

SECTION I: LISTENING (3.0 points) (You will hear twice for each part)

Part 1. You will hear a man describing a series of books. For each Question, put a tick in the correct box.

1. Why does he like 'The Planet Wars'?

A. It has a believable plot. **B.** The story is fascinating. **C.** The characters are deeply emotional.

2. What is his problem with 'ALong Way Horns'?

A. It was too long. **B.** The idea was bad. **C.** The writing was bad.

3. What does he say is original about 'Catch a Dream'?

A. The happy ending.
B. The magical abilities of the characters.
C. The changing emotions of the characters.

4. The horror story is about

A. a war between humans and vampires.
B. Dracula is trying to use science to take over the world.
C. a battle between two groups of vampires.

5. What is not true about 'A World of Stories'?

A. It is a collection of different children's stories.
B. Forty children from around the world tell their life stories.
C. Stories are included from different continents.

6. What does he think about 'The Real Shakespeare'?

A. It does not contain accurate facts
B. It will be remembered as a classic
C. It will change people's minds about Shakespeare.

Part 2. You will hear someone talking on the radio about taxis and private hire vehicles in London. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

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LONDON TAXIS AND PRIVATE HIRE VEHICLES

Taxi Services: Taxi; & private hire 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
 Pay in (7) or with credit & debit cards.
 Not all black

Stopped in the (8) or at cab ranks.

Can be booked (9)

Taxi Costs

Depends on time of day, (10) travelled and time taken.

Tariff 1: Monday - Friday (11)

Tariff 2: Monday - Friday 8 p.m. - 10 p.m., (12)

Tariff 3 Every night 10 p.m. 6 am & on (13)

Tests to become a Taxi Driver

Criminal record check

(14) examination.

Knowledge of London's streets

Private Hire Vehicles

Limousine

Chauffer services, often known as (15)

Journeys always booked in advance by visiting office or by phone

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (7.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 16 to 36. (3.0 points - 0.15/ each)

Choose the best answer to each question.

16. _____ the outer rings of a gyroscope are twisted or turned, the gyroscope itself continues to spin in exactly the same position.

- A. Somehow B. Otherwise C. However D. No matter

17. Scientists cannot agree on _____ related to other orders of insects.

- A. that fleas are B. how fleas are C. how are fleas D. fleas that are

18. The authorities are determined to take tougher _____ to reduce crime.

- A. situations B. measures C. requirements D. interests

19. The old theater is in need of complete _____.

- A. renew B. rebuild C. renovation D. review

20. Prior to the economic reform, the country had experienced many years of a _____ economy.

- A. stagnant B. fluent C. fluently D. smoothly

21. Education is our first _____ now. We are trying to do what we can to make it better.

- A. prior B. prioritization C. priory D. priority

22. They have made a substantial change; that means, they have made a(n) _____ change.

- A. economic B. considerable C. steady D. subtle

23. M.D. played much better than their opponents; they almost _____ the match.

- A. dominated B. eliminated C. activated D. terminated
24. The company was _____ because of a shortage of orders.
A. solved B. resolved C. dissolved D. involved
25. It looks like they're going to succeed _____ their present difficulties.
A. because of B. despite C. yet D. even though
26. In spite of _____, we decided to go out.
A. tired B. feeling tired C. all of us felt tired D. we felt very tired
27. "Do you mind if I borrow a chair?" "_____ Do you need only one?"
A. Yes, I would. B. Yes, I do. C. Not at all. D. I'm sorry.
28. My parents saw a _____ play last night.
A. three - act B. three - acts C. three acts D. three act
29. Lucy was late for school this morning because the alarm didn't _____ as usual
A. get off B. go off C. ring off D. take off
30. These books belong to you. I'm sure they are _____.
A. you're B. your's C. yours D. your
31. The other day I came _____ a really beautiful old house in the back streets of London.
A. over B. down C. by D. across
32. He was looked _____ by others because of his poverty.
A. out for B. up to C. down upon D. into
33. He bought the cottage _____ renovating it and then selling at a large profit.
A. with a view to B. with a target of C. his goal being D. aiming to
34. She _____ down completely on hearing of her friend's death.
A. broke B. turned C. put D. fell
35. We intend to _____ with the old system as soon as we have developed a better one
A. do up B. do away C. do in D. do down

Part 2: Questions from 36 to 45. (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

36. The most games have sold in the millions. **SUCCESS**
37. People have that doing puzzles is good for you. **COVER**
38. It's easy to find a to the problems posed. **SOLVE**
39. There has been an in the power of their brains. **IMPROVE**
40. Some argue that the brain gets better at a task the more it repeats it. **SCIENCE**
41. The improvement in the is something that happens naturally. **PERFORM**
42. It remains whether puzzles are actually helping to boost **CERTAIN**

brainpower or not.

43. According to _____, most people sleep less than 8 hours every day. **SEARCH**
 44. The advice passed down to our grandparents may contain some _____. **TRUE**
 45. A good example is the _____ between being cold and catching a cold. **RELATION**

Part 3: Questions from 46 to 50.(1 point - 0.2/ each)

Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the errors and correct them.

46. When I was a small child, there would be a big banyan tree at the entrance to my village.
 47. The lion has long been a symbol of strength, power, and cruel.
 48. We took part in a six-hours journey to the eastern coast.
 49. Different kinds of newspapers are arranging on the shelves.
 50. There are a little activities that we can do after the meeting.

Part 4: Questions from 51 to 55.(1 point - 0.2/ each)

Fill in each of the sentences with correct prepositions.

51. I read a great book _____ John Grisham.
 52. He's Italian? For some reason I was _____ the impression that he was Spanish.
 53. We've put a lot of effort _____ this project.
 54. After his father died, Nelson came _____ a fortune.
 55. I was born in London but I was brought _____ in Madrid.

SECTION III: READING (6.0 points)

Part 1. Questions 56 – 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

ROBOTS

Ever since it was first possible to make a real robot, people have been hoping for the invention of a machine that would do all the necessary jobs (56) _____ the house. If boring and repetitive factory work could be (57) _____ by robots, why not boring and repetitive household chores too?

For a long time the only people who really (58) _____ the problem their attention were amateur inventors. And they came up against a major difficulty. That is, housework is actually very complex. It has never been one job, it has always been many. A factory robot (59) _____ one task endlessly (60) _____ it is reprogrammed to do something else. It doesn't run the whole factory. A housework robot, on the other hand, has to do several different (61) _____ of cleaning and carrying jobs and also has to cope (62) _____ all the different shapes and positions of rooms, furniture, ornaments, cats and dogs. (63) _____, there have been some developments recently. Sensors are available to (64) _____ the robot locate

objects and avoid obstacles. We have the technology to produce the hardware. All that is missing the software- the programs that will (65) _____ the machine.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. through | B. over | C. around | D. for |
| 57. A. managed | B. succeeded | C. made | D. given |
| 58. A. did | B. took | C. gave | D. showed |
| 59. A. carries over | B. carries out | C. carries off | D. carries away |
| 60. A. until | B. while | C. since | D. when |
| 61. A. systems | B. methods | C. ways | D. types |
| 62. A. from | B. with | C. by | D. for |
| 63. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. Moreover |
| 64. A. enable | B. help | C. assist | D. allow |
| 65. A. practice | B. perform | C. order | D. operate |

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question

Archimedes' Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is totally or partially immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. The principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to explain floating and sinking, and why objects seem lighter in water. It also applies to balloons. The key word in the principle is “upthrust”, which refers to the force acting upward to reduce the apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block with a **volume** of 100 cm³ is dipped in water, it displaces an equal volume of water, which has a weight of approximately 1 N (3.5 oz). The block therefore seems to weigh about 1 N less.

An object will float if its average density is less than that of water. If it is totally submerged, the weight of the water it **displaces** (and hence the upthrust on it) is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of the water, until the weight of the water displaced by the submerged part is exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density **six tenths** that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the weight of fluid displaced is the same as the block's own weight. If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes' principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks.

It is also because of Archimedes' principle that ships float lower in the water when they are heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust). In addition, they cannot be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in the sea, since fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give

the necessary **upthrust**. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough weather.

66. What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

- A.** It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- B.** It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- C.** It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- D.** The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.

67. The word “volume” in the passage refers to _____.

- A.** loudness
- B.** quantity
- C.** frequency
- D.** length

68. The word “displaces” in the passage almost means “_____”.

- A.** takes the place of
- B.** takes place
- C.** replaces with a new one
- D.** puts in position

69. If an object’s average density is less than that of water, the object will _____.

- A.** sink
- B.** float
- C.** inflate
- D.** drift

70. A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will _____.

- A.** go up and down then sink
- B.** float with a half of its volume under water
- C.** float with an equal volume of its volume under water
- D.** sink immediately when submerged

71. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship _____.

- A.** is made of wood
- B.** is lighter
- C.** has buoys
- D.** has a special shape

72. The phrase “six tenths” in the passage means “_____”.

- A.** 6 and 10
- B.** 10/6
- C.** 10 of 6
- D.** 6/10

73. The word “upthrust” in the passage refers to the _____.

- A.** upward push
- B.** upper side of an object
- C.** upturned force
- D.** upside-down turn

74. Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because _____.

- A.** fresh water is ‘lighter’ than sea water
- B.** there’s too much salt in sea water
- C.** sea water is ‘saltier’ than fresh water
- D.** fresh water is more polluted

75. Archimedes' Principle explains why _____.

- A.** all objects will float
- B.** Archimedes became famous
- C.** objects seem lighter in water
- D.** humans can swim

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the text and fill in one word which best fits each gap.

Watching Television and going for a walk are the most popular leisure (76) in Britain. But although longer holidays and shorter working hours have given people more free (77), women generally have less free time (78) men, because they spend time (79) domestic work, shopping and childcare. Surveys showed that more men (80) newspapers than women, and (81) slightly higher proportion of adult read Sunday newspapers than read (82) morning national newspaper. More people are taking holidays abroad (83) 1971 only 36 percent of (84) in Britain had been abroad on holiday; but by 1983 this proportion had (85) to 62 percent, nearly fifteen million people.

SECTION IV: WRITING (4.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 86 to 90. (2 point- 0.4/ each)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

86. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

☞ Rather.....

87. Everyone thinks I picked all the flowers in the garden.

☞ I am thought.....

88. We decided to move to the countryside.

☞ We made.....

89. They were never aware at any moment that something was wrong.

☞ At no time

90. The heavy rain prevented everybody from going out.

☞ Had

Part 2: Questions from 91 to 92.(2 pointS - 0.4/ each)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

91. It was easy for us to get tickets for the concert. **no**

☞ We tickets for the concert.

92. The two theories appear to be completely different. **common**

☞ The two theories

93. I can't describe people as well as you can. **better**

☞ You're I am.

94. I don't know how you can stand getting up so early to go to the pool. **put**

☞ I don't know how you up so early to go to the pool.

95. "It was your fault to break my vase yesterday" said Jane to her brother. **accused**

🐼 Jane accused her vase the previous day.

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Part 2. You will hear someone talking on the radio about taxis and private hire vehicles in London. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

LONDON TAXIS AND PRIVATE HIRE VEHICLES

Taxi Services: Taxi; & private hire 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Pay in **(7) cash** or with credit & debit cards.

Not all black

Stopped in the **(8) street** or at cab ranks.

Can be booked **(9) in advance.**

Taxi Costs Depends on time of day, **(10) distance** travelled and time taken.

Tariff 1: Monday - Friday **(11) 6 am , - 3 pm.**

Tariff 2: Monday - Friday 8 p.m. - 10 p.m., **(12) Saturday & Sunday**

Tariff 3 Every night 10 p.m. 6 am & on public **(13) holidays**

Tests to become a Taxi Driver

Criminal record check

full **(14) medical** examination.

Knowledge of London's streets

Private Hire Vehicles

Limousine

Chauffer services, often known as **(15) minicabs**

Journeys always booked in advance by visiting office or by phone

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (7.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 16 to 36. (3.0 points - 0.15/ each)

Choose the best answer to each question.

16. _____ the outer rings of a gyroscope are twisted or turned, the gyroscope itself continues to spin in exactly the same position.

A. Somehow

B. Otherwise

C. However

D. No matter

gyroscope con quay hồi chuyển

twist xoắn, vặn, xe, bện, kết

17. Scientists cannot agree on _____ related to other orders of insects.

A. that fleas are

B. how fleas are

C. how are fleas

D. fleas that are

fleas con bọ chét

18. The authorities are determined to take tougher _____ to reduce crime.

A. situations

B. measures

C. requirements

D. interests

Take measures to do something = tìm cách xử trí

take strong measure against: dùng những biện pháp kiên quyết để chống lại

19. The old theater is in need of complete _____.

- A. renew B. rebuild C. renovation D. review

Renovation (n) sự đổi mới; sự cải tiến; sự sửa chữa lại

20. Prior to the economic reform, the country had experienced many years of a _____ economy.

- A. stagnant B. fluent C. fluently D. smoothly

stagnant đình trệ, đình đốn

21. Education is our first _____ now. We are trying to do what we can to make it better.

- A. prior B. prioritization C. priory D. priority

priority /priority/ quyền được trước, sự ưu tiên; điều được xét trước hết

22. They have made a substantial change; that means, they have made a(n) _____ change.

- A. economic B. considerable C. steady D. subtle

23. M.D. played much better than their opponents; they almost _____ the match.

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24. The company was _____ because of a shortage of orders.

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25. It looks like they're going to succeed _____ their present difficulties.

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26. In spite of _____, we decided to go out.

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27. "Do you mind if I borrow a chair?" "_____ Do you need only one?"

- A. Yes, I would. B. Yes, I do. C. Not at all. D. I'm sorry.

28. My parents saw a _____ play last night.

- A. three - act B. three - acts C. three acts D. three act

29. Lucy was late for school this morning because the alarm didn't _____ as usual

- A. get off B. go off C. ring off D. take off

30. These books belong to you. I'm sure they are _____.

- A. you're B. your's C. yours D. your

31. The other day I came _____ a really beautiful old house in the back streets of London.

- A. over B. down C. by D. across

come across tình cờ gặp

32. He was looked _____ by others because of his poverty.

- A. out for B. up to C. down upon D. into

look down on / upon = despise = xem thường, coi khinh, khinh miệt

33. He bought the cottage _____ renovating it and then selling at a large profit.

- A. with a view to B. with a target of C. his goal being D. aiming to

with a view to; with the view of: với ý định

34. She _____ down completely on hearing of her friend's death.

- A. broke B. turned C. put D. fell

break down hư, hỏng, ngã quy xuống

35. We intend to _____ with the old system as soon as we have developed a better one

- A. do up B. do away C. do in D. do down

do away with = get rid of = eliminate /'lɪmɪneɪt/, remove loại bỏ, vứt bỏ

Part 2: Questions from 36 to 45. (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 36. The most successful games have sold in the millions. | SUCCESS |
| 37. People have discovered that doing puzzles is good for you. | COVER |
| 38. It's easy to find a solution to the problems posed. | SOLVE |
| 39. There has been an improvement in the power of their brains. | IMPROVE |
| 40. Some scientists argue that the brain gets better at a task the more it repeats it. | SCIENCE |
| 41. The improvement in the performance is something that happens naturally. | PERFORM |
| 42. It remains uncertain whether puzzles are actually helping to boost brainpower or not. | CERTAIN |
| 43. According to research , most people sleep less than 8 hours every day. | SEARCH |
| 44. The advice passed down to our grandparents may contain some truth . | TRUE |
| 45. A good example is the relationship between being cold and catching a cold. | RELATION |

Part 3: Questions from 46 to 50. (1 point - 0.2/ each)

Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the errors and correct them.

46. When I was a small child, there **would** be a big banyan tree at the entrance to my village. → **used to**
47. The lion has long been a symbol of strength, power, and **cruel**. **cruelty**
48. We took part in a **six-hours** journey to the eastern coast. → **six-hour**
49. Different kinds of newspapers are **arranging** on the shelves. → **arranged**
50. There are a **little** activities that we can do after the meeting. → **few**

Part 4: Questions from 51 to 55. (1 point - 0.2/ each)

Fill in each of the sentences with correct prepositions.

51. I read a great book **by** John Grisham.
52. He's Italian? For some reason I was **under** the impression that he was Spanish.
53. We've put a lot of effort **into** this project.
54. After his father died, Nelson came **into** a fortune.
55. I was born in London but I was brought **up** in Madrid.

SECTION III: READING (6.0 points)

Part 1. Questions 56 – 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)**Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.****ROBOTS**

Ever since it was first possible to make a real robot, people have been hoping for the invention of a machine that would do all the necessary jobs (56) _____ the house. If boring and repetitive factory work could be (57) _____ by robots, why not boring and repetitive household chores too?

For a long time the only people who really (58) _____ the problem their attention were amateur inventors. And they came up against a major difficulty. That is, housework is actually very complex. It has never been one job, it has always been many. A factory robot (59) _____ one task endlessly (60) _____ it is reprogrammed to do something else. It doesn't run the whole factory. A housework robot, on the other hand, has to do several different (61) _____ of cleaning and carrying jobs and also has to cope (62) _____ all the different shapes and positions of rooms, furniture, ornaments, cats and dogs. (63) _____, there have been some developments recently. Sensors are available to (64) _____ the robot locate objects and avoid obstacles. We have the technology to produce the hardware. All that is missing the software- the programs that will (65) _____ the machine.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. through | B. over | C. around | D. for |
| 57. A. managed | B. succeeded | C. made | D. given |
| 58. A. did | B. took | C. gave | D. showed |
| 59. A. carries over | B. carries out | C. carries off | D. carries away |
| 60. A. until | B. while | C. since | D. when |
| 61. A. systems | B. methods | C. ways | D. types |
| 62. A. from | B. with | C. by | D. for |
| 63. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. Moreover |
| 64. A. enable | B. help | C. assist | D. allow |
| 65. A. practice | B. perform | C. order | D. operate |

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)**Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question**

Archimedes' Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is totally or partially (immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced_1). The principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to explain floating and sinking, and why objects seem lighter in water. It also applies to balloons. The key word in the principle is “upthrust”, which refers to the force acting upward to reduce the apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block with a **volume** of 100 cm³ is dipped in water, it displaces an equal volume of water, which has a weight of approximately 1 N (3.5 oz). The block therefore seems to weigh about 1 N less. Giao and ethiti enganh.info

An object will float if its average density is less than that of water. If it is totally submerged, the weight of the water it **displaces** (and hence the up thrust on it) is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of the water, until the weight of the water displaced by the submerged part is exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density **six tenths** that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the weight of fluid displaced is the same as the block's own weight. If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes' principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks.

It is also because of Archimedes' principle that ships float lower in the water when they are heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary up-thrust). In addition, they cannot be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in the sea, since fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give the necessary **up-thrust**. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough weather.

66. What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

- A.** It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- B.** It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- C.** It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- D.** The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.

67. The word "**volume**" in the passage refers to _____.

- A.** loudness
- B.** quantity
- C.** frequency
- D.** length

68. The word "**displaces**" in the passage almost means "_____".

- A.** takes the place of
- B.** takes place
- C.** replaces with a new one
- D.** puts in position

69. If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will _____.

- A.** sink
- B.** float
- C.** inflate
- D.** drift

70. A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will _____.

- A.** go up and down then sink
- B.** float with a half of its volume under water
- C.** float with an equal volume of its volume under water
- D.** sink immediately when submerged

71. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship _____.

- A.** is made of wood
- B.** is lighter
- C.** has buoys
- D.** has a special shape

72. The phrase "six tenths" in the passage means "_____".

- A.** 6 and 10
- B.** 10/6
- C.** 10 of 6
- D.** 6/10

73. The word “up-thrust” in the passage refers to the _____.

- A. upward push B. upper side of an object C. upturned force D. upside-down turn

74. Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because _____.

- A. fresh water is ‘lighter’ than sea water B. there’s too much salt in sea water
C. sea water is ‘saltier’ than fresh water D. fresh water is more polluted

75. Archimedes' Principle explains why _____.

- A. all objects will float B. Archimedes became famous
C. objects seem lighter in water D. humans can swim

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the text and fill in one word which best fits each gap.

Watching Television and going for a walk are the most popular leisure (76) **activities** in Britain. But although longer holidays and shorter working hours have given people more free (77) **time**, women generally have less free time (78) **than** men, because they spend time (79) **on** domestic work, shopping and childcare. Surveys showed that more men (80) **read** newspapers than women, and (81) **a** slightly higher proportion of adult read Sunday newspapers than read (82) **daily** morning national newspaper. More people are taking holidays abroad (83) **in** 1971 only 36 percent of (84) **adults** in Britain had been abroad on holiday; but by 1983 this proportion had (85) **risen** to 62 percent, nearly fifteen million people.

SECTION IV: WRITING (4.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 86 to 90. (2 point- 0.4/ each)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

86. I left without saying goodbye as I didn’t want to disturb the meeting.

☞ Rather **than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.**

87. Everyone thinks I picked all the flowers in the garden.

☞ I am thought **to have picked all the flowers in the garden.**

88. We decided to move to the countryside.

☞ We made **a decision to move to the countryside.**

89. They were never aware at any moment that something was wrong.

☞ At no time **were they aware that something was wrong.**

90. The heavy rain prevented everybody from going out.

☞ Had **the rain not been heavy, everybody could have gone out.**

☞ Had **it not been for the heavy rain, everybody could have gone out.**

☞ Had **it not rained heavily, everybody could have gone out.**

Part 2: Questions from 91 to 92.(2 pointS - 0.4/ each)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

91. It was easy for us to get tickets for the concert. **no**

☞ We *have no difficulty in getting* tickets for the concert.

92. The two theories appear to be completely different. **common**

☞ The two theories *have nothing in common*.

93. I can't describe people as well as you can. **better**

☞ You're *better at describing people than* I am.

94. I don't know how you can stand getting up so early to go to the pool. **put**

☞ I don't know how you *can put up with getting* up so early to go to the pool.

95. "It was your fault to break my vase yesterday" said Jane to her brother. **accused**

☞ Jane accused *her brother of breaking/ having broken* her vase the previous day.