



TỔ CHỨC THE GIFTED BATTLEFIELD
DỰ ÁN CHICKEN MINDS

KỶ THI THỬ TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN
NĂM HỌC 2026 – 2027

ĐỀ THI THỬ

Môn thi chuyên: **TIẾNG ANH**

Thời gian làm bài: **150 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Ngày làm bài thi: **19/4/2026**

Đề thi gồm có 09 trang, 100 câu

CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Candidate name:	
Date of birth:	Place of birth:
Candidate number:	Exam room number:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- **Write your name, date and place of birth, candidate number and exam room number on BOTH your question paper and your answer sheet.**
- Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully. Answer all the questions. Only answers that follow the instructions will be counted for marking.
- Read the instructions on the answer sheet. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet. Use a **pen**, not a pencil.
- You **must** complete the answer sheet within the time limit.
- At the end of the test, hand in **BOTH this question paper and your answer sheet.**
- During the examination period, candidates are **strictly prohibited** from using any reference materials, including dictionaries. No further clarifications shall be provided by the invigilators.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

There are **5** sections and **100** questions in this paper.

- **Section I: Use of English** consists of 2 parts and questions **1 – 40**.
 - Questions **1 – 20** carry half a point each.
 - Questions **21 – 40** carry one point each.
- **Section II: Reading** consists of 3 parts and questions **41 – 75**.
 - Each question carries one point.
- **Section III: Proofreading** consists of questions **76 – 80**.
 - Each question carries up to one point.
- **Section IV: Word formation** consists of questions **81 – 90**.
 - Each question carries one point.
- **Section V: Key word transformation** consists of questions **91 – 100**.
 - Each question carries up to two points.

THANKS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The English Department of The Gifted Battlefield Organization would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to the authors of published works that have been adapted for use in this test paper.



I. USE OF ENGLISH (30 points)

Part 1. For questions 1–20, write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. In hindsight, the manager said he would prefer _____ the issue privately rather than raising it during the conference.
A. to discuss B. to have discussed C. discussing D. having discussed
2. No sooner _____ the announcement _____ the crowd erupted in applause.
A. had the CEO finished – than B. did the CEO finish – when
C. the CEO had finished – than D. finished the CEO – when
3. This car is _____ expensive for me to buy. Guess I'll have to choose another one!
A. much too B. so much C. too much D. much so
4. The committee demanded that all documents _____ by Friday to ensure the process stays on schedule.
A. are reviewed B. need being reviewed C. need reviewing D. to be reviewed
5. Nelson, _____, will be with you in this project.
A. to whom the idea of the project is attributed B. who attributes to the idea of the project
C. whom the idea of the project attributed to D. who was attributed to the idea of the project
6. Excited by the fresh start it promised, she seemed _____ worried about moving to a new city.
A. happy but B. happier than
C. more happy than D. none too happy and
7. "We didn't expect he could pass the exams with flying colors, _____?" – said James.
A. did we B. didn't we C. could he D. couldn't he
8. They warned him about the risks, but he decided to go ahead with the plan _____.
A. inasmuch B. notwithstanding C. regardless D. irrespective
9. All the effort to explain how unacceptable her behavior was notwithstanding, she still remained _____.
A. insular B. taciturn C. impenitent D. peculiar
10. The Jacobin cuckoo is a _____ of monsoon.
A. forerunner B. harbinger C. premonition D. herald
11. When he turned up in a _____ new sports car, I thought he must have won the football pools!
A. glittering B. glowing C. shimmering D. gleaming
12. Facing intense competition, the company decided to _____ by offering multiple discount programs.
A. make the grade B. up the ante C. scoop the pool D. raise the bar
13. The new smartphone is, without doubt, _____ personal tech innovation, boasting features unseen in any competitor.
A. the last word in B. a staple of C. an anachronism in D. a hallmark of
14. The research design was _____ inadequate to evaluate the effectiveness of this therapy approach.
A. dismally B. woefully C. listlessly D. mournfully
15. She may appear confident, but in fact, she is _____ shy.
A. blindly B. bogglingly C. exceedingly D. cripplingly
16. Many corporations _____ costly and demanding methods of addressing environmental issues, instead resorting to deceptive marketing tactics such as greenwashing.
A. palm off B. turn down C. shrink from D. flake out
17. She is such a sycophant that all she does at work is _____ the boss.
A. beefing up B. buttering up C. caking to D. salting away
18. This cutlery set _____ two spoons, a knife, and a fork.
A. pulls together B. takes in C. pieces out D. holds on



19. **An:** Look at that kid! He didn't do his homework, and now he's being punished! How funny!

Binh: As if you did! _____

- A. You reap what you sow!
- B. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones!
- C. If you play with fire, you'll get burned!
- D. Actions speak louder than words!

20. **Rick:** I'll wake up at 4:00 a.m. tomorrow and go to the gym.

Morty: _____

- A. By all means!
- B. Keep your chin up!
- C. Don't count your chickens!
- D. That'll be the day!

Part 2. For questions 21–40, read the texts below and write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet to indicate the answer that best fits each gap.

PASSAGE 1

The Florida peninsula looks like a sore (21) _____. It (22) _____ the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, where the water is getting warmer (23) _____, prompting fiercer hurricanes that can blow down houses like collapsing (24) _____ of cards. Climate scientists are convinced (25) _____ sooner or later when a monster-sized, property-destroying storm (26) _____ a direct hit on Miami or Tampa-St Petersburg. (27) _____ three near-misses in the recent past, the experts view such a calamity as inevitable. It's a huge risk for anyone living there – they (28) _____ to lose everything – but also for those bearing the financial side of this risk, the insurance companies. Some in the industry are seeing this as a(n) (29) _____ for their future – a(n) (30) _____ existential threat with profound implications for the economic system.

(Adapted from Evans, G. (2026). *How do we deal with the catastrophe of uninsurability?*, <https://aeon.co/essays/how-do-we-deal-with-the-catastrophe-of-uninsurability>)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 21. A. thumb | B. throat | C. eye | D. point |
| 22. A. clashes with | B. embarks on | C. plods along | D. juts into |
| 23. A. year on year | B. year then year | C. year and year | D. year in year out |
| 24. A. specks | B. stacks | C. decks | D. speckles |
| 25. A. all hell will break loose | B. all floodgates will be opened | C. all's well that ends well | D. all's well that ends well |
| 26. A. puts | B. makes | C. gives | D. deals |
| 27. A. Provided | B. Given | C. Albeit | D. Acknowledged |
| 28. A. expect | B. claim | C. bear | D. stand |
| 29. A. calamity | B. frailty | C. portent | D. havoc |
| 30. A. invidious | B. repentant | C. impending | D. cordial |

PASSAGE 2

It was like a horror movie. The invisible polio virus would strike, leaving young children (31) _____, in wheelchairs or in a (32) _____ "iron lung" ventilator. Each summer, the fear was so great that public pools and movie theaters closed. Parents canceled birthday parties, afraid their child might be the next victim. A U.S. president paralyzed by polio (33) _____ Americans to send dimes to the White House to support the nonprofit National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his lawyer, Basil O'Connor. Celebrities from Lucille Ball to Elvis were enlisted to promote this "March of Dimes," and mothers went door to door raising funds to (34) _____ this dreaded disease, (35) _____ had never before taken part in organized fundraising.

Some of those funds went to 33-year-old scientist Jonas Salk and his team at the University of Pittsburgh (36) _____ they worked in a lab between a morgue and a darkroom to develop the world's first successful polio vaccine. (37) _____ that this place would be the start of a great landmark in the history of medicine. To prove it worked, the experimental vaccine was tested on Pittsburgh schoolchildren and then 1.8 million children from around



the country as part of the largest medical field trial in history. On April 12, 1955, when the Salk polio vaccine was declared “safe and effective,” church bells rang out, kids were let out of school, and it (38) _____ around the world as the victory over polio. When asked whether he was going to patent the vaccine, Salk told journalist Edward R. Murrow it was to be (39) _____ the people and would be like “patenting the sun.”

I first learned about this 20 years ago when my students and I filmed the 50th anniversary celebration of the Salk polio vaccine at the University of Pittsburgh. I had just started teaching after working in Los Angeles as a screenwriter and TV producer, and the footage became “The Shot Felt Round the World,” a documentary that (40) _____ those we met that day.

(Adapted from Kurlander, C. (2025). *Polio vaccine history: The shot that saved millions*, <https://www.the-scientist.com/polio-vaccine-history-the-shot-that-saved-millions-73901>)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 31. A. under the knife | B. in coffins | C. on crutches | D. on nerves |
| 32. A. dreaded | B. breaded | C. fledged | D. crested |
| 33. A. buoyed up | B. called for | C. bogged down | D. clammed up |
| 34. A. resist | B. conquer | C. prevent | D. overcome |
| 35. A. most of who | B. much of which | C. many of whom | D. much of who |
| 36. A. at that | B. in which | C. in where | D. at which |
| 37. A. Not until then did they know | B. Little had they known | C. Little did they know | D. Little had they known |
| 38. A. made waves | B. stole the limelight | C. made the headlines | D. broke the news |
| 39. A. defaulted on | B. come at | C. vested in | D. confided in |
| 40. A. featured | B. involved | C. incorporated | D. embraced |

II. READING (35 points)

Part 1. For questions 41–48, read the passage below and write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer which fits best according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

- Digitization is merely the latest innovation in reading, and we are still coming to terms with the cultural consequences. If skimming seemed necessary at the dawn of the Renaissance, it now feels unavoidable. The gains in information are undeniable, but the costs to attention, contemplation, and reflection are no less profound. As the economist and Nobel laureate Herbert A. Simon famously observed: “A wealth of information creates a poverty of attention.”
- When everything is a click away, focusing on whatever is at hand is a struggle. Digital pages are cluttered with distractions—advertisements, video clips, pop-ups—and embedded links invite readers to move on not just mid-text, but mid-sentence. Studies show that even resisting a link extracts a cognitive cost.
- The erosion of deep reading weakens our capacity to grasp complex ideas. This shallowing effect reshapes the public square, allowing brief snippets of emotionally charged content to crowd out nuance, and algorithms to reinforce preferences and prejudices. If deep reading cultivates empathy, the attention-fracturing, dopamine-hitting, scroll-spurring design of digital media often undermines it.
- Designated e-readers can mitigate some of these problems, but research suggests that the absence of a third dimension—the fact that we do not physically turn pages—makes remembering what we read harder. The materiality of a printed book acts as a kind of memory aid. Think about the fact that we often recall where on a page we have read something, whether it was on the right or left, top or bottom.
- Today, digital reading does not complement print so much as replace it. The result is a world in which, to borrow the literacy scholar Maryanne Wolf’s phrase, “skim reading is the new normal.” A growing proportion of people never engage with print, and many admit that they struggle to read deeply at all—even when they really want to. In a study of devotional digital reading among evangelical Christians, conducted by John Dyer of the Dallas Theological Seminary, one participant confessed: “It felt a little more like skimming an email to get it done rather than really studying God’s word.”



6. Anyone hoping to inspire more attentive reading must do more than invoke its cognitive or moral benefits, which reduces the act to **“the intellectual equivalent of eating organic greens,”** the literary scholar Alan Jacobs has cautioned. Lost in this debate is the fact that slow and careful reading is a genuine pleasure. Indeed, it is one of the activities most associated with a state of focused immersion known as “flow.” Recently, while reading the Norwegian author Karl Ove Knausgaard’s latest novel, I found myself so immersed in the story that time and space seemed to dissolve. This kind of absorption, when the world recedes and the mind is wholly captured, is an experience not unlike religious **ecstasy**. And, as both historical evidence and neurological studies suggest, it is a state better facilitated by printed books than digital screens.

(Adapted from Halldorf, J. (2026). *Andrew Tate doesn’t get the point of books*,
<https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/2026/03/slow-reading-books-benefits/686266/>)

41. The author quotes Herbert A. Simon in the first paragraph primarily to
- emphasize how different reading in the Renaissance and the modern day are.
 - introduce the paradoxical relationship between information and focus.
 - argue that the scarcity of information in the past led to superior intellectual achievements.
 - illustrate that the cognitive cost of skimming is an inevitable byproduct of any information-rich era.
42. What can be inferred about webpages nowadays from paragraph 2?
- They are designed to prioritize user engagement over clarity.
 - They are inherently more educational than books because of embedded links.
 - They require readers to spend significant mental energy to ignore distractions.
 - They no longer have an incentive to promote complex ideas to their readers.
43. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a consequence of the decrease in deep reading?
- A surge in the popularity of short-form fiction on social media platforms
 - The replacement of meaningful public discourse with emotionally provocative, simplified content
 - A significant increase in the time spent on devotional reading among religious groups
 - The loss of the ability to experience “flow” while engaging with any form of media
44. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as being diminished by digitalization?
- The ability to recall where information is located within a text.
 - The capacity for empathy and understanding of nuance.
 - The speed at which readers can synthesize different sources of information.
 - The sustained attention required to process complex ideas.
45. What does Alan Jacobs mean by comparing a certain way of reading to **“the intellectual equivalent of eating organic greens”** in paragraph 6?
- Deep reading is vital for cognitive health and character development.
 - Deep reading is more often praised for its benefits than the enjoyment it brings.
 - Deep reading is healthy for the brain despite the displeasure it may cause.
 - Deep reading is viewed in the modern day as an elitist lifestyle choice.
46. The word **“ecstasy”** in paragraph 6 can be best replaced by:
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| A. fixation | B. agitation | C. clarity | D. exultation |
|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
47. What is the main idea of the passage?
- How digital media is debasing deep reading and why we should return to printed media.
 - How digital media is decreasing attention spans and increasing social polarization.
 - How digital media is altering our cognitive habits and eroding our capacity for deep immersion.
 - How digital media is making print media fade into insignificance.
48. What is the overall tone of the author when discussing modern reading?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Nostalgic and dismissive | B. Analytical and concerned |
| C. Satirical and biting | D. Detached and clinical |



Part 2. You are going to read a newspaper article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. For questions 49–55, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A–H the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write the correct letter A–H in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

It's Not Normal to Raise Children Like This

My friend Elizabeth Oldfield has that rare and precious thing: a village. Hers is in the middle of London, contained within a generously sized family house that is now home to Elizabeth, her husband, their two children, a single female friend and another couple they befriended at church some years ago.

49

We modern people often like to imagine ourselves as autonomous individuals, but in the natural human life cycle we spend a large proportion of our lives dependent on others: as babies, in old age and when sick, pregnant or caring for young children.

50

This longing finds modern shape in the real estate platform Live Near Friends, which invites users to purchase what is described as “multiplayer housing” — properties that can accommodate more than one family. It manifests in the fascination with The Bird Nest: a female-only community in Texas recalling the 1970s experiments with feminist community building, including lesbian separatist projects. Meanwhile, “mommune” has sprung up as a new word to describe an old thing: mothers raising their kids together.

51

Those who ask, “Where is my village?” are right on one point: It's not normal for parents to raise their children in isolation. For more than 95 percent of our species' history, we were hunter-gatherers, commonly living in small bands and constantly surrounded by others. Traditionally, it was often postmenopausal women — especially maternal grandmothers — who were most deeply involved in the support of young parents.

52

To get a sense of how different the motherhood experience was even just a few centuries ago in the West, consider the experience of childbirth for a woman living in early modern England or the American colonies. It is from this setting that we get the word “gossip” — which was originally used to describe a godparent but came to be used for the women who attended a woman during labor.

53

It certainly wasn't a lonely experience, but it can't have been an easy one, either. One of the great downsides of the village is villagers — intrusive, imperfect people who interfere in our lives and place demands on us.

54

She adds: On the opposite end of life, multigenerational households meant my own grandmother spent all of her aging years living with her sons and her grandchildren. Eventually, when she did pass, she did so surrounded by four generations — all of whom were able to split care shifts into a rota. Extended family from across the rest of the U.K. traveled to see her in her final days. She did not spend one moment of those last years alone.

55

Elizabeth's mini-monastery is a long way from the truly traditional household. All of the adults are there because they have chosen to be and because they believe in a communitarian vision rooted in faith. The domestic tasks are shared equally between the men and women, and everyone brings home a paycheck. The project demands endless discussion and negotiation to avert conflict, but so far, they've managed just fine.

(Adapted from Perry, L. (2025). *It is not normal to raise children like this*, <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/10/14/opinion/culture/community-parenting-village.html>)



Missing paragraphs:

- A. Some accounts suggest that every female friend and relative was expected to attend, crowding into the birthing chamber to spectate and support, sometimes arguing with the midwife or with one another. The room was conventionally kept dark, with the doors and windows shut and any draft plugged, even the keyholes. In this gloomy, noisy, cramped, stifling space, the pregnant woman gave birth, and she remained in the birthing chamber for weeks afterward, tended to by her gossips.
- B. During those stretches of dependency, we often feel a longing for something like a village: a group of people who are physically present in our lives and on whom we can depend. This is especially pronounced among the college educated, relatively affluent Americans who moved away from their extended families in pursuit of career opportunities, only to regret that distance when the illusion of autonomy becomes harder to maintain.
- C. In fact, some researchers believe that is why humans undergo menopause, a phenomenon seen in only a handful of other species. Our babies come into the world so helpless and the mother-child dyad is vulnerable for such a long time that our ancestors relied on allomaternal assistance to keep their children alive. In other words, they relied on the village.
- D. Ms. Patel cherishes many aspects of the traditional Indian way of doing things, but she's keen to emphasize that it has its challenges. As the eldest of six, she was frequently called on to help in the care of her younger siblings, as well as older relatives. "As you can imagine, that left little time for a typical Western teenage life," she told me. "I have to say, now that the children are older and no one is currently unwell, I am enjoying a period of atomization."
- E. In this village, it's not so easy to opt out. Your freedom is restricted in a way that most modern Westerners would find intolerable. But that also means that when you find yourself in a position of dependency, there will almost certainly be people on hand who feel it their duty to look after you.
- F. People whose families still adhere to the old ways can find themselves at odds with the dominant culture. That is the experience of Zahira Patel, a 35-year-old British Indian lawyer of my acquaintance who writes about growing up between both kinds of cultures: the enmeshed, communal one of her Indian family and the atomized British one of her friends and neighbors. Child care "is spread out across grandparents, aunts, sisters and cousins," she writes of her extended family culture.
- G. And yet such experiments remain rare. Even though forming communities like Elizabeth's would solve many of the economic and practical problems the exhausted and the lonely face, very few of us make the attempt. We claim to want a village, but I suspect that what we actually want is something closer to a paid service — a community that we can subscribe to when it's convenient and back out of when it no longer works for us.
- H. The five adults share the costs of running the house, as well as cooking and other domestic tasks. Elizabeth's children are never without babysitters, and when or if another baby comes along, everyone will help out. The household regularly hosts dinner parties, many of which I've been lucky enough to attend. This being a Christian community — a mini-monastery, almost — the evening usually ends with prayers in the makeshift chapel at the end of the garden. The atmosphere is friendly and busy. No one ever seems lonely at Elizabeth's house.

Part 3. For questions 56–75, read the texts below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1

Animals communicate through a wide variety of different means including, but not (56) _____ to, gestures, colour changes, sounds, chemical release, vibration, thermo-reception and touch. These signals serve various purposes, from attracting mates to providing warnings about predators (or, conversely, alerting others to the location of (57) _____). Most of this communication is a transfer of information between the (58) _____ species, but inter-species communication is also abundant, especially between the hunter and the hunted. Think of an insect or fish changing colour to keep attackers at (59) _____ or alert them to their toxicity. But can these phenomena occur between (60) _____ and other animals?



Any dog owner knows that you can convey your emotions and have them understood by your pet. If you scold a dog for some wrongdoing, it knows it is being (61) _____ off and responds accordingly. But one (62) _____ not to think that human communication is accessible to animals. As the American philosopher Thomas Nagel argued, the consciousness of animals is inaccessible to human beings because of our own consciousness and lived (63) _____. The rest of the animal (64) _____ sees the world in a way completely alien to us. So, (65) _____ if we could understand what their squeaks, mews and snorts translate as, would we be able to grasp their meaning?

(Adapted from BBC Earth, *Do you Dolittle?* (n.d.), <https://www.bbcearth.com/news/do-you-dolittle>)

PASSAGE 2

If you want a surefire way to incite hostility on social media, I suggest flaunting the fact that you work your fingers to the (66) _____ — or complaining about those who do. The sea of humans will suddenly part before you (67) _____ two angry mobs: the workaholics, who are prepared to sacrifice their lives in the (68) _____ of capitalism, and the restaholics, whose highest ideal is slacking (69) _____ and who seethe with resentment at those ruining the curve. Or so the two groups understand (70) _____ other.

Do we work in order to rest, or do we rest in order to work? (71) _____ answer is very appealing. Working in order to rest sounds like a paraphrase of Freud's death drive: (72) _____ if in an ideal world we would just be sitting quietly, motionlessly, imitating corpses. Resting in order to work suggests the no (73) _____ depressing thesis that the goal of a human life is to become a well-oiled cog in a (74) _____, a tool for the use of the leviathan called society. We need to work, because survival demands it, and we need to rest, because work is tiring, but are those two possibilities really exhaustive? Isn't there (75) _____ option — one that we don't need but freely choose?

(Adapted from Bucciferro, B. (2026). *In search of the leisure class*, <https://libertiesjournal.com/articles/insearch-of-the-leisure-class/>)

III. PROOFREADING (5 points)

For questions 76–80, identify the five mistakes in the following passage and correct them. Indicate the line at which the mistakes are located, as well as how to correct them. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

An example (00) has been done for you. You MUST NOT write this example on your answer sheet.

Example:

Line	Error	Correction
00	1	numeral

Line	Passage
1	In <u>numeral</u> terms, it is estimated that in 30 years, seven billion people will live in urban areas. 80
2	percent of global income are generated in cities, and as they grow, there is increasing pressure for them to
3	become more sustainable. This means that cities need to be smart in what they communicate, plan and
4	respond to the growing demands on space and resources. Communication, energy, waste and transport will
5	all need to be sustainable, and technology will be the solution.
6	So what is a smart city? It is one that uses digital communication to enhance services and
7	performance. Key to this is the ability to collect, organise and share data in the publicity domain. Those
8	data, from public and private organisations alike, allows businesses and governments to make better
9	decisions, ensuring citizens are better-informed. Some applications of smart technology will be vast city-
10	wide initiatives, while another will be small and localised.



IV. WORD FORMATION (10 points)

For questions 81–90, write the correct form of each bracketed word in each sentence in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

81. The book encourages a spiritual _____ from material attachments. [tangle]
82. He seems baffled by the fact that we don't all _____ follow his orders. [serve]
83. He always speaks _____ of his subordinates, as he believes they are nothing but dead weight. [slight]
84. Stocks of the new product went so low yesterday the executive demanded immediate _____. [plenty]
85. Micromanagement, despite helping to mitigate losses for some time, proved to be only a _____ solution. [band]
86. She took a seat in the library and _____ blasted loud music as if she were alone. [conscious]
87. His badly articulated explanation has led to a _____ among the group. [construe]
88. Though she would love to have helped him, all she could do was watch from the _____. [line]
89. Given their association with poverty and _____, donkeys are no longer used by farmers. [back]
90. She gave her son quite a few _____ for playing truant. [tell]

V. KEY WORD TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

For questions 91–100, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. You must use between THREE AND TEN WORDS, including the word given. Write ONLY THE MISSING WORDS in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet. An example has been done for you (00).

Example:

00. Do you mind if I watch you while you paint? (objection)

Do you _____ you while you paint?

00	have any objection to my watching
----	-----------------------------------

91. He's being scolded very soon because he behaved badly. (time)
→ Owing to _____
92. He is doing everything that he possibly can to deliver the product on time. (cylinders)
→ He _____ deadline.
93. I couldn't convince my dad to quit drinking because he was incredibly stubborn. (set)
→ My dad being _____ into quitting drinking.
94. Ours is the only company allowed to import these chemicals. (monopoly)
→ Our company _____ these chemicals.
95. "Don still has very little experience so be patient, Angie," Rory said. (ears)
→ Rory reminded Angie _____ and told her to be patient.
96. They didn't realize it, but the policies offended the general public immensely. (poke)
→ Little did _____ to the general public.
97. Many people were saved because the team worked tirelessly and did everything they could. (stops)
→ Had the team not _____ saved.
98. Despite evidence of wrongdoing, the defendant insisted that he was innocent. (professed)
→ The defendant _____ contrary.
99. Since delays are normal here, it is reasonable for passengers to be worried. (forgiven)
→ Passengers could _____ the course here.
100. It is the officer's responsibility to research the backgrounds of the criminals. (inquire)
→ The onus _____ backgrounds.

– THE END OF THE TEST –