to all classes D. is bound to teach programmed subjects

Question 45: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

B. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.

C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.

D. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.

**Passage 6:**

*Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to complete the sentences or answer the questions.*

 The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by the thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The sun has existed in its present state for about *four billion six hundred million years* and is thousands of times larger than earth.

 By studying the other stars, astronomers can *predict* what the rest of the sun’s life will be like. *About five billion years from now*, *the core of the sun will shrink and become hotter*. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is closest planet to the sun. *The sun will then be a red giant star*. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.

 Once *the sun has used up* its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to *shrink*. *After it shrinks to the size of the earth*, it will become a white dwarf star. The sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions *as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.*

 After billions of years as a white dwarf, the sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a *black dwarf*. After the sun has become a black dwarf, the earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the earth’s surface.

Q 34: It can **be inferred from** the passage that the sun\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. is rapidly changing in size and brightness. .

B. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.

C. has been existence for 10 billion years

D. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf.

Q 35: What **will probaly be** the first stage of change for the sun to become the red giant?

A. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.

B. Its surface will become too hot for life to exist.

C. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.

D. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

Q 36: When the sun becomes **a red giant**, what will **the atmosphere be like** on the earth?

A.It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.

B. It will become too hot for life to exist.

C. It will freeze and become solid.

D. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions

Q 37: When the sun **used up** its energy **as a red giant**, it will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. become smaller B. stop to expand C. get frozen D. cease to exist

Q 38: *Large amounts of gases* may be *released* from the Sun at the end of its life as a\_\_\_.

A.red giant B. white dwarf C. yellow dwarf D. black dwarf

Q 39: As **a white dwarf**, the sun will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. a cool and habitable planet B. the same size as the planet Mercury.

C. around 35 million miles in diameter. D. thousands of times smaller than it is today.

Q 40: The sun will be a *black dwarf* when\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the sun moves near to the earth B. the outer regions of the sun expand

C. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf D. the core of the sun becomes hotter

Q 41: The word “there” in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.the planet Mercury B. our own planet

C. the core of a black dwarf D. the outer surface of the sun

Q 42: The passage **intended to** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.discuss conditions on the earth in the far future

B. describe the changes that the sun will go through

C. present a theory about red giant stars

D. alert people to the dangers posed by the sun

Q 43: The passage has probaly been taken from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.a news report B. a work of science fiction

C. a scientific chronicle [record] D. a scientific journal [magazine]

**Passage 7:**

*Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to complete the sentences or answer the questions.*

Today’s cars are smaller, safer, cleaner and more economical than their predecessors, but the car of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on the road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed that run on alternative sources of power, such as electricity, compressed natural gas, methanol, steam, hydrogen, propane. Electricity, however, is the only zero-emission option presently available.

Although electric vehicles will not be truly practical until a powerful, **compact** battery or another dependable source of current is available, transportation expects foresee a new assortment [variety] of electric vehicles entering everyday life: shorter-range commuter electric cars, three-wheeled neighborhood cars, electric deliver vans, bikes, and trolleys.

As automakers work to develop practical electric vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to support and make the best use of the new cars. Public **charging** facilities will need to be as common as today’s gas stations. Public parking spots on the street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices that allow drivers to charge their batteries while they stop, dine, or attend a concert. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient parking in transportation centers might be reserved for electric cars.

Planners foresee electric shuttle buses, trains and neighborhood vehicles all meeting at transit centers that would have facilities for charging and renting. Commuters will be able to rent a variety of electric cars to suit their needs: light trucks, one-person three-wheelers, small cars, or electric/gasoline **hybrid** [mixture] cars for longer trips, which is no doubt take place on automated freeways capable of handling five times number of vehicles that can be carried by a freeway today.

Question 44: The following electric vehicles are all mentioned in the passage EXCEPT:

A. planes B. trains C. vans D. trolleys

Question 45: The author’s **purpose** in the passage is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. criticize conventional vehicles.
2. describe the possibilities for transportation in the future.
3. support the invention of electric cars.
4. narrate a story about alternative energy vehicles.

Question 46: The passage would most **likely** be followed by details about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. automated freeways.
2. the neighborhood of the future
3. pollution restrictation in the future.
4. electric shuttle buses.

Question 47: The word “**compact [squashed]**” in the second paragraph is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

1. long-range B. concentrated C. inexpensive D. squared

Question 48: In the **second** paragraph the author **implies** that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. everyday life will stay such the same in the future .
2. electric vehicles are not practical for the future.
3. a dependable source of electric energy will eventually be developed
4. a single electric vehicle will eventually replace several modern transportation

Question 49: According to the passage, **public parking lots** in the future will be \_\_\_\_\_

1. more convenient than they are today.
2. as common as today’s gas stations
3. much larger than they are today.
4. equipped with charging devices.

Question 50: The word “**charging**” in this passage refer to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. parking B. credit cards C. electricity D. lightening

Question 51: It can **be inferred from** the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-

1. The present cars are more economical than their future generation.
2. The present electric engines are the best option as being practical.
3. Electricity is the best alternative source of power as it is almost free of pollution.
4. Many new types of practical electric engines have been developed.

Question 52: The word “**hybrid**” in paragraph 4 is closest meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. automated B. combination C. futuristic D. hazardous

Question 53: The word “**commuters**” in paragraph 4 refer to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. cab drivers B. visitors C. daily travelers D. shoppers

**Passage 8:**

*Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to complete the sentences or answer the questions.*

Since the world became industrialized, the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction has increased. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2,300. By the year 2025, it is estimated that they will become extinct.

What is alarming about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by *poachers* who, according to some sources, are not always interested in material gain but in personal gratification. *This* is an example of the *callousness* [insensitivity] that is contributing to the problem of extinction. Animals such as the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are valuable parts of the world’s ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival - and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in an effort to circumvent the problem, have *allocated* large amounts of land to animals reserves. They then charge admission prices to help *defray* the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. This money enables them to invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another response to the increase in animal extinction is an *international boycott* of products made from endangered species. This has had some effect, but by itself it will not prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

51. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. Endangered species C. The Bengal tiger

B. Problems with industrialization D. International boycotts

52. The word *“poachers”* could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. Concerned scientists B. Enterprising researchers

C. Illegal hunters D. Trained hunters

53. The word *“callousness”* could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. incompetence B. indirectness C. insensitivity D. independence

54. The previous passage is divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast:

A. A comparison and a contrast B. A problem and a solution

C. A statement and an illustration D. Specific and general information

55. What does the word *“****this****”* refer to in the passage?

A. Bengal tiger B. Interest in material gain

C. Killing animals for personal satisfaction

D. The decrease in the Bengal tiger population

56. Where in the passage does the author discuss a cause of extinction?

A. Lines 5-7 B. Lines 7-9 C. Lines 10-16 D. Lines 1-3

57. Which of the following could best replace the word *“allocated”?*

A. set aside B. combined C. taken D. organized

58. The word *“defray”* is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. make a payment on B. make an investment toward

C. raise D. lower

59. What does the term *“international boycott”* refer to?

A. A global increase in animal survival

B. A refusal to buy animal products worldwide

C. Defraying the cost of maintaining national parks

D. Buying and selling of animal products overseas

60. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude?

A. indifferent B. forgiving C. concerned D. surprised

**Passage 9:**

Species that belong to an area are said to be native species. Typically, they have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period, and they are well adapted to the local environment and to the presence of other native species in the same general habitat. Exotic species are interlopers, foreign elements introduced intentionally or accidentally into new settings through human activities. In one context an introduced species may cause no obvious problems and may, over time, be regarded as being just as "natural" as any native species in the same habitat. In another context, exotics may seriously disrupt delicate ecological balances and create a cascade of unintended consequences. The worst of these unintended consequences arise when introduced species put native species in destruction by preying on them, altering their habitats, or out-competing them in the struggle for food resources. Although biological introductions have affected environments the world over, the most destructive, effects have occurred on islands, where introduced insects, cats, pigs, rats, mongooses, and other nonnative species have caused the grave endangerment or outright extinction of literally hundreds of species during the past 500 years.

One of other reason to cause species extinction is overexploitation. This word refers to the utilization of a species at a rate that is likely to cause its extreme endangerment or outright extinction. Among many examples of severe overexploitation, the case of the great whales stands out in special relief. By the middle of the 20th century, unrestricted whaling had brought many species of whales to incredibly low population sizes. In response to public pressure, in 1982 a number of nations, including the USA, agreed to an international moratorium on whaling. As a direct result, some whale species which are thought to have been on extinction′s doorstep 25 years ago have made amazing comebacks, such as grey whales in the western Pacific. Others remain at great risk. Many other species, however, continue to suffer high rates of exploitation because of the trade in animal parts. Currently, the demand for animal parts is centered in several parts of Asia where there. is a strong market for traditional medicines made from items like tiger bone and rhino horn.

31.   Native species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. are not used to the local environment

b. never get along well with other native species in the same environment

c. tend to do harm to exotic species

d. have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period

32.   Exotic species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. do no harm to native species and the local environment

b. may kill native species for food

c. always share the environment peacefully with native species

d. help to make the local environment more ideal to survive

33.   According to the first paragraph, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. non-native species have caused badly damage to native ones

b. introducing new exotic species to local environments is necessary

c. exotic species have never been introduced on islands

d. very few native species have been damaged by exotic species

34.   According to the second paragraph, by the middle of the 20 century \_\_\_.

a. whale population was the most crowded in marine life

b. whale hunting was illegal

c. whale population increased dramatically

d. whaling was not restricted

35.   Tiger bone and rhino horn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. are not popular in Asian markets

b. are never in the trade of animal parts

c. are used for making traditional medicines

d. cannot be found in Asian markets

***EXERCISE***

***PASSAGE 1:*** *Read the following passage*, *and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 61 to 70*

Any change in one part of an ecosystem can cause changes in other parts. Droughts, storms and fires can change ecosystems. Some changes \_\_\_61\_\_\_ ecosystems. If there is too \_\_\_62\_\_\_ rainfall, plants will not have enough water to live. If a kind of plant dies off, the animals that \_\_\_63\_\_\_ it may also die or move away. Some changes are good for ecosystems. Some pine forests need \_\_\_64\_\_\_ for the pine trees to reproduce. The seeds are sealed inside pinecones. Heat from a forest fire melts the seal and lets the seeds\_\_\_65\_\_\_. Polluting the air, soil, and water can harm ecosystems. Building \_\_\_66\_\_\_ on rivers for electric power and irrigation can harm ecosystems \_\_\_67\_\_\_ the rivers. Bulldozing wetlands and cutting down \_\_\_68\_\_\_ destroy ecosystems. Ecologists are working with companies and governments to find better ways of \_\_\_69\_\_\_ fish, cutting down trees, and building dams. They are looking for ways to get food, lumber, and other products for people \_\_\_70\_\_\_ causing harm to ecosystems.

61. A harms B. harmful C. harmless D. harm

62. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

63. A. fed B. feed C. feed on D. food

64. A. flame B. fires C. blaze D. burning

65. A. out B. in C. go D. fly

66. A. moats B. ditches C. bridges D. dams

67. A. on B. around C. over D. under

68. A. hills B. jungles C. forests D. woods

69. A. catching B. holding C. carrying D. taking

70. A. avoid B. without C. not D. no

***PASSAGE 2:*** Schools in the United States have not always had a large number of libraries. As (51)\_\_\_\_\_\_ as 1958 about half of the public schools in the United States had no libraries at all. The (52)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of public school libraries increased dramatically when the federal government passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, (53)\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided funds for school districts to improve their education programs and facilities, including their libraries. (54)\_\_\_\_\_\_, many educators claim that since the legislation was passed federal spending has not increased sufficiently to meet the rising (55)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of new library technologies such as computer databases and Internet access.

Because the federal government provides only limited funds to schools, individual school districts (56)\_\_\_\_\_\_ on funds from local property taxes to meet the vast majority of public school expenses. Therefore, the libraries of public schools tend to reflect the (57)\_\_\_\_\_\_ capabilities of the communities in which they are located. Districts in wealthy suburbs often have fully staffed libraries (58)\_\_\_\_\_\_ abundant resources, spacious facilities, and curricular and instructional support. In (59)\_\_\_\_\_\_, school districts in many poor areas house their libraries in ordinary classrooms or in small rooms. The libraries in such areas are generally staffed by volunteers, who organize and (60)\_\_\_\_\_\_ books that are often out-of-date, irrelevant, or damaged.

51: A. frequently B. recently C. freshly D. newly

52: A. digit B. amount C. number D. numeral

53: A. that B. who C. which D. this

54: A. Otherwise B. Therefore C. Consequently D. Nevertheless

55: A. fine B. fee C. cost D. sum

56: A. go B. come C. rely D. stay

57: A. economical B. educational C. financial D. political

58: A. for B. with C. on D. by

59: A. contrast B. converse C. contrary D. conflict

60: A. maintain B. obtain C. contain D. attain

***PASSAGE 3:* CULTURE**

Does the climate of a country affect the behaviour of the people who live in it and help to (1)\_\_\_\_\_ its culture? Have you ever heard of people from hot countries being described (2) \_\_\_\_\_ “warm and friendly” while those from places with low temperature and gray climate are sometimes called “cold and distant”?

The people who live in colder climates **tend** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ spend much more time at home (4) \_\_\_\_\_ TV or wondering what colour to paint the living-room. As a result of being “shut in” at home for (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of their lives, perhaps they also develop personalities to match. Maybe they tend to be (6)\_\_\_\_\_ expressive [mobile] in their everyday lives.

In (7) \_\_\_\_\_, we see that people who live in warm and sunny countries spend much more time outdoors. In squares all (8) \_\_\_\_\_ southern Europe, for example, we can see hundreds of people (9)\_\_\_\_\_ the day drinking coffee in cafes and chatting. It certainly seems as if climate affects behaviors, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you have to be careful not to generalize [take a broad view] too much.

1. A. do B. be C. create D. invent
2. A. as B. while C. like D. during
3. A. to B. of C. at D. in
4. A. viewing B. looking C. seeing D. watching
5. A. most B. lots C. many D. rest
6. A. least B. less C. little D. few
7. A. opposite B. addition C. contrast D. similarity
8. A. in B. into C. under D. over
9. A. as B. during C. when D. while
10. A. despite B. however C. although D. otherwise

***PASSAGE 4:* EDUCATION**

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to live away from home while you attend school? Would you like to have the (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of living and studying with students from different countries around the world. Cranbrook Kingswood School is one of the few schools that can offer you this kind of remarkable opportunity!

Cranbrook’s green, wooded campus is a beautiful and safe living and learning (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A fresh water lake and (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sculptures by the famous artist Carl Milles waken the imagination. The many buildings of Cranbrook were designed by world-renowned architect Aliel Sarineen and are both beautiful and (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In fact, all the furniture, woodwork, window glass and tapestries at the school were specially designed for the school and made by hand. Each room and building was created to please and (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The students of Cranbrook Kingswood are very (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Their studies are (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and prepared them for some of the best universities around the world. But it’s not all hard work at Cranbrook! Students (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *in* a rich program of athletics, music and art courses. Clubs and other activities keeps the students happy and busy during the year. If you are (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boarding school, consider Cranbrook. Call now to arrange a visit and we’ll be happy to show you (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the school.

1. A. need B. subject C. experience D. exploration
2. A. expression B. surround C. attitude D. environment
3. A. few B. lots C. very D. several
4. A. unique B. unify C. united D. usual
5. A. inspire B. intend C. invest D. inquire
6. A. mean B. selfish C. jealous D. competitive
7. A. impressive B. challenging C. depressing D. hard-working
8. A. attend B. study C. follow D. participate
9. A. going B. thinking C. considering D. wondering
10. A. to B. at C. off D. around

***PASSAGE 5:* EDUCATION**

(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_candidates may think about examiners, they are not in fact insensitive monsters, dripping red ink instead of blood, but ordinary people who will do their best to pass candidates as (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ as candidates follow certain basic rules of the game. Many candidates are (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the First Certificate not because their English is inadequate but because they are (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the requirements of the examination.

Before you (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_for the examination, make sure you know what is expected of you; you are unlikely to do well unless you answer all the questions set, and don’t include (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ material. Don’t start writing as soon as you get the paper – think first, write (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_!

If part of the answer is incorrect, you (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ cross it out and write the preferred answer above it. If your handwriting is illegible, it will be difficult for the examiner to give you credit for it, (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is right or not. You will also lose marks if your essay is written in an (10)\_\_\_\_\_style for the type of writing and intended audience.

1. A. Since B. Whatever C. Though D. However
2. A. much B. far C. long D. soon
3. A. unhappy B. inaccurate C. incorrect D. unsuccessful
4. A. informed B. ill-informed C. disinformed D. mal-informed
5. A. sit B. have sit C. will sat D. would sit
6. A. irrelevant B. illiterate C. indirect D. illogical
7. A. after B. later C. slower D. afterwards
8. A. have B. will C. would D. should
9. A. if B. however C. whether D. whenever
10. A. minappropriate B. unappropriate C. imappropriate D. disappropriate

***PASSAGE 6:* FUTURE LIFE**

In ten years’ time, (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be able to shop in ways that we can’t possibly imagine now. Technology is revolutionizing the whole process of shopping. Years ago, people didn’t go to the shops everyday (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they could have things delivered to their homes. Home delivery may quite possibly because part of modern life, (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In fact, the process is happening already.

Nowadays, we can all buy things over the Internet. We don’t even need to (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our armchairs. I wonder if you can imagine (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an ‘intelligent’ kitchen will be like in the future. It will probably contain a robot or electronic housekeeper. It will even contain an ‘intelligent’ rubbish bin, (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be able to detect when you throw away your last tin of tomatoes. It can then tell the robot housekeeper to (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more tins of tomatoes.

Soon, you won’t need to make (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a list before you go shopping. Your shopping trolley will be able to speak to you (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are walking round the shop. All you will have to do is insert your smart card into the handle of your trolley and the trolley will (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you what you should buy.

1. A. goers B. workers C. walkers D. customers
2. A. but B. because C. therefore D. although
3. A. so B. too C. also D. either
4. A. get B. start C. leave D. come
5. A. how B. that C. when D. what
6. A. who B. whom C. that D. which
7. A. buy B. grasp C. decide D. take
8. A. in B. on C. out D. into
9. A. soon B. while C. before D. after
10. A. tell B. speak C. order D. force

***PASSAGE 7:* FUTURE LIFE**

Over the next 20 to 50 years, it will become harder to tell the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ between the human and the machine. All, body (2) \_\_\_\_\_ will be replaceable. Computers will function like the human (3)\_\_\_\_\_ with the ability to recognize feelings and respond in a feeling way. They will then produce fake people. We will then be able to create a machine duplicate of ourselves (4) \_\_\_\_\_ we will appear to be alive long after we are dead. Maybe a few decades later, a way will be found to transfer our spirit, including our (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and thoughts, to the new body. Then we can choose to live for as (6) \_\_\_\_\_ as we want. It might be expensive. When it becomes possible to do a spirit transfer, they will figure out (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to do them automatically. So we will be able to reside within whichever duplicate we want, whenever we want.

Miniature robots will be built to travel through your blood (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and repair damage. Also, larger robots will be used when you are sick. When you have an upset stomach, you will (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a very small cherry tasting robot which will travel through your stomach taking video of the mess. It will be set up like a video game, so you can control the exploring and the selection of images. Then you can replay the video to help a doctor (10) \_\_\_\_\_ your illness, or to prove to your employer that you really, were sick

1. A. variety B. change C. difference D. appearance
2. A. region B. place C. role D. parts
3. A. brain B. limb C. skull D. liver
4. A. such B. as C. so D. but
5. A. experience B. memories C. actions D. health
6. A. long B. far C. much D. soon
7. A. what B. when C. why D. how
8. A. line B. creek C. stream D. river
9. A. swallow B. chew C. vomit D. drink
10. a. notice B. diagnose C. watch D. observe

***PASSAGE 8:* FUTURE LIFE**

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (1) ............. to be successful? Having someone around who always fears the worst isn't really a lot of (2) …...... - we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, 'It looks like rain.' But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something about it.

 You can change your view of life, according to psychologist. It only takes a little…(3)….., and you'll find life more rewarding as a..(4)................ . .Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (5) ………….. . Optimists are more (6) ............. to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

 Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (7) ………..... to the world. Some people are brought up to depend too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (8)……..... wrong. Most optimists, on the (9) ……….. hand, have been brought up not to (10.) …….... failure as the end of the world - they just get on with their lives.

1 A. counted B. expected C. felt D. waited

2. A. amusement B. play C. enjoyment D. fun

3. A. energy B. effort C. work D. effect

4. A. result B. reason C. purpose D. product

5. A. supply B. suggest C. offer D. propose

6. A. possible B. likely C. hopeful D. welcome

7. A. opinion B. attitude C. view D. position

8. A. goes B. falls C. comes D. turns

9. A. opposite B. others C. other D. far

10. A. regard B. respect C. suppose D. think

***PASSAGE 9:* NATURE**

Hidden in almost every European country there are ancient and untouched forests. These forests are often rich in wildlife and are (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to many endangered species. One example is a small patch of Scottish forest which contains a variety of coniferous trees (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a wide range of birds and insects. Although many of the ancient (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Europe worshipped trees, there is (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ respect for them today. The World Wild Life Fund has decided to (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attention to the importance of Europe’s ancient woodlands. They are asking for the remaining forests to be protected by controlling the trade in wood. (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, governments are being asked to regenerate forests where necessary and manage them in a more nature-friendly way. At present almost a third of western Europe is (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by trees. Unfortunately, many of these were only (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recently. This means they can’t support such a(n) (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_variety of plant and animal life. If we destroy the ancient forests we will cause many species to (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinct.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 1. house
 | 1. place
 | home | 1. shelter
 |
| 2 | capable | suitable | 1. able
 | 1. plenty
 |
| 3 | humans | peoples | 1. beings
 | 1. persons
 |
| 4 | small | tiny | little | 1. few
 |
| 5 | draw | bring | carry | 1. move
 |
| 6 | As well as | In addition | Too | 1. Plus
 |
| 7 | loaded  | packed | full | 1. covered
 |
| 8 | placed | put | plotted | 1. planted
 |
| 9 | deep | wide | excessive | 1. extreme
 |
| 10 | come | end | become | 1. get
 |

***PASSAGE 10:* FUTURE JOBS**

The interview is one of the most important (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the job search process. When an employer invites you to an interview, he/she is indicating an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in yourself. The interview gives both of you the opportunity to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ enough information to determine if you are a good "fit" for each other. Think of an interview as a highly focused professional conversation. You should (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the limited amount of time you have learning about the employer's needs and discuss the ways you can meet these needs. In many cases, you will interview at least, twice before being employed for a (5)\_\_\_\_\_. Once in a brief screening interview and at least once again in a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ serious meeting when you may also talk to many of your potential coworkers.

A job interview is a strategic conversation with a purpose. Your goal is to show the employer that you have the (7) \_\_\_\_\_, background, and ability to do the job and that you can successfully fit into the organization. The interview is also your (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to gather information about the job, the organization, and future career opportunities to figure out if the position and work environment are (9)\_\_\_\_\_ for you. Most employers do not hire people based on certificates or diplomas alone. Personality, (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_, enthusiasm, a positive outlook, and excellent interpersonal and communication skills count heavily in the selection process.

1. A. parts B. roles C. fields D. facts
2. A. interest B. interesting C. interested D. interestingly
3. A. fill B. change C. exchange D. translate
4. A. make B. spend C. post D. apply
5. A. condition B. location C. satisfaction D. position
6. A. most B. mostly C. more D. more than
7. A. skills B. aspects C. appearances D. weaknesses
8. A. fates B. feasts C. lucks D. opportunities
9. A. fit B. right C. accurate D. exact
10. A. confide B. confidence C. confident D. confidently

***PASSAGE 11:* NATURE**

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and non- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Since 1990, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a result of their 'Plant Extinction Prevention Program', sixteen species have been brought into (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to (8) \_ plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (9) \_\_\_\_\_ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (10) \_\_\_\_\_

1. A. disappeared B. reduced C. increased D. developed
2. A. guarded B. invested C. conserved D. threatened
3. A. nation B. native C. national D. nationally
4. A. prevent B. encourage C. stimulate D. influence
5. A. wild B. atmosphere C. hole D. sky
6. A. so B. due C. as D. but
7. A. contamination B. production C. cultivation D. generation
8. A. derive B. vary C. remain D. protect
9. A. at B. for C. with D. on
10. A. shelters B. reserves C. gardens D. halls

***PASSAGE 12:* NATURE**

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international (1) \_\_\_\_\_- governmental organization for the (2) \_\_\_\_\_, research, and restoration of the environment. The organization was (3)\_\_\_\_\_ as a charitable trust on September 11, 1961, in Morges, Switzerland, under the name *World Wildlife Fund.* It was an initiative of Julian Huxley and Max Nicholson.

It is the world's largest independent conservation organization with over 5 million (4) \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide, working in more (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 90 countries, supporting 100 conservation and environmental projects around the world. It is a charity, with (6) \_\_\_\_ 9% of its funding coming from voluntary. (7)\_\_\_ by private individuals and businesses.

The group says its mission is "to halt and reverse the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of our environment". Currently, much of its work focuses on the conservation of three biomes that contain most of the world's biodiversity: forests, freshwater ecosystems, and oceans and coasts. Among other issues, it is also concerned (9) \_\_\_\_\_ endangered species, pollution, and climate change. The organization (10) \_\_\_\_ more than 20 field projects worldwide. In the last few years, the organization set up offices and operations around the world.

1. A. non B. not C. no D. nor
2. A. challenge B. keeping C. conservation D. awareness
3. A. produced B. discovered C. used D. formed
4. A. supporters B. residents C. inhabitants D. citizens
5. A. as B. than C. to D. as to
6. A. generally B. individually C. commercially D. approximately
7. A. deposits B. donations C. refunds D. loans
8. A. destroy B. destructive C. destruction D. destroyed
9. A. on B. by C. with D. upon
10. A. goes B. walks C. reaches D. runs

***PASSAGE 13:* NATURE**

In the United States and Canada, it is very important to (56)\_\_\_\_\_\_ a person directly in the eyes when you are having a conversation (57)\_\_\_\_\_\_ him or her. If you look down or to the side when the (58)\_\_\_\_\_\_ person is talking, that person will think that you are not interested in (59)\_\_\_\_\_\_ he or she is saying. This, (60)\_\_\_\_\_\_, is not polite. If you look down or to the side when you are talking, it might (61)\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you are not honest. However, people who are speaking will sometimes look away for (62)\_\_\_\_\_\_ seconds when they are thinking or (63)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find the right word. But they always turn immediately (64)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to look the listener directly in the eyes. These social "rules" are (65)\_\_\_\_\_\_ for two men, two women, a man and a woman, or an adult and a child.

56: A. talk B. notice C. get D. look

57: A. with B. to C. for D. about

58: A. others B. another C. one D. other

59: A. which B. what C. that D. where

60: A. yet B. in addition C. of course D. although

61: A. become B. come C. seem D. turn

62: A. a little B. a few C. little D. few

63: A. trying B. looking C. achieving D. managing

64: A. up B. back C. down D. over

65: A. like B. the same C. likely D. such as

***PASSAGE 14:* NATURE**

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience a drought in many parts. On (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier. This happening is called El Nino and is used (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time. According to research, weather forecasters (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different. El Nino itself used to be (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones (lốc xoáy) occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a global scale either.

1: A. that B. what C. when D. whether

2: A. amount B. figure C. number D. deal

3: A. even B. ever C. nevertheless D. however

4: A. others B. other C. the other D. another

5: A. severe B. cruel C. strict D. angry

6: A. on B. by C. to D. at

7: A. carry B. fetch C. bring D. take

8: A. used to B. get used to C. are used to D. used to be

9: A. notable B. remarkable C. predictable D. incredible

10: A. change B. transfer C. transformation D. shift

***PASSAGE 15:* NATURE**

The next generation of telephone users will probably laugh (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we explain how we used to stand next to a wall in the kitchen to (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_a phone call. Mobile communications, already highly advanced compared with a decade ago, will completely change communications in the next few years. (26) \_\_\_\_\_ there are millions of people using mobile phones, most people know (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about the mobile telecommunications industry and its technology.

 There are three types of mobile phone. These are hand portables, pocket-sized hand portables and transportables. The smallest and most popular are the pocket-sized hand portables. These work on rechargeable batteries, which allow an (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of up to 80 minutes conversation. Mobiles that are fitted permanently in a vehicle do not (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on separate batteries. They require and external aerial on the vehicle. This can mean a stronger signal with clearer (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Transportables have a high power capability and can be used (31) \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere. They come with powerful battery packs for longer, continuous use and may also be put (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a vehicle, using its electrics. They (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be bulkier than hand portables.

Question 24: A. whether B. when C. while D. unless

Question 25: A. make B. give C. take D. do

Question 26: A. Although B. Because C. As a result D. In addition

Question 27: A.few B. some C. lots D. little

Question 28: A. account B. amount C. activity D. average

Question 29: A. carry B. create C. rely D. insist

Question 30: A. wave B. letter C. speech D. speed

Question 31: A. mostly B. hardly C. most D. almost

Question 32: A. on with B. into C. up with D. into

Question 33: A. used B. have C. tend D. are

***PASSAGE 16:***

In most of the earliest books for children, illustrations were an afterthought. But in the Caldecott “toy books” which first (16)\_\_\_\_\_ in 1878, they were almost as important as the lines of text, and occupied far more space in the book. One can almost read the story from the dramatic action in the pictures.

(17) \_\_\_\_\_ then, thousands of successful picture books have been published in theUnited States and around the world. In the best, the words and illustrations seem to complement each other perfectly. Often a single person is responsible for both writing and illustrating the book. One of (18) \_\_\_\_\_illustrator-authors was Dr. Seuss, whose real name was Theodor Geisel. His first children’s book, And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street, hit the market in 1937, and the world of children’s literature was changed forever. Seuss’s playful drawings were a perfect complement to his engaging stories and (19) \_\_\_\_\_ characters. In 1957, Seuss’s The Cat in the Hat (20)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the first book in Random House’s best-selling series, Beginner Books, written by Seuss and several (21) \_\_\_\_\_ authors. These combine outrageous illustrations of people, creatures, and plants, and playful stories written (22) \_\_\_\_\_ very simple language.

Question 16: A. happened B. emerged C. appeared D. showed

Question 17: A. Before B. Till C. By D. Since

Question 18: A. the greatest B. the greatness C. the great D. the greater

Question 19: A. forgetting B. forgetful C. forgotten D. unforgettable

Question 20: A. becomes B. have become C. became D. had become

Question 21: A. another B. other C. one another D. each other

Question 22: A. about B. from C. in D. at