

***inhabit - deserve - make - take – undertake – retain – emerge -
migrate***

1. University professors both teach and **undertake** research.
2. The government's response to **the new outbreak of** the Covid-19 pandemic may **take/catch** the public by surprise.
3. That rich man will **make a substantial contribution** to charity.
4. The team played badly and didn't **deserve** to win.
5. His company offers the employees a low salary, and it's difficult for the company to **retain** good staff.
6. These **exotic** birds **inhabit** (v.) a nearby island.
- môi trường sống (n.) : **habitat**
-> inhibition (n.) – (v.) : **inhibit (v.)**
7. They are **in the habit of sleeping in** and usually **emerge** from their room at noon.
sleep over: ngủ lang vs. sleep in: ngủ nướng
8. Swallows **migrate** south in winter.

--

obedient – spectacular – cruel - plentiful - informal – rare

1. We used to have **informal** chats at the weekend.

2. It's usually cool from January to May. It's extremely **rare** for it to be this hot in April.

3. In those days jobs were **plentiful = abundant**. Workers found it easy to land a job.

abandon sth/sb (v.) : bỏ

4. He was always **obedient** to his father's wishes.

5. The coastal road has **spectacular** scenery.

6. Many people believe that **capital punishment** is a **cruel** punishment.

capital punishment (n.) = the death penalty

October 2021 Mock Test

Reading the following passage and answer questions 1-7

NEW YORK'S UNDERSIDE

A Dangerous Job

Since I was a boy, I have always looked down open manholes with curiosity, so I welcomed the **opportunity** to explore and write about the world beneath New York City. With a group of 11 "sandhogs"—the nickname¹ for the workers who build New York's underground - I **boarded** a slow, shaky elevator lit by a single light bulb. Slowly we went down a shaft² dug through 200 meters of rock. The sandhogs were building a new tunnel to bring water into the city. The present tunnel system carries more than 5.6 billion liters of water every day. That's enough water to fill more than 2,200 Olympic-sized swimming pools.

As we descended, it got dark and the air got cool. I looked up into darkness and down into deeper blackness, then the elevator stopped, and everyone got out. Then came the hard part, climbing another 10 meters down a long, **slippery** metal ladder.³ At the bottom was a dark tunnel filled with dust and smoke. Sandhogs were using explosives like dynamite⁴ to cut through the solid rock. The tunnel extends slowly—only four meters a day—and with each day come new dangers. Sandhogs live in constant fear of being hurt by sharp pieces of exploded rock. Their bodies are covered in such scars.⁵

"Why do this work?" I asked Brian Gallagher, a sandhog for 16 years. Brian's father was a sandhog, too, but it is not tradition that brought him here. "It's the money," he said. An **experienced** sandhog earns over \$100,000 a year. The rewards are well deserved. A sandhog's chances of dying on the job are far greater than those of an above-ground construction worker, or even a New York City police officer. "Everything down here can kill you," one sandhog said. They know many more workers will die before the tunnel is completed.

A River of Sewage

On another trip below the city, sewer worker Jeff Kwami showed me how the city's sewage is kept **flowing** smoothly. We went down a manhole wearing plastic bodysuits, gloves, and tanks of air. Everything around us was wet and slippery, as we climbed carefully down 12 meters and then stopped on a narrow **concrete** step. In front of me was a fast-moving river of sewage nearly two meters wide. It smelled **awful**. I asked Kwami, "What happens if you fall in and you're not attached to a rope?" He said if you didn't pull yourself out, you'd drown in the sewage. But unlike the dangers sandhogs face, such situations are rare. As we move through the sewer, Kwami seems calm and **confident**, but it's still a terrifying thought.

Later, as we left the darkness and danger below, Kwami **joked**, "See any alligators?" Over the years, there have been stories about giant alligators living in the sewers. I tell Kwami that in 1935, the New York Times reported an alligator 45 was pulled from a sewer. He still didn't believe it, and we laugh together as we climb back to the surface.

Adapted from Under New York by Joel Swerdlow, National Geographic Magazine

Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

(Inference) Question 1. The writer of the passage is.

- a. considering getting a job as a tunnel worker
- b. taking tourists into New York City's tunnels
- c. interested in what lies beneath New York City
- d. reporting on the benefits of working underground

(Detail) Question 2. What danger that underground workers face is **NOT** mentioned?

- a. slipping
- b. being cut by rock
- c. drowning
- d. elevators falling

(Detail) Question 3. Why does Brian Gallagher work as a sandhog?

- a. He enjoys danger.
- b. It's a family tradition.
- c. The job pays well.
- d. The work is easy to do.

(Inference) Question 4. Sewer workers probably carry tanks of air because. -> mai xem trên group

- a. the smell of the sewage is bad
- b. the tunnel is filled with smoke
- c. they have to dive into the sewage
- d. they need to clean the air in the sewer

(Detail) Question 5. Which of these is the most dangerous job mentioned?

- a. sandhog
- b. police officer
- c. sewer worker
- d. construction worker

(Detail) Question 6. Which of these things about being a sewer worker is NOT mentioned?

- a. It's useful to wear a bodysuit.
- b. It's easy to get wet.
- c. The pay is very high.
- d. A rope could save your life.

(Main Idea) Question 7. What would be the best heading for the last paragraph?

- a. Recent Alligator Sighting
- b. The 80-Year-Old Alligator
- c. How to Survive Sewage
- d. Just a Story?

Reading the following passage and answer questions 8-14

WHAT IS BEAUTY?

THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY spans centuries and continents. Paintings of Egyptians dating back over 4,000 years show both men and women painting their nails and wearing makeup. On the other side of the globe, the ancient Maya of Central America considered **crossed eyes** beautiful, and hung little balls between children's eyes¹ to **develop**

this look. In 18th-century France, wealthy noblemen² wore large wigs of long white hair to make themselves attractive. In cultures throughout the world, people have gone to extreme lengths to achieve the goal of beauty.

Today, people continue to **devote** a lot of time and money to their appearance. According to a recent report, one out of three consumers globally say they are spending more money today on beauty and health care products than ever before. Worldwide, sales of makeup, dieting, hair- and skin-care products, as well as gym memberships and cosmetic surgery,³ generate billions of dollars every year.

And there is at least one good reason for the desire to be attractive: Beauty is power. Studies suggest that good-looking people make more money, get called on more often in class, and are **perceived** as friendlier.

But what exactly *is* beauty? Trying to define it is difficult, and yet we know it when we see it—or so we think. "Beauty is health," says one psychologist. "It's a billboard saying 'I'm healthy. I can pass on your genes.'" And our awareness of it may start at a very early age. In one set of studies, six-month-old babies were shown a series of photographs. The faces in the pictures had been rated for attractiveness by a group of college students. In the studies, the babies spent more time looking at the attractive faces than the unattractive ones.

The idea that even babies judge appearance makes perfect sense to many researchers. In studies done by psychologists such as Victor Johnston at New Mexico State University and David Perrett at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, men regularly showed a preference for women with certain features: larger eyes, clear skin, fuller lips, and a smaller nose and chin. Another study suggests that women prefer men with large shoulders and a narrow waist. According

to scientists, the mind unconsciously tells men and women that these traits—the full lips, clear skin, strong shoulders—equal health and genetic well-being. In other words, it's a **fundamental** part of human nature to look for these qualities in a **mate**.

Not everyone agrees with this **notion**, however. "Our hardwiredness can be **altered** by all sorts of expectations—**predominantly** cultural," says C. Loring Brace, an anthropologist at the University of Michigan. What is considered attractive in one culture might not be in another. Look in most Western fashion magazines, for example, and the women on the pages are thin. But is this the "perfect" body type for women worldwide? Douglas Yu, a biologist from Great Britain, and Glenn Shepard, an anthropologist at the University of California at Berkeley, say no; what is considered beautiful is **subjective** and varies around the world. Yu and Shepard found in one study, for example, that native peoples in southeast Peru preferred shapes regarded as overweight in Western cultures.

Take another example: In every culture, one's hairstyle sends a clear message. In the Huli culture of Papua New Guinea, men grow their hair long as a symbol of health and strength. Teenage boys in this culture learn from a young age to style and decorate their hair—a behavior more commonly associated with the opposite **gender** in many cultures. It is also the men in this culture who are the objects of beauty. For certain festivals and celebrations, men dress up and paint their faces. The more colorful a man is, the more masculine⁴ —and attractive—he is considered.

For better or worse, beauty plays a role in our lives. But it is extremely difficult to define exactly what makes one person attractive to another. Although there do seem to be certain physical traits that are considered universally appealing, it is also true that beauty does not always **conform to** a single, **uniform** standard. A person's cultural

background, for example, may influence what he or she finds attractive in others. In the end, beauty really is, as the saying goes, in the eye of the beholder.

conform to sth (v.) : tuân theo

-> **nonconformist** (n.) :

Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question

(Gist) Question 8. What is this reading mainly about?

- a. what people think about beauty
- b. the history of beauty
- c. the world's most beautiful people
- d. how beauty is power

(Detail) Question 9. The ancient Maya hung balls between children's eyes _____.

a. because they hoped it would improve their **eyesight = vision: thị lực**

look (n.) = appearance

- b. to differentiate boys from girls
- c. because they thought crossed eyes were beautiful
- d. to add an attractive "third" eye

(Vocabulary) Question 10. In the third paragraph, **perceived** can be replaced with _____.

- a. known
- b. seen
- c. treated
- d. compared

(Detail) Question 11. In paragraph 4, the babies in the study _____.

- a. were shown photos of college students
- b. were entered in a beauty contest
- c. were rated for their beauty
- d. were able to tell attractive from unattractive faces

(Detail) Question 12. What determines the beauty of a Huli man in Papua New Guinea?

- a. how young he is
- b. how colorful he is
- c. how strong he is
- d. how big his mask is

(Inference) Question 13. What do you think the saying in the last sentence means?

- a. Beauty is subjective and is different for different people.
- b. Beauty is something that first appeals to sight.
- c. Beauty is something that is held in high esteem.
- d. Beauty of a person depends on their eyes.

(Detail) Question 14. According to the writer, perceptions of beauty _____.

- a. change over time
- b. are the same for every person
- c. have little influence on a person's success
- d. can be easily defined

For questions 15-19, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Neil Armstrong

Astronaut Neil Armstrong's love of air travel began at a very early age. He was five years old when, in 1936, his father took him for his first flight in an aeroplane, a Ford Trimotor, also **(15)** _____ as the 'Tin Goose'. He had flying lessons whilst still at school and **(16)** _____ his pilot's licence aged just 15. After a period spent as a pilot in the navy, Armstrong finished his **(17)** _____ in aeronautical engineering at Purdue University and went on to become an experimental research test pilot at Edwards Air Force Base. He flew

rocket planes such as the X-15, in which he (18) _____ speeds of nearly 6,500 kilometres per hour.

In 1962 he became a NASA astronaut. He made just two trips into space, entering the history books on both occasions. In 1966, as the command pilot for the Gemini 8 mission, he carried out the first manned docking of two spacecraft. Then, on 20 July 1969, he stepped off the ladder of the lunar landing module Eagle and became the first man to (19) _____ foot on the surface of the Moon.

Question 15 A called B titled C known D identified

Question 16 A gained B accomplished C succeeded D managed

Question 17 A career B study C title D degree

Question 18 A arrived B reached C won D earned

Question 19 A set B put C touch D place

bét

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 20. Heavy rain makes driving on the road very difficult.

A. hard B. easy C. interesting D. simple

Question 21. A series of programs have been broadcast to raise public awareness of healthy living.

A. experience B. understanding
C. confidence D. assistance

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 22. Animals like frogs have waterproof skin that prevents it from drying out quickly in air, sun, or wind.

A. have B. that C. it D. wind

Question 23. My brother usually ask me for help when he has difficulty with his homework.

A. ask B. when C. has D. homework

Question 24. Inflation is now at a rate comparative with that in other European countries.

A. Inflation B. comparative C. that D. other

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 25. A. teacher B. lesson C. action D. police

Question 26. A. importance B. happiness C. employment D. relation

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 27. A. date B. face C. page D. map

Question 28. A. played B. planned C. cooked D. lived

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 29: The year-end party was out of this world. We had never tasted such delicious food.

A. enormous B. terrific C. strange D. awful

Question 30: In some Western cultures, people who avoid eye contact in a conversation are regarded as untrustworthy.

A. embarrassed B. quiet
C. reliable D. suspicious

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 31: Jolie and Tom are meeting at the supermarket.

Jolie: "Hi, Tom. How are you doing -> What are you doing?" - Tom: " _____. How about you?"

A. I'm waiting for my sister B. I'm shopping for food
C. I'm doing nothing D. I'm doing well

Question 32: Maria and Alex are talking about the environment.

Maria: "Our environment is getting more and more polluted. Do you think so?" - Alex: " _____. **It's really worrying.**"

A. I'll think about that B. I don't agree

C. I don't think so

D. I can't agree more = You can say that again.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 33: I called you yesterday around three o'clock but there was no answer. You _____ out.

A. need have been

B. can have been

C. should have been

D. must have been

Question 34: Spending a month in hospital _____ easy for you.

A. needn't have been

B. can't have been

C. shouldn't have been

D. mustn't have been

Question 35: We had to wait for more than one hour because all tables in the restaurant were reserved. We _____ a reservation.

A. need have made

B. can have made

C. should have made

D. must have made

Question 36: Dust and dirt soon _____ if a house is not cleaned regularly.

A. trap

B. secret

C. decay

D. accumulate

Question 37: The President promised to achieve certain _____ before the end of his presidency.

A. contributions

B. administrations

C. permissions

D. objectives

Question 38: My best friend, Lan, _____ to England 10 years ago.

A. was moving

B. moves

C. moved

D. has moved

Question 39: The mobile phone is an effective means of _____ in the world nowadays.

A. communicated B. communication C. communicate D. communicative

Question 40: Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, the country now faces an economic _____.

A. auction B. cultivation C. crisis D. observation

Question 41: The audience showed their _____ by giving the world-famous orchestra a big round of applause.

A. intention B. admiration C. consideration D. sympathy

Question 42: _____ the report by 5 o'clock, Jane?

A. Will you be doing B. Will you have done C. Shall you do D. Would you do

Question 43: First our team should identify _____ specific need in the community and then carry out a project to address that need.

A. an B. 0 C. a D. the

Question 44: Peter is not a modest boy since he often shows _____ his prizes.

A. around B. up C. off D. through

Question 45: The eye is one of the most _____ organs of the body.

A. dominant B. renowned C. fragrant D. delicate

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 46: Without my tutor's help, I couldn't have made such a good speech.

A. Had my tutor not helped me, I couldn't have made such a good speech.

B. If my tutor didn't help me, I couldn't make such a good speech.

C. If it hadn't been for my tutor's help, I couldn't have made such a good speech.

D. If my tutor hadn't helped me, I could have made such a good speech.

Question 47: This is my first visit to Paris.

A. I have never visited Paris before.

B. I am used to visiting Paris.

C. I used to visit Paris.

D. I have visited Paris many times before.

Question 48: "You got an A in Chemistry. Congratulations!" Peter said to his classmate.

A. Peter encouraged his classmate to get an A in Chemistry.

B. Peter persuaded his classmate to get an A in Chemistry.

C. Peter insisted on getting an A in Chemistry for his classmate.

D. Peter congratulated his classmate on getting an A in Chemistry.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: Henry tasted the pleasures of modern city life. Then he found life in his village hard and unattractive.

A. Having tasted the pleasures of modern city life, Henry found life in his village hard and unattractive.

B. After Henry found life in his village hard and unattractive, he tasted the pleasures of modern city life.

C. **If Henry had tasted the pleasures of modern city life,** he would have found life in his village hard and unattractive.

D. **Although** Henry tasted the pleasures of modern city life, he still found life in his village **attractive/interesting/appealing**.

Question 50: Books help broaden the mind. Books also provide a good source of entertainment.

A. Books help broaden the mind, but they provide a good source of entertainment.

B. Books help broaden the mind, and they provide a good source of entertainment.

C. Books help broaden the mind, for they provide a good source of entertainment.

D. Books help broaden the mind, or they provide a good source of entertainment.

