

Question 13. The only thing he bought on his trip to Italy was a _____ watch.
A. nice new Italian B. new nice Italian C. new Italian nice D. nice Italian new

Question 14. I'm not sure, but Tony _____ probably get that demanding job.
A. might B. need C. ought D. must

Question 15. I _____ all of my homework last night.
A. have finished B. finish C. will finish D. finished

Question 16. The more you practise speaking English, _____.
A. the more you can speak it fluently B. the more fluent you can speak it
C. the more fluently you can speak it D. the more you can speak it fluent

Question 17. Jim didn't break the vase on _____, but he was still punished for his carelessness.
A. intention B. purpose C. occasion D. chance

Question 18. The people _____ live in this village are very friendly.
A. which B. when C. where D. who

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19. The place has rapidly evolved from a small fishing community into a thriving tourist resort.
A. increased B. generated C. developed D. created

Question 20. Many people left early because the film was uninteresting.
A. informative B. exciting C. attractive D. boring

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 21. Today students are under a lot of pressure due to the high expectations from their parents and teachers.
A. nervousness B. emotion C. relaxation D. stress

Question 22. Don't tell Jane anything about the surprise party for Jack. She has got a big mouth.
A. can't eat a lot B. can keep secrets C. hates parties D. talks too much

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 23 to 27.

As teenagers approach university level, a decision has to be made on what course to pursue. In this world of diversity, (23)_____ such a choice is not easy for both children and parents. In the old days, it was not much a problem to do the task because there were not so many diverse learning areas to choose from. Besides, there were only a few distinctive professional careers like doctor, engineer, accountant, nurse, teacher, etc. to think about. Most higher learning usually led to a financially successful life. (24)_____, the cost of education was not so high.

Today's world is entirely different from the things (25)_____ have just been described. The job market is constantly changing due to innovative technology and new (26)_____. Meanwhile, most teenagers have difficulty in identifying their own interests. There are a variety of well-organized career talks and student counseling workshops to guide and help teenagers (27)_____ what course to take. Furthermore, psychological tests are also used. Certain instruments such as surveys, interviews and computer software can help to find out preferences, interests, or learning styles of the students.

(Source: *Essential Reading for IELTS* by Humin & John A. Gordon)

- Question 23.** A. having B. making C. taking D. giving
- Question 24.** A. Otherwise B. In addition C. Therefore D. For example
- Question 25.** A. when B. what C. that D. where
- Question 26.** A. compete B. competition C. competitive D. competitively
- Question 27.** A. employ B. apply C. study D. decide

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 28 to 34.

Children all around the world love to read comic books. Maybe they like to read the kind of comic books that come out once a month, like *Spiderman* or *Batman*, or maybe **they** like manga-style comic books. That means that publishers who make comic books need to keep in touch with the things young people like to do. One thing that many young people today are interested in is technology, so of course kids want to read digital comic books on electronic devices.

Let's take Japanese manga as an example. There are lots of people around the world who enjoy reading manga. However, in the past, it was difficult to find translated versions of manga in comic bookstores. But that did not stop manga fans. Some fans who could translate Japanese into their own language started translating manga themselves. Then they scanned the pages of manga books and uploaded the scanned pages to the Internet with their translation. This practice has become so popular. People in the comic book industry made up a name for it. By combining the words *scan* and *translation*, they call it "**scanlation**", and it is a big problem today. The people who do scanlation usually share their manga for free, so readers do not buy manga books. Writers, artists, and publishers all end up losing money because of scanlation. Another problem is **piracy** in the comic book industry. Illegal copies of old and brand new comics alike have been hurting comic book sales.

Despite the progress made in converting comics to digital formats, hardcopy comic books are still by far the most popular format among fans. In the meantime, comic book publishers and stores will just have to keep an eye on their buyers' habits. As the popularity of digital books for e-readers and tablets grows, the popularity of digital comic books will grow as well.

(Source: *Reading Advantage* by Casey Malarcher)

Question 28. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The manga industry in Japan
- B. Problems in the book industry
- C. The need for digital comic books
- D. Children's most favourite type of books

Question 29. The word "**they**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. things
- B. children
- C. comic books
- D. publishers

Question 30. According to paragraph 1, *Spiderman* is the name of _____.

- A. an electronic device
- B. a TV programme
- C. a comic book
- D. a child

Question 31. According to paragraph 2, the practice of "**scanlation**" mostly involves _____.

- A. scanning uploaded manga books
- B. scanning and translating manga books
- C. selling translated manga books
- D. translating uploaded manga books

Question 32. According to the passage, in the past, some manga fans who knew Japanese translated manga because _____.

- A. it was enjoyable to translate Japanese books
- B. it was difficult to buy translated manga books
- C. they wanted to read manga for free
- D. they wanted to make a name for themselves

Question 33. According to paragraph 2, who could benefit from scanlation?

- A. Writers
- B. Publishers
- C. Artists
- D. Readers

Question 34. The word "**piracy**" in paragraph 2 probably means the act of _____.

- A. hurting the sale of illegal comic books
- B. controlling the production of a book
- C. advertising a book without permission
- D. copying and using a book illegally

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 35 to 42.

The oceans are so vast and deep that until fairly recently, it was widely assumed that no matter how much trash and chemicals humans dumped into them, the effects would be **negligible**. Proponents of dumping in the oceans even had a catchphrase: "The solution to pollution is dilution."

Today, we need look no further than the New Jersey-size dead zone that forms each summer in the Mississippi River Delta, or the thousand-mile-wide swath of decomposing plastic in the northern Pacific Ocean to see that this "dilution" policy has helped place a once flourishing ocean ecosystem on the brink of collapse.

There is evidence that the oceans have suffered at the hands of mankind for millennia. But recent studies show that degradation, particularly of shoreline areas, has accelerated dramatically in the past three centuries as industrial discharge and run-off from farms and coastal cities have increased.

Pollution is the introduction of harmful contaminants that are outside the norm for a given ecosystem. Common man-made pollutants reaching the oceans include pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers, detergents, oil, sewage, plastics, and other solids. Many of these pollutants collect at the ocean's depths, where **they** are consumed by small marine organisms and introduced into the global food chain.

Many ocean pollutants are released into the environment far upstream from coastlines. Nitrogen-rich fertilizers applied by farmers inland, for example, end up in local streams, rivers, and groundwater and are eventually deposited in estuaries, bays, and deltas. These excess nutrients can **spawn** massive blooms of algae that rob the water of oxygen, leaving areas where little or no marine life can exist.

Solid wastes like bags, foam, and other items dumped into the oceans from land or by ships at sea are frequently consumed, with often fatal effects, by marine mammals, fish, and birds that mistake them for food. Discarded fishing nets drift for many years, ensnaring fish and mammals. In certain regions, ocean currents corral trillions of decomposing plastic items and other trash into gigantic, swirling garbage patches. One in the North Pacific, known as the Pacific Trash Vortex, is estimated to be the size of Texas.

Pollution is not always physical. In large bodies of water, sound waves can carry undiminished for miles. The increased presence of loud or persistent sounds from ships, sonar devices, oil rigs, and even from natural sources like earthquakes can disrupt the migration, communication, and reproduction patterns of many marine animals, particularly aquatic mammals like whales and dolphins.

(Source: <http://www.oceannationalgeographic.com>)

Question 35. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The end of the "dilution" era
- B. Marine pollution and its many forms
- C. Noise and its disruptive effects on marine life
- D. Various kinds of harmful pollutants

Question 36. The word "**negligible**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. serious
- B. unpredictable
- C. positive
- D. insignificant

Question 37. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that the "dilution" policy is related to _____.

- A. treating harmful materials in the oceans properly
- B. neglecting the effects of dumping trash into the oceans
- C. helping the ecosystem of the oceans flourish
- D. dealing with the problems of water pollution

Question 38. The word "**they**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. marine organisms
- B. the oceans
- C. man-made pollutants
- D. ocean's depths

Question 39. The word "**spawn**" in paragraph 5 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. appear
- B. produce
- C. limit
- D. prevent

Question 40. According to the passage, nitrogen-rich fertilizers _____.

- A. cannot be found inland
- B. do not relate to the disappearance of marine life
- C. cause a shortage of oxygen in the ocean water
- D. are created by massive blooms of algae

Question 41. Which of the following statements is NOT supported in the passage?

- A. Many pollutants deposited in the oceans finally become part of the global food chain.
- B. It is apparent that the oceans have been polluted for a long time.
- C. The oceans in the past were more contaminated than they are now.
- D. Industrial wastes and agricultural run-off are blamed for the degradation of the oceans.

Question 42. Whales and dolphins are mentioned in the final paragraph as an example of marine creatures that _____.

- A. can communicate with each other via sound waves
- B. are forced to migrate because of water pollution
- C. suffer from loud or persistent sounds at sea
- D. can survive earthquakes because of their large bodies

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 43. "We will not leave until we see the manager," said the customers.

- A. The customers agreed to leave before they saw the manager.
- B. The customers decided to leave because they did not see the manager.
- C. The customers refused to leave until they saw the manager.
- D. The customers promised to leave before they saw the manager.

Question 44. They were late for the meeting because of the heavy snow.

- A. Had it not snowed heavily, they would have been late for the meeting.
- B. If it snowed heavily, they would be late for the meeting.
- C. But for the heavy snow, they wouldn't have been late for the meeting.
- D. If it didn't snow heavily, they wouldn't be late for the meeting.

