

វិញ្ញាបនបត្រជាតិ

ប្រឡងជាតិ

English

National Exam

For Grade 12

ឆ្នាំ ២០០៧-២០១៩

ដកស្រង់ និងចងក្រងដោយ ឯង ពិសិដ្ឋ

សូមអភ័យទោសសម្រាប់កំហុសឆ្គងតា!

ប្រឡង

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Section 1: Reading (10 marks)

Read the text below and fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A. defeated	B. abandoned	C. constructions	D. enormous	E. rediscovered	F. created
G. forgotten	H. powerful	I. withdrew	J. collapse	K. decorated	

THE HISTORY OF ANGKOR

Angkor Wat is (1) D building and one example of the most beautiful classic Khmer architectures. It's one of the largest religious (2) _____ in the world. The outside wall measures 1km from west to east, by 800 metres from north to south. From the main entrance, across the water to the base of the tower is total of 570 metres; and the height of the main tower is 65 metres. The Angkor Wat was (3) _____ by stones, sandstones mostly, which could have been cut from Phnom Kulen. The roof of the inside wall was supported by columns made of stone. These walls were (4) _____ with pictures from Ramayana.

Under Jayavarman the Seventh, Angkor became more (5) _____ than ever. After that, however, it slowly grew weaker until its final (6) _____, when it was attacked and (7) _____ by the Siamese. Consequently, it was (8) _____ and, in order to find a safer place, the king (9) _____ from the region and moved south to what is now Phnom Penh. Angkor had been (10) _____ for generations before it was (11) _____ in the nineteenth century.

Section 2: Language Use (06 marks)

Match the statements in A with the most suitable ones in B and write the answers in C. Look at the examples.

A	B	C
1. <i>He parked his car in the wrong place,</i>	a. It's the third burglary in this area.	1 ⇒ e
2. The number of young people who	b. because my bike has broken down.	2 ⇒
3. A house was broken into last week.	c. sees a crime being committed.	3 ⇒
4. A witness is someone who	d. as he rose to receive the Prize.	4 ⇒
5. I was late for work this morning	e. <i>so he had to pay a parking fine.</i>	5 ⇒
6. There was an outburst of clapping	f. she would have fought for women's rights.	6 ⇒
7. If she had become a politician,	g. he was happy to join the party.	7 ⇒
	h. commit the crime has risen now.	

Section 3: Grammar (11 marks)

Choose from the alternative the one which best fits into the blank and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1- I'm afraid I really couldn't eat any more. I'm

- ☐ A. fed up ☒ B. full ☐ C. filled up ☐ D. famished

2- Don't tell Sokha about Chan and Mom. You know he can't a secret.

- ☐ A. hold ☐ B. save ☐ C. keep ☐ D. stop

3- Have you seen a mug anywhere? We seem to be one

- ☐ A. short ☐ B. missed ☐ C. less ☐ D. under

4- If the animals came when they were called, the men them easily without running.

- ☐ A. would have caught ☐ B. would catch ☐ C. will catch ☐ D. catch

5- If people did not die and leave the earth, the earth crowded.

- ☐ A. will be ☐ B. would be ☐ C. is ☐ D. would have been

6- This conflict must immediately, because it causes much consequence.

- ☐ A. be solved ☐ B. is solved ☐ C. are solved ☐ D. was solved

- 7- Phnom Penh is now spreading west the eye can see.
☐ A. as long as ☐ B. as far as ☐ C. as near as ☐ D. as good as
- 8- I would have spent my money for charity if I billions of US dollars.
☐ A. have had ☐ B. had had ☐ C. had ☐ D. have
- 9- She had seen people who in poverty all their lives.
☐ A. were living ☐ B. had been living ☐ C. are living ☐ D. have been living
- 10- Heavy snow the train for several hours.
☐ A. cancelled ☐ B. postponed ☐ C. stopped ☐ D. delayed
- 11- We arrived Phnom Penh at 4.30 in the morning.
☐ A. to ☐ B. at ☐ C. for ☐ D. in
- 12- I didn't see you the party last weekend.
☐ A. on ☐ B. by ☐ C. to ☐ D. at

Section 4: Vocabulary (07 marks)

Choose a word from the alternatives given to fill the gaps in the sentences below. The first one has been done as an example for you.

- 1- How is it from here to the city centre?
☐ a. long ☒ b. far ☐ c. distant ☐ d. near
- 2- Most countries still maintain system of national service, when all men must serve for a period of time in the armed forces.
☐ a. voluntary ☐ b. compulsory ☐ c. necessary ☐ d. forced
- 3- When there is a discussion in class, you will only get full value from it if you in an argument.
☐ a. participate ☐ b. share ☐ c. practise ☐ d. involve
- 4- It was his to become a doctor but somehow, he ended up as an actor.
☐ a. intention ☐ b. confusion ☐ c. illusion ☐ d. selection
- 5- In certain rural areas it is still necessary to the diet of children with certain proteins and vitamins.
☐ a. prevent ☐ b. increase ☐ c. aid ☐ d. supplement
- 6- Large areas of agricultural land were badly By the dust fallout.
☐ a. involved ☐ b. collapsed ☐ c. determined ☐ d. affected
- 7- The prediction about the cause of the typhoon was not at all
☐ a. accurate ☐ b. assessed ☐ c. estimated ☐ d. analysed
- 8- It was several days after the shooting before all the facts were to the press.
☐ a. released ☐ b. abandoned ☐ c. selected ☐ d. investigated

Section 5: Writing (16 marks)

Write a story about a journey inside Cambodia. It can be about a real trip or that you imagine. (Write between 150-180 words).

Your writing might include the following:

- Who organized the journey (it can be someone or you or you with other people)
- Where the trip was up to
- What transport they used (bicycle, boat, car, etc....)
- How long the journey took
- What difficulties there were along the way
- What they enjoyed on their journey.

កំណត់សម្គាល់៖ “ក្នុងការសរសេរ បេក្ខជនមិនត្រូវសរសេរឈ្មោះរបស់ខ្លួន ឬមិត្តភក្តិរបស់ខ្លួនទេ។ សន្លឹកកិច្ចការរបស់បេក្ខជនណាដែលមានសរសេរឈ្មោះរបស់ខ្លួន ឬមិត្តភក្តិរបស់ខ្លួន នឹងត្រូវបានពិន្យសូន្យ។”

Part 1. Reading

1. D
2. C
3. F
4. K
5. H
6. J
7. A
8. B
9. I
10. G
11. E

Part 2. Language Use

1. e
2. h
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. d
7. f

Part 3. Grammar

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. D
11. D
12. D

Part 4. Vocabulary

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. d
7. a
8. a

Part 5. Writing

1. Content
2. Grammar
3. Spelling

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Section 1: Reading (10 marks)

Read the text below and fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A. develop	B. rid	C. world	D. consider	E. persuade	F. sign
G. having	H. validity	I. waste	J. produce	K. fighting	L. contain

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. We cry from the moment we enter this (1) C for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to (2) _____ their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (3) _____ they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they got it.

The idea that (4) _____ a good cry can do you good is a very old one and now it has scientific (5) _____ since recent research into tears has shown that they (6) _____ a natural painkiller called enkephalin. By (7) _____ sorrow and pain this chemical helps you to feel better. Weeping can increase the qualities of enkephalin you (8) _____.

Unfortunately, some people still regard it as a (9) _____ of weakness, especially in men or boys, and it can only increase stress.

Tear of emotion also helps the body (10) _____ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable (11) _____ the popularity of the highly emotional films which are commonly called 'weepies'. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

Section 2: Grammar (11 marks)

Read the sentences below and tick the best answer (a, b, or c). The first one has been done as an example for you.

- 1- I look forward you as soon as possible.
☐ a. seeing ☒ b. to seeing ☐ c. to see
- 2- I to America.
☐ a. have often been ☐ b. often have seen ☐ c. have been often
- 3- You look a teacher.
☐ a. like ☐ b. as ☐ c. the same like
- 4- How many brothers and sisters?
☐ a. has you got ☐ b. do you have ☐ c. are you having
- 5- I knew that he waiting for somebody.
☐ a. will ☐ b. was ☐ c. is
- 6- We can't live very long without
☐ a. to eat ☐ b. eat ☐ c. eating
- 7- That's the man took your coat.
☐ a. which ☐ b. that ☐ c. who
- 8- My mother my birthday.
☐ a. always forget ☐ b. forget always ☐ c. always forgets
- 9- Sophanna doing this time yesterday?
☐ a. What was ☐ b. What is ☐ c. What are
- 10- It's if you take the train.
☐ a. the quicker ☐ b. quicker ☐ c. the most quicker

11- This is the first time I a sport car.

- ☐ a. 'm driving ☐ b. drive ☐ c. 've driven

12- My wife will upset

- ☐ a. if I don't get back ☐ b. if I didn't get back ☐ c. if I hadn't got back

Section 3: Language Use (08 marks)

Match the meanings in **A** with their most suitable words in **B** and write the answers in **C**. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	Answers
1- <i>powerful motor vehicle used for pulling farm machinery or other heavy equipment</i>	a. footstep	1 ⇒ d
2- join or mix together to form a whole	b. peasant	2 ⇒
3- suffering or death caused by lack of food	c. moustache	3 ⇒
4- figure of a person, an animal, etc. in wood, stone, metal, etc. usually with life-size or larger	d. tractor	4 ⇒
5- hair that grows on a man's upper lip	e. museum	5 ⇒
6- sound or mark of a step taken when walking	f. sculpture	6 ⇒
7- art of making figures or objects by carving wood or stone or shaping clay, etc.	g. statue	7 ⇒
8- building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific importance and interest are displayed	h. combine	8 ⇒
9- farmer owning or renting a piece of land which are cultivates himself	i. starvation	9 ⇒

Section 4: Vocabulary (07 marks)

Choose a word from the alternatives given to fill the gaps in the sentences below. The first one has been done as an example for you.

1- Despite very careful, the police have not been able to identify who the murderer is yet.

- ☐ a. undertaking ☐ b. searching ☒ c. enquiries ☐ d. surveys

2- Heavy snow the train for several hours.

- ☐ a. cancelled ☐ b. delayed ☐ c. postponed ☐ d. changed

3- I still really like a cigarette even though I smoking two years ago.

- ☐ a. gave in ☐ b. gave up ☐ c. gave over ☐ d. completed

4- Most parents find it is difficult to their children nowadays.

- ☐ a. foster ☐ b. bring up ☐ c. develop ☐ d. grow up

5- Vutha always arrives on time. He is

- ☐ a. careful ☐ b. boring ☐ c. punctual ☐ d. timeless

6- Because of the energy crisis, many people claim that there is no to developing nuclear power.

- ☐ a. advantage ☐ b. reason ☐ c. alteration ☐ d. alternative

7- The restoration of the library was considered a great in view of the difficulty of raising money.

- ☐ a. architecture ☐ b. achievement ☐ c. building ☐ d. interest

8- According to the weather, there will be rain tomorrow.

- ☐ a. programme ☐ b. forecast ☐ c. information ☐ d. survey

Section 5: Writing (14 marks)

Describe a person you like the most. (Write about 150 words).

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Part 1. Reading

1. C
2. E
3. A
4. G
5. H
6. J
7. K
8. L
9. F
10. B
11. D

Part 2. Grammar

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. c
12. a

Part 3. Language Use

1. d
2. h
3. i
4. g
5. c
6. a
7. f
8. e
9. b

Part 4. Vocabulary

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. b
8. b

Part 5. Writing

1. Content
2. Grammar
3. Spelling

ប្រធាន

សម្គាល់: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1: Reading (10 marks)

Select the words from the box below to fill the gaps in the following paragraph. Gap (1) has been done as an example for you.

between	in	a	but	the	with
<i>Thailand</i>	an	on	for	of	

We own hotels and holiday centres in Cambodia. (1) Thailand and Singapore. We are looking for a qualified person for the position of Leisure Planner. He or she is responsible (2) _____ planning and organizing leisure activities for guests and other clients. The post requires someone (3) _____ the age of 25 and 35 with an interest in encouraging people (4) _____ all ages to take part in (5) _____ wide range of leisure activities at our holiday centres. Fluency (6) _____ English, Thai, Cambodian or French is also desirable (7) _____ not essential. Although (8) _____ successful candidate for the post will be based in our Phnom Penh headquarter near National Museum, he or she will be required to travel frequently. Candidates must be capable for working (9) _____ their own but at the same time be able to cooperate (10) _____ other members of a busy team. In addition, the successful candidates must have (11) _____ international driving license.

Part 2: Language Use (14 marks)

Match the parts of the sentences in **Section A** with the most suitable ones in **Section B**. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	Answers
1. <i>Do you know what time is it?</i>	A. I can give you a lift.	1 ⇒ C
2. It was an enormous house.	B. I need to get it cut.	2 ⇒
3. You look thirsty.	C. <i>Sorry, I haven't got a watch.</i>	3 ⇒
4. It's a long way to town.	D. They're going to fall asleep.	4 ⇒
5. My hair is too long.	E. Shall I open the window?	5 ⇒
6. The kids are tired out.	F. It looked like a castle.	6 ⇒
7. It's hot in here.	G. I think they're going to win.	7 ⇒
8. They are playing really well.	H. Perhaps I can get you something to drink.	8 ⇒

Part 3: Grammar (06 marks)

Tick the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Only one answer is correct. The first one has been done as an example for you.

- There was money left in my bank account.
☐ A. more ☒ B. no ☐ C. some ☐ D. any
- Their house is near the Unaloam Pagoda.
☐ A. whereabouts ☐ B. anywhere ☐ C. somewhere ☐ D. anyplace
- I'm sorry I your party. I was away at that time.
☐ A. missed ☐ B. failed ☐ C. passed ☐ D. lost
- You are who has been there.
☐ A. the single ☐ B. the only one ☐ C. only one ☐ D. the only
- The reason I left is I was bored.
☐ A. why ☐ B. for ☐ C. while ☐ D. that
- We are very proud our son's success.
☐ A. for ☐ B. of ☐ C. on ☐ D. at
- I have learnt all the irregular verbs
☐ A. from memory ☐ B. by the heart ☐ C. in the memory ☐ D. by heart

Part 4: Vocabulary (05 marks)

Tick the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Only one answer is correct. The first one has been done as an example for you.

- 1- He wanted to make a good impression at the as he was eager to get a job.
☐ A. interrogation, ☐ B. meeting, ☐ C. briefing, ☒ D. interview,
- 2- It is a for the Chinese to visit their friends and relatives in New Year.
☐ A. tradition, ☐ B. custom, ☐ C. task, ☐ D. routine,
- 3- Cambodian people follow
☐ A. Hinduism ☐ B. Buddhism ☐ C. Islam ☐ D. Protestantism
- 4- That's the who has taken your coat.
☐ A. dog ☐ B. men ☐ C. girls ☐ D. boy
- 5- Example: Ann and Peter phone everyday.
☐ A. them ☐ B. Themselves ☐ C. themselves ☐ D. each other
- 6- Chinda is not only but also to discuss with.
☐ A. good, wealth ☐ B. wealthy, friendly ☐ C. good, friends ☐ D. well, friendly

Part 5: Writing (15 marks)

Write an essay about 'A goal in your life'. Your essay must be in English and at least 150 words.

កំណត់សម្គាល់៖ “ក្នុងការសរសេរ បេក្ខជនមិនត្រូវសរសេរឈ្មោះរបស់ខ្លួន ឬមិត្តភក្តិរបស់ខ្លួនទេ។ សន្លឹកកិច្ចការរបស់បេក្ខជនណាដែលមានសរសេរឈ្មោះរបស់ខ្លួន ឬមិត្តភក្តិរបស់ខ្លួន នឹងត្រូវបានពិន្យសូន្យ។”

Answer Sheet - អត្ថប្រតិទិន

Part 1. Reading

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Thailand | 7. but |
| 2. for | 8. a |
| 3. between | 9. on |
| 4. of | 10. with |
| 5. the | 11. an |
| 6. in | |

Part 2. Language Use

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 5. B |
| 2. F | 6. D |
| 3. H | 7. E |
| 4. A | 8. G |

Part 3. Grammar

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 5. D |
| 2. C | 6. B |
| 3. A | 7. D |
| 4. B | |

Part 4. Vocabulary

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 4. D |
| 2. D | 5. D |
| 3. B | 6. B |

Part 5. Writing

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Content | 3. Spelling |
| 2. Grammar | |

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

PART I: Reading (15 marks)

A. (10 marks) Vocabulary

Read the text below and fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box. The first one has been done as an example for you. Write your answer as the way the example shown.

A. culture	B. succeed	C. profit	D. persuade	E. competitive	F. medium
G. demand	H. businesses	I. attractive	J. Advertisements	K. consumers	

ADVERTISEMENTS

Business is very (1) E nowadays. If a business wants to (2) _____, therefore, it must be advertised through the (3) _____, including television, radio, magazines, and newspaper, together with the people involved in their production.

Advertisements can be used to advertise (4) _____, products, jobs and courses, as well as provide information about other subjects like health and the environment.

(5) _____ can have two main purposes. The first purpose is to tell (6) _____ about the goods want to sell, in order to (7) _____ them to buy as well as to create a (8) _____. So, the advertisements must be (9) _____ and shown that opinion is fact. Customers will then believe that our advertisement is not only reasonable but also true.

The second purpose is to sell goods in big amount and make a good (10) _____.

From the technical point of view, advertising is more or less the same, but an advertisement that works in one country or area mightn't necessarily work in another. This is because of their own (11) _____ and society.

B. (05 marks) Comprehension Check

1. (1 mark) What can you advertise through?

2. (2 marks) What can advertisement be used to advertise?

3. (2 marks) How many purposes of advertisements are they? What are they?

PART II: Language Use (5 marks)

Match parts of the sentences in **Section A** with the most suitable ones in **Section B** and write the answer in **Section C**. The first one has been done as an example for you.

Section A	Section B	Section C
1. I don't know where Pasteur Street is.	A. the film will already have started.	1 ⇒ C
2. It is easy to cut down a tree,	B. I think we are being followed.	2 ⇒
3. I can hear a knock on the door.	C. I would be sacked.	3 ⇒
4. By the time we get to the cinema,	D. but it's not so easy to grow one.	4 ⇒
5. There's somebody behind us.	E. she wouldn't be tired all the time.	5 ⇒
6. If I didn't do my job properly,	F. Why don't you go to answer it?	6 ⇒
	G. Then you ought to look at the map.	

PART III: Grammar (10 marks)

There are four answers for each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the right answer and tick it in the right column. The first one has been done as an example for you.

- 1- Samnang did not go to school he was ill.
☐ A. if ☐ B. though ☒ C. because ☐ D. but
- 2- If it does not stop raining, the road
☐ A. have been flooded ☐ B. would be have flooded ☐ C. would be flooded ☐ D. will be flooded
- 3- I feel tired because I for hours.
☐ A. was working ☐ B. am working ☐ C. have been working ☐ D. has worked
- 4- Let's go out for dancing, ?
☐ A. are we ☐ B. do not we ☐ C. will we ☐ D. shall we
- 5- Do you know the man sits next to you?
☐ A. whom ☐ B. whose ☐ C. who ☐ D. which
- 6- My brother and I hard to support our family ever since we were children.
☐ A. have worked ☐ B. work ☐ C. were working ☐ D. worked

PART IV: (07 marks)

Choose a word from the alternatives given to fill the gaps in the sentences below. The first one has been done as an example for you.

- 1- What are you going to buy your friend her birthday?
☐ A. to ☒ B. for ☐ C. during ☐ D. at
- 2- She never really her parents for not having allowed her to go to university.
☐ A. forgave ☐ B. forgot ☐ C. pardoned ☐ D. excused
- 3- My parent often does with people from Korea.
☐ A. affairs ☐ B. finances ☐ C. economy ☐ D. business
- 4- It is possible to now for the next term's evening classes?
☐ A. participate ☐ B. join in ☐ C. enroll ☐ D. enter
- 5- the national election is conducted this year, the Grade 9 national examinations won't be delayed.
☐ A. Unless ☐ B. If ☐ C. If not ☐ D. Even if
- 6- My work got worse and worse. Unless I I'll fail my exam in the end of the year.
☐ A. improve ☐ B. get well ☐ C. increase ☐ D. get back
- 7- At work, Vuthy always arrives on time, he's so
☐ A. timeless ☐ B. punctual ☐ C. boring ☐ D. careful
- 8- I really want to have my bedroom next week.
☐ A. repaired ☐ B. repairing ☐ C. repaired ☐ D. to repair

PART V: WRITING (13 marks)

Write a paragraph (120-150 words) about 'Advantages of Studying in Foreign Countries'.

កំណត់សម្គាល់៖ “ក្នុងការសរសេរ បេក្ខជនមិនត្រូវសរសេរឈ្មោះរបស់ខ្លួន ឬមិត្តភក្តិរបស់ខ្លួនទេ។ សន្លឹកកិច្ចការរបស់បេក្ខជនណាដែលមានសរសេរឈ្មោះរបស់ខ្លួន ឬមិត្តភក្តិរបស់ខ្លួន នឹងត្រូវបានពិន្យសូន្យ”។

PART I. Reading

A. Vocabulary (10 marks)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. E | 7. D |
| 2. B | 8. G |
| 3. F | 9. I |
| 4. H | 10. C |
| 5. J | 11. A |
| 6. K | |

B. Comprehension Check (05 marks)

- We can advertise through media, including TV, radio, magazines, and newspapers.
- Advertisement can be used to advertise business, jobs, products, and courses.
- There are two purposes of advertisements. They are: **1)** to tell consumers the goods we want to sell, **2)** to sell goods in big amount and to get good profit.

PART II. Language Use

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. g | 4. a |
| 2. d | 5. b |
| 3. f | 6. c |

PART III. Grammar

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 4. B |
| 2. D | 5. C |
| 3. B | 6. A |

PART IV

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 5. A |
| 2. D | 6. A |
| 3. D | 7. B |
| 4. C | 8. A |

PART V. WRITING

- Content
- Grammar
- Spelling

(Sample)

Advantages of Studying in Foreign Countries

Nowadays, a lot of students usually apply for scholarships after they graduate from their study at high school. Some apply for scholarships in their own countries, and some apply for scholarships in foreign countries like: USA, Australia, Vietnam, Korea, Japan, New Zealand and so forth. Among of them, studying abroad is better. That is why, what are the advantages of studying in foreign countries?

First of all, we get real knowledge. Studying abroad, you have to try your own best and push yourself so much to study. Especially, you have a lot of opportunities to practise speaking English or any other foreign languages which are international languages. One more thing, their country has strict rules.

Second, we get good experience from our study with foreign students, therefore, we must study their languages. Also, we study and live together which can share culture, tradition, and some good life experiences.

Last but not least, studying in foreign countries make us a lot of friends from communication with each other. Eventually, studying in foreign countries a stack of advantages. It is good for us to improve our knowledge and also develop our country to be better one day.

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1: Reading (10 marks)

Read the text and fill in each gap with the appropriate word from the box by putting the gap's number in the brackets next to the word in the box. The first one has been done as an example for you.

()- concentrate	(1)- overcome	()- taking	()- taught	()- doing
()- organise	()- learn	()- review	()- curriculum	

Student Life

Even the most studious among you will probably have difficulty studying at some stages in your academic. If or when this happens, the only way to (1)*overcome*..... this problem is to go back to basics. First, make you have a comfortable environment to study in. Some students cannot (2) if there are too many distractions, so they need a quiet place. Others need some sorts of background noise, such as music or company of friends. Whatever your personal preference is, you need to (3) this first of all. Next make sure you have all of the equipment or tools that you need. For example, if you are (4) a geography course and you have to (5) about countries and their capital cities, then you will need to have your atlas in your hand. If you are (6) your mathematics homework, then be sure to find your calculator, ruler, protractor and compass before you start. Perhaps you are not preparing a homework assignment or project, but are trying to revise for an exam. If so, you need to know exactly what is on your (7) You should also (8) your notes and make sure that you have a clear understanding of what your lecturers have (9) you.

Part 2: Language Use (10 marks)

Match parts of the sentences in section A with the most suitable ones in section B. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	C (Answers)
1- <i>I'm taking my driving test today.</i>	a. Let's go picnic.	1 ⇒ <i>.I...</i>
2- The weather is so lovely.	b. I'm going to a wedding dinner.	2 ⇒
3- I'm twenty-two today.	c. commits the crime.	3 ⇒
4- What beautiful hair you made up!	d. At the construction site.	4 ⇒
5- Keep out of reach of children.	e. Happy birthday!	5 ⇒
6- Safety first.	f. sees a crime being committed.	6 ⇒
7- He parked his car in the wrong place.	g. On the medicine or poisonous bottle.	7 ⇒
8- A witness is someone who	h. As he rose to receive the Prize.	8 ⇒
9- I was late for work this morning	i. It's the third burglary in this area.	9 ⇒
10- There was an outburst of clapping.	j. so he had to pay for a parking fine.	10 ⇒
11- A house was broken into last week.	k. because my bike has broken down.	11 ⇒
	l. <i>Good luck!</i>	

Part 3: Grammar (12 marks)

There are four answers after each sentence. Only one answer is correct. Choose the right answers and tick it in the right column. The first one has been done as an example for you.

	a	b	c	d
Example: I her for help whenever my department is understaffed. a. <i>ask</i> b. asks c. asked d. had asked	✓			
1- Mr. Samnang was getting ready to leave the hotel when he a phone call. a. receives b. had received c. is receiving d. received				
2- The director for his vacation and will not return until next week. a. leaving b. had left c. has left d. will have left				

3- I am tired, I will work late tonight. a. Or b. Even though c. Because d. So that				
4- The final report on the project needs to be completed possible. a. as quickly as b. quickly than c. quickly as d. more quickly				
5- If the weather were sunny, we indoors. a. would stay b. will stay c. should stay d. stay				
6- I feel tired, because I for hours. a. was working b. have been working c. am working d. has worked				
7- If he were a millionaire, he you a palace. a. would buy b. will buy c. should buy d. buy				
8- If Mr. Savuth does not arrive soon, we without him. a. left b. is leaving c. had left d. will leave				
9- If I had a spare ticket, I you to the concert. a. could take b. can take c. take d. will take				
10- We arrived Phnom Penh at 4:30 in the morning. a. to b. at c. for d. in				
11- If they understood the problem, they a solution. a. should find b. will find c. find d. would find				
12- I didn't see you the party last weekend. a. for b. by c. too d. at				

Part 2: Vocabulary (08 marks)

Match the words or phrases in section **A** with the meaning in section **B** and write the answers in **C**. The first one has been done as an example.

A	B	C
1. <i>monolingual</i>	a. try not to judge before you know the facts	1 ⇒ e
2. bear in mind	b. giving one's own opinion	2 ⇒
3. keep an open mind	c. repair and make new again	3 ⇒
4. maintain	d. remember	4 ⇒
5. personally	e. <i>written only in one language</i>	5 ⇒
6. my mind went blank	f. stop doing something	6 ⇒
7. renovate	g. keep in good condition	7 ⇒
8. give up	h. I forgot	8 ⇒
9. punctual	i. feel tired	9 ⇒
	j. is never late, but always arrives at the exact time	

Part 5: Essay Writing (12 marks)

Describe 'Role of Cambodian Women in Society' at least 150 words.

PART I. Reading

1. overcome
2. concentrate
3. organise
4. taking
5. learn
6. doing
7. curriculum
8. review
9. taught

PART II. Language Use

1. l
2. a
3. e
4. b
5. g
6. d
7. j
8. f
9. k
10. h
11. i

PART III. Grammar

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. D
12. D

PART IV. Vocabulary

1. d
2. a
3. g
4. b
5. h
6. c
7. f
8. j

PART V. WRITING

1. Content
2. Grammar
3. Spelling

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1: Reading (10 marks)

Read the text and fill in each gap with the appropriate word from the box by putting the gap's number in the brackets next to the word in the box. The first one has been done as an example for you.

(0)- problem	()- pollute	()- introduced	()- environment	()- encourage
()- stop	()- reducing	()- rubbish	()- recycling	

Government gets involved in bag debate

One of the biggest issues facing our society today is the (0) **problem** of how to dispose of our (1), and in particular, plastic bags, which cause serious damage to the (2) While these bags may last just an hour in your shopping basket, they take hundreds of years to break down. They choke up rivers and (3) our water-ways. Some retailers have taken steps to (4) this from happening by introducing incentives to shoppers. For instance, one Chapa Supper Market is charging 400 riels a bag to customers to (5) them to bring their own bags. In some countries the government (6) a bag tax and plastic bag consumption went down by 90%. A study showed, however, that when they brought in this legislation, the sale of plastic bin liners immediately went up, which suggested that shoppers had been (7) their used bags by using them to line their rubbish bins. The government and the retail industry are now looking at other ways of (8) the use of plastic bags.

Part 2: Language Use (06 marks)

Match parts of the sentences in section A with the most suitable ones in section B. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	Answers
1. <i>Do you know what the time is?</i>	a. No, there's no need, thanks.	1 ⇒ b
2. What was the party like?	b. <i>Sorry, I haven't got a watch.</i>	2 ⇒
3. Could you pass me the book, please?	c. Certainly. Here you are.	3 ⇒
4. My father has just had a job.	d. It was great fun.	4 ⇒
5. Shall I help you with that?	e. Neither did I.	5 ⇒
6. Have you got a lighter?	f. At 9 o'clock tomorrow.	6 ⇒
7. I didn't know Sopheap was married.	g. Oh, I'm so please to hear that.	7 ⇒
	h. Sorry, I don't smoke.	
	i. Ah well! That's life.	

Part 3: Grammar (14 marks)

There are four answers after each sentence. Only one answer is correct. Choose the right answers and tick it in the right column. The first one has been done as an example for you.

	a	b	c	d
Example: Yesterday I to Siem Reap. a. go b. went c. am going d. been		✓		
1- The man hat blew off in the wind chased it across the park. a. his b. who c. whose d. that				
2- If anyone phone me, tell them that I to the airport. a. have gone b. go c. have been d. was going				
3- If it rain, we'll have the party outside. a. doesn't b. couldn't c. didn't d. don't				
4- A company cannot survive if losses are always profits. a. great than b. greater than c. the greatest d. great as				

5- Our flight from Koh Kong to Ratanakiri was delayed the heavy rain. a. because of b. because c. on account d. as result				
6- Your mother used to visit you quite often, ? a. didn't she b. doesn't she c. wouldn't she d. hadn't she				
7- The magnificent temple was constructed by the Chinese. a. 8-centuries-old b. 8-century's old c. old-8-centuries d. 8-century-old				
8- If he, he would have been able to pass the exam. a. studies hard b. were studying hard c. studying hard d. had studied had				
9- If Kimseng with us, he would have had a good time. a. had come b. came m c. would have come d. would come				
10- Are you sure that your brother use the new equipment? a. knows to b. knows the c. knows how d. knows how to				
11- It was not until she had arrived home remembered her appointment with the doctor. a. when she b. that she c. and she d. she				
12- Her grades have improved, but only a. in a small amout b. very slightly c. minimum d. some				
13- The changes in this city have occurred a. with swiftness b. rapidly c. fast d. in rapid ways				
14- There has not been a great response to the sale, ? a. does there b. hasn't there c. hasn't it d. has there				

Part 4: Vocabulary (17 marks)

Odd one out. Underling the word that is not in the group. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example:	book	magazine	<u>television</u>	newspaper
1.	huge	enormous	immense	tiny
2.	pretty	ugly	handsome	graceful
3.	reduced	costly	unreasonable	dear
4.	glad	sad	merry	cheerful
5.	rusty	dusty	strained	spotless
6.	scared	frightened	bold	cowardly
7.	sickly	healthy	sound	fit

Part 5: Writing (15 marks)

Write in English about 'Traffic Accident Issues in Our Society'. (Write between 100-150 words)

PART I. Reading

1. rubbish
2. environment
3. pollute
4. stop
5. encourage
6. introduced
7. recycling
8. reducing

PART II. Language Use

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. g
5. a
6. h
7. e

PART III. Grammar

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. d
8. d
9. a
10. d
11. a
12. b
13. b
14. d

PART IV. Vocabulary

1. tiny
2. ugly
3. reduced
4. sad
5. spotless

PART V. WRITING

1. Content
2. Grammar
3. Spelling

សម័យប្រឡង : ២២ មីនា ២០១០
 ទីក្រុង : ភាសាអង់គ្លេស
 រយៈពេល : ៦០ នាទី

មន្ត្រីប្រឡង:
 លេខបន្ទប់: លេខតុ:
 ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន:
 ហត្ថលេខាបេក្ខជន:

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1: Reading (10 marks)

Read the text and fill in each gap with the appropriate word from the box by putting the gap's number in the brackets next to the word in the box. The first one has been done as an example for you.

(1)- born	()- but	()- invented	()- for	()- made	()- where
()- time	()- anyone	()- was	()- the	()- opportunities	

THE FIRST WOMAN SCIENTIST

Hypatia was (1)**born**.... in Alexandria, in Egypt, in 370 A.D. For many centuries she was (2) only woman scientist to have a place in the history books. Hypatia's father was the director of Alexandria University, and he (3) sure his daughter had the best education available. This was unusual, as most women then had few (4) to study.

After studying in Athens and Rome, Hypatia returned to Alexandria (5) she began teaching mathematics. She soon became famous (6) her knowledge of new ideas.

We have no copies of her books, (7) we know that she wrote several important mathematical works. Hypatia was also interested in technology and (8) several scientific tools to help with her work. At the (9) many rulers were afraid of science, and (10) connected with it was in danger. One day in March 415, Hypatia (11) attacked and killed in the street.

Part 2: Vocabulary (07 marks)

Underline the most suitable word. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example: Sue came first in the 5000-meter competition/ game/ race.

- Jack and Eddie arranged to meet outside the football *ground/ field/ pitch*.
- Brenda goes jogging every morning to keep *exercised/ fit/ trained*.
- Our team *beat/ defeated/ won* the match by two goals to nil.
- The local stadium isn't large enough for so many *audience/ viewers/ spectators*.
- The final result was a/ an *draw/ equal/ score*.
- Norman won first *medal/ prize/ reward* in the cookery competition.
- Collecting match boxes is Rebecca's favorite *leisure/ occupation/ pastime*.

Part 3: Language Use (08 marks)

Match parts of the sentences in section A with the most suitable ones in section B. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	Answers
1. When's Dara coming?	a. At lunch time.	1 ⇒ a
2. Can I use your telephone?	b. Here, it's, Sir.	2 ⇒
3. Can I speak to Mr. Sophal?	c. It's awful, I don't like fat food.	3 ⇒
4. Bopha's on holiday.	d. Thank. It is your open mind.	4 ⇒
5. Do you have a room for the night?	e. This is Mr. Sophal speaking.	5 ⇒
6. What are you looking for?	f. Sorry Madame, it is out of order.	6 ⇒
7. Please, do not hesitate to ask me when you have problem.	g. What room do you want?	7 ⇒
8. Is wedding dinner delicious?	h. I have lost my car key.	8 ⇒
9. I want the menu, please.	i. Where has she gone to?	9 ⇒
	j. Job announcement.	

Part 4: Grammar (10 marks)

There are four answers after each sentence. Only one answer is correct. Choose the right answers and tick it in the right column. The first one has been done as an example for you.

	a	b	c	d
Example: Can't you hear someone at the door? a. <i>knocking</i> b. was knocking c. knocked d. had knocked	✓			
1- Dara son has been kidnapped is a police officer. a. who b. that c. whose d. whom				
2- When I arrived at the airport, the plane a. had taken off b. has taken of c. will take off d. will be taking off				
3- She didn't anyone she knew, and a. neither did Sok b. Sok didn't too c. neither does Sok d. Sok doesn't either				
4- She wishes she around the country. a. can travel b. travelled c. has travelled d. will travel				
5- It all day. I wonder when it will stop. a. has been snowing b. was snowing c. snowed d. has snowed				
6- If it tomorrow, we'll cancel the babecue. a. will rain b. rain c. rains d. is raining				
7- Sokha is capable doing better job. a. about b. in c. for d. of				
8- Instead of about good news, Bora seemed to be different. a. exciting b. being excited c. to excited d. to be excited				
9- A rabbit ran across the path in front of me as I through the woods. a. had been walking b. am walking c. had walked d. was walking				
10- She said that she the workshop on education. a. has attended b. will attend c. had attended d. is attending				

Part 5: Writing (15 marks)

Write in English about 'Your School Environment'. (Write between 100-150 words).

PART I. Reading

1. born
2. the
3. made
4. opportunities
5. where
6. for
7. but
8. invented
9. time
10. anyone
11. was

PART II. Vocabulary

1. field
2. fit
3. won
4. viewers
5. draw
6. price
7. pastime

PART III. Language Use

1. a
2. f
3. e
4. i
5. g
6. h
7. d
8. c
9. b

PART IV. Grammar

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. d
5. a
6. c
7. d
8. b
9. d
10. c

PART V. WRITING

1. Content
2. Grammar
3. Spelling

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1: Reading (10 marks)

Read the text and fill in each gap with the appropriate word from the box by putting the gap's number in the brackets next to the word in the box. The first one has been done as an example for you.

(1)- <i>good-looking</i>	()- simply	()- rich	()- attractive	()- ugly	()- beautiful
()- unattractive	()- interested	()- pretty	()- handsome	()- interesting	

BEUTY

How important is your appearance? Although everyone wants to be (1) ...*good-looking*..., are (2) people always happier people? For example, it must be a problem to be a really beautiful woman, because some men may be more (3) in looking at you than talking to you. They think of you as a picture rather than a person. There are also some people who think that women who are exceptionally (4) and men who are particularly (5) must be stupid. They believe that only (6) people can be intelligent.

On the other hand, no one wants to be really (7), has a face that even your mother does not want to look at, and no one wants to be plain either – that is to be neither (8) nor unattractive, and have a face that is easily forgotten.

Being attractive is like being (9) it can help you find happiness, but it doesn't always make you happy. So may be the best thing is not to be worry too much about how you look, but (10) try to be an interesting person. For (11) people have interesting faces, and

Part 2: Vocabulary (07 marks)

Match each word with definition. Write the answers in the column below. See example.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f							

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. cremate | a. The deliberate murder of a whole group or race of people. |
| 2. charity | b. Important qualities, customs, and traditions that have been in a society for a long time. |
| 3. genocide | c. An organization that collects money or goods in order to help people who are poor. |
| 4. heritage | d. Suffering or death caused by lack of food. |
| 5. starvation | e. Give up something important so that you can help someone. |
| 6. poisonous | f. To burn the body of a dead person at a funeral ceremony. |
| 7. proud | g. Containing poison or producing poison. |
| 8. sacrifice | h. Feeling please about something you have or did. |
| | i. A dead body, especially the body of a human being. |

Part 4: Language Use (08 marks)

Match parts of the sentences in section A with the most suitable ones in section B. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	Answers
1- <i>What does the taxi cost?</i>	A. <i>It costs 5,000 riels.</i>	1 ⇒ A
2- The weather will be cloudy and rainy.	B. This is I am speaking.	2 ⇒
3- I'm terribly thirsty.	C. It's fantastic and I am very full.	3 ⇒
4- We'll be late for school.	D. I don't know. When is it?	4 ⇒
5- Can you tell me the time, please?	E. I want a room that I can see Parkview.	5 ⇒
6- Can I help you?	F. The forecast from department.	6 ⇒
7- Are you going to the wedding dinner?	G. Can I have a glass of cool water?	7 ⇒
8- Is wedding dinner delicious?	H. So we are in a hurry.	8 ⇒
9- I want to speak to Mr. Path.	I. Certainly, it 9 o'clock.	9 ⇒

Part 4: Grammar (10 marks)

There are four answers after each sentence. Only one answer is correct. Choose the right answers and tick it in the right column. The first one has been done as an example for you.

	a	b	c	d
Example: Can't you hear someone at the door? a. <i>knocking</i> b. was knocking c. knocked d. had knocked	✓			
1- John his report last night. a. has written b. wrote c. was writing d. writes				
2- Dara the newspaper already. a. has read b. read c. was reading d. reads				
3- Mrs. Sopha in the same place for 45 years, and she is not planning to retire yet. a. has worked b. worked c. was working d. works				
4- Ratha in Phnom Penh for one year when his parents came to visit. a. lived b. had lived c. has lived d. was living				
5- We corrected our papers after we the quiz. a. took b. has taken c. was taking d. had taken				
6- She the letter carefully and put it in the briefcase. a. doubled b. bent c. folded d. turned				
7- John round to see us the other night. a. made b. was c. gave d. came				
8- A complex sentence is a compound sentence has made learners confused. a. that b. which c. who d. what				
9- I feel much better today than I did last week. a. than b. then c. that d. more				
10- will he arrive than he will want to leave. a. No sooner b. No better c. No chance d. No later				

Part 5: Writing (15 marks)

The death of traffic accident is being worried to the royal government; the mortal rate of the traffic accident is also being increased more than the other evil diseases such as Aids, Cancer and so on. Explain how to protect yourself from this dangerous case. Write at least 120 words.

PART I. Reading

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. good-looking | 7. unattractive |
| 2. beautiful | 8. ugly |
| 3. interested | 9. interested |
| 4. pretty | 10. simply |
| 5. handsome | 11. attractive |
| 6. rich | |

PART II. Vocabulary

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. f | 5. d |
| 2. c | 6. g |
| 3. a | 7. h |
| 4. b | 8. e |

PART III. Language Use

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. A | 6. E |
| 2. F | 7. D |
| 3. G | 8. C |
| 4. H | 9. B |
| 5. I | |

PART IV. Grammar

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. c |
| 2. a | 7. d |
| 3. a | 8. b |
| 4. b | 9. a |
| 5. d | 10. a |

PART V. WRITING

1. Content
2. Grammar
3. Spelling

(Sample)

How to Protect Yourself from Traffic Accident

Nowadays, traffic accident is a very interesting point of accident that can happen every time and everywhere. There are many ways to protect yourself from traffic accident. First, obey the traffic rules. For example, you have to wear helmet or seatbelt before riding or driving regularly. One more thing, drive in a limited speed. You do not have to ride too fast at the crowded street, and you also have to slow down at the difficult roads with many obstacles ahead. Otherwise, you have to know clearly about all traffic signs. Means that you have to know clearly what those signs mean because they can help you to learn that where you should slow down, fast up or where you can take-over the other vehicles. Especially, you have to know traffic signs at crossroads as well. Second, your mood. If you are sleepy, you must not drive, or you should find some drink to make you feel better before going on the wheel. On the other hand, if you drink alcohol or beer, you should not drive, too. Third, respect each other is the main thing to do because it shows our behavior. You do not have to take over others even you are in a hurry. You must let the elderly or heavy contained people vehicle go first. And do not think about rich or poor, you should let the other men happily go first if he or she go first. Eventually, protecting yourself from traffic accident is not difficult because life is much important than everything. That is why, on behalf of a citizen, have to obey the rules of traffic altogether.

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1: Reading (10 marks)

Read the text and fill in each gap with the appropriate word from the box by putting the gap's number in the brackets next to the word in the box. The first one has been done as an example for you.

(1)- emergency	()- professionals	()- become	()- rewards	()- reduction
()- satisfaction	()- qualifications	()- project	()- reaction	()- abroad

Doctor Without Border

Medecin Sans Frontiere (MSF), which means “Doctor Without Border,” was established in 1971. It is now the world largest independent organization that provides (1) ...**emergency**.... medical relief. The aim of the organization is to help people who have suffered badly in wars or natural disasters, such as earthquakes or floods.

Each year, about 3.000 people are sent (2) to work in over seventy different countries worldwide. MSF relies on volunteer professionals but also works closely with local (3), in most projects, there are seven local staff members to every one foreigner. Volunteers are paid about \$800 a month and receive travel expenses. They usually work for nine months to a year on a (4) and then go home; however, about 50% of volunteers go on more than one mission. One volunteer reports, “Working on politically sensitive areas with limited resources can be frustrating, but there is huge (5) in making even a small or temporary difference to people. What better recommendation than to say I’m about to leave on third mission!”

What qualities and skills do you need to (6) a volunteer? You have to be able to deal with stress, and you need to be able to work independently as well as in a team. You are not required, however, to have medical (7) Besides medical professionals, MSF needs the skilled support of technical staff such as building engineers and food experts. The (8) of volunteers returning from MSF speaks for itself. “One of my biggest challenges was organizing a team to open a new hospital in a town that had no medical care for three years.” one volunteer said. This volunteer concluded that the project was a success for two reasons: the (9) of deaths and the fact that the local people were thankful. Another volunteer says. “With MSF, I have had the chance to travel and test my skills to limits both professionally and personally. The (10) can enormous.”

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks)

There are four answers after each sentence. Only one answer is correct. Choose the right answers and tick it in the right column. The first one has been done as an example for you.

	a	b	c	d
Example: Can’t you hear someone at the door? a. knocking b. was knocking c. knocked d. had knocked	✓			
1- Have you lived here..... life? a. your all b. all the c. the whole d. all your				
2- Please do not talk the orchestra is playing. a. during b. while c. otherwise d. that				
3- The price of petrol has up again. a. lifted b. got c. gone d. stood				
4- Anyone who lives alone has to look after a. himself b. oneself c. self d. itself				
5- The policeman took his notebookhis top pocket. a. into b. in c. out d. from				
6- The manof killing said that he was at the cinema at that time. a. who are accused b. who is accused c. who was accused d. who were accused				
7- She’s from Cambodia, and a. so is she b. so was she c. so I am d. so am I				

8- She told me not to worry, because she me. a. would be b. would help c. could go into d. was at a meeting				
9- Sophia said that there five different types of rhinos in the world today. a. are b. is c. was d. were				
10- If you want to apply for a camp, you..... a student. a. must have b. must be c. must been d. must be able				

Part 3: Vocabulary (08 marks)

Match the word or phrase in A with the definition in B. The first one has been done as an example.

A	B	Answers
1. <i>monolingual</i>	a. try not to judge before you know the fact	1 ⇒ e
2. bear in mind	b. this is my own opinion	2 ⇒
3. keep an open mind	c. repair and make new again	3 ⇒
4. maintain	d. remember	4 ⇒
5. personally	e. <i>written in only one language</i>	5 ⇒
6. my mind went blank	f. stop doing something	6 ⇒
7. renovate	g. keep in good condition	7 ⇒
8. give up	h. I forgot	8 ⇒
9. punctual	i. feel tired	9 ⇒
	j. is never late, but always arrives at the exact time	

Part 4: Language Use (08 marks)

Match parts of the sentences in section A with the most suitable ones in section B. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	Answers
1- <i>Make yourself at home.</i>	a. How awful!	1 ⇒ d
2- Your eyes hurt and can't see the sun in the sky.	b. Yes, I've heard that, but how bad is it?	2 ⇒
3- The weather in Cambodia is bad nowadays.	c. I don't know. Maybe they quarrel.	3 ⇒
4- My friend has had the traffic accident.	d. <i>You are very nice.</i>	4 ⇒
5- Why aren't they talking to each other?	e. Sounds terrible.	5 ⇒
6- Would you hold this for me, please?	f. Sorry Sir! This is non-smoking area.	6 ⇒
7- Drive carefully.	g. Never mind! I always please to help everyone.	7 ⇒
8- Have you got the right time, please?	h. Thank you. I will pay close attention.	8 ⇒
9- Do you mind if I smoke?	i. Yes, I have. It is half past twelve.	9 ⇒
	j. What do you do for a living?	

Part 5: Writing (15 marks)

Write in English about “one of the tourist places where you have been to” (Write between 100- 150 words).

* Candidates must not write their names on this paper, otherwise they will get ZERO mark.

PART I. Reading

1. emergency
2. abroad
3. professionals
4. project
5. satisfaction
6. become
7. qualifications
8. reaction
9. reduction
10. rewards

PART II. Grammar

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. d
6. c
7. d
8. b
9. a
10. b

PART III. Vocabulary

1. e
2. d
3. a
4. g
5. b
6. h
7. c
8. f
9. j

PART IV. Language Use

1. d
2. e
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. g
7. h
8. i
9. f

PART V. WRITING

1. Content
2. Grammar
3. Spelling

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1: Reading (10 marks)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

() into	() what	() for	() any	() at	() enough
() make	() it	() when	(0) of	() as	

The Benefits of Physical Activity

The pace (0)of..... modern life is fast, and most people have busy and demanding lives. So eating a balanced diet and doing physical activity can (1) a big difference to overall health. Regular physical activity is good (2) your whole body, from your brains to your bones. Yet many people do not get het (3) exercise. The good news is that (4) is easier than you may think to fit physical activity (5) your day because you can do it at (6) time and almost anywhere. No matter (7) your age and stage of life, there are plenty of ways to take exercise. Your feet were made for walking, so use them (8) you get a chance. Walk around town, ignore lifts and escalators and build up your legs muscles by climbing stairs. Next, get out and play, kicking a ball is fun, and it is also a great way to spend time together (9) a family. Finally try doing two things (10) once! While you talk on the phone or watch television, stretches, lift weights or do household chores.

Part 2: Language Use (10 marks)

Match part of the sentences in (A) with the most suitable ones in (B), and write the answer in (C). The first one has been done as an example for you.

Section A	Section B	Answers C
1. Take one table 3 times a day,	A. you've eaten some undercooked meat.	1 ⇒ D
2. Have stomach upset,	B. you're just recovering from flu.	2 ⇒
3. Be sunburn,	C. you've been wearing new shoes.	3 ⇒
4. Get a blister,	D. you've been making some bookshelves.	4 ⇒
5. Feel rundown,	E. waiting for a bus.	5 ⇒
6. Get a splinter in your finger,	F. you've spent too long lying on the beach.	6 ⇒
	G. take until you feel better.	

Part 3: Grammar (10 marks)

There are four answers after each sentence. Only one answer is correct. Choose the right answers and tick it in the right column. The first one has been done as an example for you.

	a	b	c	d
<i>Example:</i> If Mr. Davuth the project, it will be finished on schedule. a. had managed b. has managed c. managing d. <i>manages</i>				✓
1- The pharmacist needed the doctor the prescription before she filled it. a. to verify b. verifies c. verified d. verifying				
2- Mr. Kim has vocation after the project is completed. a. will take b. took c. taking d. has taken				
3- The restaurant overlooks the river is very popular. a. it b. that c. whose d. who				
4- Mr. Savuth for the day when the phone call came. a. has already left b. already leaves c. already left d. had already left				
5- Television advertising costs printing advertising. a. most than b. as much c. more as d. more than				

Part 4: Vocabulary (08 marks)

Choose a word form alternative given to fill the gaps in the sentences below. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example: How**b**..... from here to the city center?

- a. long b. **far** c. distant d. near

1- We had a perfect view from the plane because the skies were

- a. empty b. cloudy c. open d. clear

2- The path was very because of the wet weather.

- a. stony b. muddy c. sandy d. dusty

3- It's always a good idea to clothes before you buy them.

- a. put b. hang c. take d. try

4- I hate doing the, especially cleaning the windows.

- a. housework b. employments c. jobs d. homework

5- Most people in the town the idea of green and clean city.

- a. agree b. approve c. support d. believe

6- Too much stress can be to your health.

- a. painful b. harmful c. graceful d. careful

7- My sister had a baby boy. I'm really pleased to have a new

- a. cousin b. nephew c. aunt d. niece

8- These shoes do not, they are too big.

- a. fit b. suit c. suitable d. pass

Part 5: Writing (12 marks)

In order to attract the foreign tourists to visit the Kingdom of Wonder, the royal government has established a promotion that 'Green, Clean City and Good Service'. To take part in this promotion, you are the students, and the future good people, ***What good habits should you do to keep the city clean?*** Explain this in English at least 150 words.

Part 1: Reading

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. fire | 6. any |
| 2. for | 7. what |
| 3. into | 8. when |
| 4. it | 9. as |
| 5. enough | 10. at |

Part 2: Language Use

1. G
2. A
3. F
4. C
5. E

Part 3: Grammar

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. d
5. d

Part 4: Vocabulary

1. d
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. b

Part 5: Writing

1. Content
2. Grammar
3. Spelling

(Sample)

How to Keep Our City Clean

Nowadays, Cambodia faces pollution because of increasing too much population rapidly. To attract foreign tourists to visit the 'Kingdom of Wonder', the royal government has founded a promotion that 'Green, Clean City and Good Services'. What should we should we do to keep our city clean?

First of all, we should not litter outside everywhere and should throw the rubbish in the bin everywhere. If anywhere does not have it, you can take action with our neighbors to buy it. One more thing, you should pick up all kinds of rubbish whenever you see them.

Second, keep our air clean means to keep our city from air pollution by uniting each other to plant trees a long the roads, build any short buildings in the public gathering places, and especially reducing old vehicles and vehicles that use fuel. Then replace them by buses.

Third, use our environmental government politics called '3Rs'. They are: Reduce, Reuse and Recycling. Those are the best way to keep our environment in the city and anywhere clean.

To sum up, to keep our city clean is very good obligation for us to do it. If we can do everything like mentioned, means we take main part in our society, and everyone will consider us as good citizens. Then, they will follow us. Please try to keep our keep both our city and country clean and better. Do not try to damage them, otherwise they will destroy us one day soon. Like one international saying says that 'If you destroy the environment, soon after will damage you'.

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1: Reading (10 marks)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

(1) <i>fire</i>	() draught	() sunlight	() properly	() electricity	() points
() nothing	() disappeared	() disaster	() sun	() fish	

The Consequences of The Fire Use

All people around the world need (1)*fire*....., so fire must be very important for anyone. However, all animals, insects, (2) also need fire for their lives. In the universe, when we say the fire, it means the (3) “.....”. Imagine if we don’t have the sun on the earth, what will happen? The (4) will be incredible to measure, we don’t know how the world will be, lives on the earth will be (5), water will run out. All in all the earth will become dark and black forever. In Hinduism, fire is the god. It is one of the four gods that support and create the people’s lives.

Fire is the core thing to supply the people’s lives so does it have any consequences to the people or our earth? The answer must be have (6) is perfect as the fire is also a thing so it must have negative (7) And what negative points they have. When you are careless on fire at home such as (8) will shock you or overuse, it will explode. The fire in the cooker, incense fire, candle fire, if you don’t manage it (9), it will destroy you, make your house burn. As the sun, in some parts of the world that get much (10) and no water, (11), the climate changes, it makes their world hotter and hotter.

In conclusion is that, you are the human being so you have to know how to concentrate the useful parts of the fire for your lives and world.

Part 2: Language Use (10 marks)

Match part of the sentences in (A) with the most suitable ones in (B), and write the answer in (C). The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	C
1. <i>What’s wrong with you?</i>	A. Sorry to hear that.	1 ⇒ D
2. I don’t know Thida was married.	B. Yes, of course.	2 ⇒
3. Can I help you, sir?	C. Oh, what a pity!	3 ⇒
4. I have lost my bicycle.	D. <i>I’ve got a headache.</i>	4 ⇒
5. I can’t come to your party.	E. Yes, I’m looking for a red pen.	5 ⇒
6. You couldn’t give me a hand, could you?	F. No, neither did I.	6 ⇒
	G. Ah well! That’s life.	

Part 3: Grammar (10 marks)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter a, b, c or d. The first one has been done as an example for you.

Example: Good manager ...*d*...to the employees.

- a. will be listened b. are listened c. listen d. *listens*

1- No one of our representatives to participate in the final draft.

- a. chosen b. were choosing c. have been chosen d. has been chosen

2- If Dara had found the wallet, we you right away.

- a. would have called b. called c. would call d. would calling

3- Patient examined by the doctor.

- a. were b. is being c. has d. have been

4- Health care have been rising but so has the quality.

- a. cost b. costs c. costing d. costly

- 5- She wasn't able to identify the man she last night.
a. sees b. was seen c. will see d. had seen

Part 4: Vocabulary (08 marks)

Choose a word form alternative given to fill the gaps in the sentences below.

Example: How**b**..... from here to the city center?

- a. long b. **far** c. distant d. near
- 1- At election time, every speech is calculated to win
a. choices b. votes c. wishes d. preferences
- 2- We were unable to reach an agreement because of the between two groups.
a. contact b. concern c. connection d. conflict
- 3- After several hours, the doctor was finally able to give us his Dara had broken his ankle.
a. diagnosis b. disease c. symptoms d. signs
- 4- This artist helps to reserve our local..... by using traditional theme in his work.
a. culture b. creation c. events d. skills
- 5- I don't really appreciate classical music, I prefer the arts such as painting and sculpture.
a. festival b. cinema c. visual d. performing
- 6- I on the news that the price of the gas is going up again.
a. looked b. heard c. listened d. watched
- 7- It'll take you over an hour to get to the center in hour.
a. rush b. busy c. run d. crowded
- 8- Global warming is likely to result in more because of an increase in rainfall.
a. waves b. droughts c. storms d. flood

Part 5: Writing (12 marks)

All parents and teachers want to educate their children and students to behave well, to become good students, good people and good leader in the future. Describe what good behaviors the good students must do. Explain in English at least 150 words.

Part 1: Reading

1. fire
2. fish
3. sun
4. disaster
5. disappeared
6. nothing
7. points
8. electricity
9. properly
10. sunlight
11. drought

Part 2: Language Use

1. D
2. F
3. E
4. A
5. C
6. B

Part 3: Grammar

1. d. has been chosen
2. a. would have called
3. b. is being
4. b. costs
5. c. had seen

Part 4: Vocabulary

1. b. votes
2. d. conflict
3. a. diagnosis
4. b. culture
5. a. visual
6. b. heard
7. a. rush
8. a. floods

Part 5: Writing

1. Content
2. Grammar
3. Spelling

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

1. expectations achievement marks because encouragement comparisons
.... properly introduction additional enjoyment powerful	

Homework

School inspectors have found that, contrary to all (1) ...*expectations*... children don't dislike homework at all. In fact, many do more than their teachers suggest, either (2) of anxiety about their (3) or simply for (4) The inspectors' findings add to the evidence of the (5) beneficial effects of homework on pupils' (6)

The inspectors also recommend the (7) Of 'homework charters'. These tell parents and children how much (8) work is expected and provide (9) to schools to form links with parents who can check that tasks are (10) completed. International (11) suggests that a typical 14-year-old does six hours homework in Britain, eight hours in Italy and almost nine hours in Japan and Poland.

Part 2. Language Use (10 points)

Match part of the sentences in (A) with the most suitable ones in (B), and write the answer in (C). The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	C
1. <i>Pass the salt, please?</i>	A. It's my pleasure.	1 ⇒ B
2. Unless you apologize,	B. <i>Certainly, here you are.</i>	2 ⇒
3. Thanks for the flower, Samnang.	C. No, not just now, thanks.	3 ⇒
4. Keep an open mind.	D. Try now to judge before you know the facts.	4 ⇒
5. My dog died yesterday.	E. I'll never speak to you again.	5 ⇒
6. I have just passed my exam.	F. Oh, how awful.	6 ⇒
	G. Congratulation!	

Part 3. Grammar (10 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter a, b, c or d. The first one has been done as an example for you.

	A	B	C	D
<i>Example:</i> As soon as Audrey arrived in New York, she her family. A. was telephoning B. <i>telephoned</i> C. had telephoned D. telephones		✓		
1- Every time she thinks of her departure from home, she a little homesick. A. will have felt B. felt C. feels D. is feeling				
2- Since she left her country a year ago, she..... her friends several times. A. calls B. will have called C. is calling D. has called				
3- When she gets home, she surprised by the changes that have taken place at home. A. is B. will be C. has been D. will have been				
4- You can stay here..... you don't make a loud noise. A. when B. until C. so long as D. unless				
5- The girl weeps whenever she such a story. A. hears B. had heard C. will hear D. heard				

Part 4. Vocabulary (08 points)

Match the words or phrases in (A) with the most suitable ones in (B), and write the answer in (C). The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	C
1 <i>bush</i>	2 a kind of reptile and can kill people with its poisonous liquid.	1 ⇒ C
3 coal	4 something that lives in the soil.	2 ⇒
5 receiver	6 <i>a group of small trees.</i>	3 ⇒
7 pepper	8 a kind of footwear covering the foot and ankle.	4 ⇒
9 ring	10 a kind of jewelry, worn on a finger.	5 ⇒
11 wind	12 Someone who gets something.	6 ⇒
13 boot	14 a kind of mine which is used to make power.	7 ⇒
15 earthworm	16 air blows in the sky.	8 ⇒
17 cobra	18 a place where is so far from us.	9 ⇒
	19 a kind of soup ingredient.	

Part 5. Writing (12 points)

Describe in English on the advantages and disadvantages of computer. Write at least 150 words.

Answer Sheet - អត្ថបទឆ្លើយ

Part 1: Reading

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. expectations | 7. encouragement |
| 2. because | 8. additional |
| 3. marks | 9. comparisons |
| 4. enjoyment | 10. properly |
| 5. powerful | 11. introduction |
| 6. achievement | |

Part 2: Language Use

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 4. D |
| 2. E | 5. F |
| 3. A | 6. G |

Part 3: Grammar

- c. feels
- b. has called
- b. will be
- c. so long as
- a. hears

Part 4: Vocabulary

- C
- G
- F
- J
- H
- E
- B
- A

Part 5: Writing

- Content
- Grammar
- Spelling

Some Main Ideas.....

Computer has making human life faster because of its incredible speed, Accuracy and storage, with which human can save anything and search it out easily when needed. We can say computer a versatile machine because it is very flexible in performing their jobs. But Computers have several important advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages Of Computer

Multitasking

Multitasking is one of the major advantages of computer. Person can perform multiple tasks, multiple operation; calculate numerical problems within few seconds. Computer can perform trillion of instructions per second.

Speed

Now computer is not just a calculating device. Now a day's computer has very important role in human life. One of the main advantages of computer is its incredible speed, which helps human to complete their task in few seconds. All the operations can be performed very fast just because of its speed otherwise it takes a long time to perform the task.

Cost/ Stores Huge Amount of Data

It is a low-cost solution. Person can save huge data within a low budget. Centralized database of storing information is the major advantage that can reduce cost.

Accuracy

One of the root advantages of computer is that can perform not only calculations but also with accuracy.

Data Security

Protecting digital data is known as data security. Computer provide security from destructive forces and from unwanted action from unauthorized users like cyberattack or access attack.

Disadvantage of Computer

As we know, advantage comes with disadvantage.

Virus And Hacking Attacks

Virus is a worm and hacking are simply an unauthorized access over computer for some illicit purpose. Virus is being transferred from email attachment, viewing an infected website advertisement, through removable device like USB etc. once virus is transferred in host computer it can infect file, overwrite the file etc.

Online Cyber Crimes

Online cyber-crime means computer and network may have used in order to commit crime. Cyberstalking and Identity theft are the points which comes under online cyber-crimes. For example: one may get the access of the access to your shopping account like amazon account now that person will be able to know your personal details like debit card or credit card number which can be than misused.

Reduction in Employment Opportunity

Mainly past generation was not used of the computer or they have the knowledge of computer they faced a big problem when computer came in field. As we have seen in banking sector senior bank employees faced this problem when computer came to the banking sector. Above were the main disadvantage of computer, no IQ, Dependency, No feeling, Break down are the basic disadvantages of computer.

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

(1) <i>coal</i>	() development	() pessimistic	() electricity	() power	() mines
() oil	() well	() Gas	() energy	() atom	

THE ENERGY SOURCES

In the world today, using many kinds of energy (1) ...*coal*... was produced energy to run the factories of the first big industrial country. Coalminers work long hard hours in the coal dark (2) to bring this black rock above the ground. They called black gold. Oil and gas have been found. Today big (3) companies still spend millions of dollars looking for oil, and when they find it a new oil (4) is started and the company make even more millions (5) also can be found underneath the earth, gas, too, can be used for (6) It is very good for heating and cooking. It is incredible to think that from the nucleus of atom, one of smallest things in the world can come enormous amount of energy. This is called (7) energy, can either be controlled in nuclear power station to create electricity for million homes or it can be used in the war to destroy millions of homes. Water from fast running rivers is another source of energy. By building large dam to control the water, millions of kilowatts of power can be produced. This is called hydroelectric power. Many countries get most of their energy from hydroelectric (8) In the future, much of our energy will come from the sun and wind, they are called solar and wind energy. On the roof can already produce enough energy to heat and provide (9) for a house. The optimistic thinks we will develop other things for energy and the (10) opposites that they all will run out of in the next 400 years. What do you think? We will develop these energy sources with a sustainable (11) of science and also for social welfare development.

Part 2. Language Use (10 points)

Match part of the sentences in section A with the most suitable in section B, and write the correct answer in C. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	C
1- <i>I could give them a ride...</i>	a. I would help people.	1 ⇒ c
2- If my brother were a girl...	b. if I had to work overtime every day.	2 ⇒
3- If I were prime minister...	c. <i>if I had a car.</i>	3 ⇒
4- I would go to the dentist...	d. he would be beautiful.	4 ⇒
5- I would buy a wig...	e. I would take it again.	5 ⇒
6- I would quit my job...	f. if I were bald.	6 ⇒
	g. if I had a toothache.	

Part 3. Grammar (10 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter a, b, c or d. The first one has been done as an example for you.

	A	B	C	D
<i>Example:</i> I have decided to buy a car I can go to work easily. A. in case B. <i>so that</i> C. provided that D. although		✓		
1- Nary looks at her husband she hasn't seen him before. A. as if B. when C. when D. because				
2- Dara decided to give up smoking he had had a heart attack two times. A. in case B. although C. because D. even if				
3- she was walking along the garden, she found a very rare flower. A. because B. provided that C. so that D. while				
4- my father woke up, he realized that he had forgotten to turn off the light.				

A. when	B. unless	C. while	D. even though				
5- You must wear your helmet while riding a motorbike you may hurt seriously in case of accident.							
A. but	B. although	C. even though	D. otherwise				

Part 4. Vocabulary (08 points)

There are four words in each number; one of four is not in the group. Underline the one which is not in the group. Number one has been done for you as an example.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. pineapple | B. jackfruit | <u>C. carrot</u> | D. orange |
| 2. A. zebra | B. wolf | C. dolphin | D. leopard |
| 3. A. science lab | B. computer lab | C. library | D. school |
| 4. A. avocado | B. cucumber | C. grape | D. mangosteen |
| 5. A. crocodile | B. hen | C. cock | D. pigeon |
| 6. A. accounting | B. accountant | C. cashier | D. purchaser |
| 7. A. doctor | B. dentist | C. clinic | D. surgeon |
| 8. A. disaster | B. drawing | C. illustration | D. sketch |
| 9. A. job | B. work | C. employment | D. employer |

Part 5. Writing (12 points)

People do many different things to keep healthy. What do you do for good health? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. Write at least 150 words.

Answer Sheet - អត្ថបទឆ្លើយ

Part 1. Reading

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. coal | 7. atom |
| 2. mines | 8. power |
| 3. oil | 9. electricity |
| 4. well | 10. pessimistic |
| 5. Gas | 11. development |
| 6. energy | |

Part 2. Language Use

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 4. g |
| 2. d | 5. f |
| 3. a | 6. b |

Part 3. Grammar

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. A | 4. A |
| 2. C | 4. D |
| 3. D | |

Part 4. Vocabulary

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 6. A |
| 2. C | 7. C |
| 3. D | 8. A |
| 4. B | 9. D |
| 5. A | |

Part 5. Writing

- Content
- Grammar
- Spelling

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

(1) <i>villages</i>	() department stores	() skyscraper	() offices	() district	() services
() hospital	() factories	() reason	() moment	() cities	

Town and Country

Today, people all over the world are moving out of small (1) ...*village*... in the country to go and live in big noisy (2) They are moving from the peaceful hills, mountains, fields, rivers, and streams of the countryside to the busy world of streets, buildings, traffics and crowds. This (3) from rural areas to urban has been going on for over 2 hundred years.

In many countries the main (4) people come to live in towns and cities is work. After one or more huge (5) have been built in or near a town, people come to find work. And soon, the industrial area begins to grow. The residential area, shops, schools, (6) and other have been located so many people come to live there to provide these (7), and so the cities grow.

In the giant cities in the world, there is business (8) where the big companies have their main (9) The area is usually in the city center downtown. You can see the huge (10) office blocks. The people who are very pleasant with nice houses, big gardens, parks, large (11) where they can buy what they need.

But what is the future of the big city? Will they continue to get bigger and bigger? Perhaps not. Some giant cities have become smaller in the last 10 years, and it is quite possible that one day we will see people moving out of the major cities and back into small town and villages.

Part 2. Language Use (10 points)

Match part of the sentences in section A with the most suitable in section B, and write the correct answer in C. The first one has been done as an example for you.

A	B	C
1- Before the Dutch built their canals,	a. the top soil washed down the rivers.	1 ⇒ b
2- When natural disasters are regular,	b. Holland was often flooded.	2 ⇒
3- When countries are hit by cyclones,	c. there is a fresh deposit of rich soil on the land.	3 ⇒
4- After trees have been cut down,	d. they are easier to deal with.	4 ⇒
5- After a flood,	e. they flood.	5 ⇒
6- When rivers have received soil,	f. people lose their homes.	6 ⇒
	g. they are both irregular and powerful.	

Part 3. Grammar (10 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter a, b, c or d. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: I met a lot of interesting*d*..... on my vacation.

a. woman b. man c. person d. people

1- When we get to the party, everybody

a. are dancing b. has danced c. will be dancing d. dances

2- If that jacket so expensive, I would buy it.

a. wasn't b. isn't c. will be not d. weren't

3- The new bridge before the end of next year.

a. will complete b. will be completed c. is completed d. completed

4- Thida fell asleep she was watching TV.
a. while b. before c. soon d. again

5- The woman at the meeting was very interesting.
a. is spoke b. who spoke c. who she spoke d. speaks

Part 4. Vocabulary (08 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter a, b, c or d. The first one was done as an example.

Example: I **b** three years ago?

a. stopped to smoke **b. stopped smoking** c. stop smoking d. stop to smoke

1) I'm afraid there isn't in the car for everyone.
a. space b. room c. places d. seating

2) Excuse me. Have you got, please? I want to smoke.
a. match b. the fire c. a light d. lighting

3) I like your hat, Bopha. It really you.
a. suiting b. passes c. shows d. suits

4) Is there wine for everyone? We will have a hug drink tonight.
a. enough b. enough of c. many d. many of

5) Don't go yet. I'm just going to some coffee.
a. do b. boil c. make d. cook

6) A good way to practice speaking is to tell a story or a to someone.
a. joke b. fun c. laughter d. fool

7) Tourism suffers from the lack of in that country.
a. arrangement b. direction c. organization d. regularity

8) After the earthquake, many houses were in danger of
a. destruction b. pollutions c. collapsing d. slipping

Part 5. Writing (12 points)

Describe the cause and effect of forestation. Describe at least 150 words.

Answer Sheet - អង្គការកំណែ

Part 1. Reading

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. villages | 5. factories | 9. offices |
| 2. cities | 6. hospital | 10. district |
| 3. moment | 7. services | 11. department store |
| 4. reason | 8. skyscraper | |

Part 2. Language Use

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 3. F | 5. C |
| 2. D | 4. A | 6. E |

Part 3. Grammar

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. c. will be dancing | 4. a. while |
| 2. a. wasn't | 5. b. who spoke |
| 3. b. will be completed | |

Part 4. Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a. space | 5. c. make |
| 2. c. a light | 6. a. joke |
| 3. d. suits | 7. b. directions |
| 4. a. enough | 8. c. collapsing |

Part 5. Writing

1. Content 2. Grammar 3. Spelling

ប្រធាន

សម្គាល់: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

()- candidate	()- eligible	()- election campaign	()- opinion poll	()- ballot box
()- polling day	()- support	()- polling station	()- winner	(1)- predict ()- result

Election

People sometimes try to (1)**predict**.... the result of an election weeks before it takes place. Several hundred people are asked which party they prefer, and their answers are used to guess the (2) of the coming election. This is called an (3) Meanwhile each party conducts its (4) with meetings, speeches, television commercials and party members going from door to door encouraging people to (5) their party. In Cambodia everyone over 18 is (6) to vote. The place where people go to vote in an election is called a (7) and the day of the election is often known as (8) The voters put their votes in a (9) and later they are counted. The (10) with the most votes is then declared the (11)

Part 2. Grammar (10 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter a, b, c or d. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: Yesterday she**went**..... to Siem Reap.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|----------------|
| a. go | b. is going | c. goes | d. went |
|-------|-------------|---------|----------------|
1. Although Ms, Thida reservation, the hotel did not have a room for her.
a. made b. has made c. had made d. makes
2. I on the bus when I dropped my wallet.
a. am getting b. have gotten c. get d. was getting
3. Several trees fell down last night..... the strong wind.
a. because of b. since c. because d. so
4. We..... at that restaurant during the last few months.
a. don't eat b. won't eat c. haven't eaten d. didn't eat
5. Mr Dara so many accidents if he drove more carefully.
a. would have b. won't have c. would have had d. wouldn't have

Part 3. Vocabulary (10 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter a, b, c, or d. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: When I was twelve, my father taught me how to**play**..... chess.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------|------------|
| a. do | b. play | c. make | d. collect |
|-------|----------------|---------|------------|
- 1- I'm really of my son who won first prize in the art competition.
a. pleased b. proud c. delighted d. happy
- 2- We all need to responsibility for improving our local community.
a. have b. make c. take d. give
- 3- It's important to set yourself clear so you know what you are aiming for.
a. ambitions b. opportunities c. decisions d. goals
- 4- According to the weather, there will be rain tomorrow.
a. programme b. information c. survey d. forecast
- 5- Many people believe that violent computer games can have a harmful on children.
a. effect b. affect c. damage d. involvement

Part 4. Writing (20 points)

Write an essay "Advantages and Disadvantages of TV" at least 180 words.

Part 1. Reading

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. predict | 7. polling station |
| 2. result | 8. pooling day |
| 3. opinion poll | 9. ballot box |
| 4. election campaign | 10. candidate |
| 5. support | 11. winner |
| 6. eligible | |

Part 2. Grammar

1. c. had made
2. d. was getting
3. a. because of
4. c. haven't eaten
5. d. wouldn't have

Part 3. Vocabulary

1. b. proud
2. c. take
3. d. goals
4. d. forecast
5. b. affect

Part 4. Writing

1. Content 4pts
2. Grammar 3pts
3. Spelling 3pts

(Sample Essay)

Advantages and Disadvantages of TV

Television is considered a vast media for communication. Television is at the same time considered a media running in everyone's home carrying misinformation. Likewise, there are so many debates on the advantages and disadvantages of television. Strictly speaking, this is true. Television carries the news from one corner of the world to another at the same time it carries so many unwanted programs.

The educational programs in television are innumerable. Lots of programs are available on Science and Technology. Current news is made available with audio and visuals through television. Many learning programs and social programs are also telecasted in many channels. This will be a great way to induce/motivate people to know and excel in their field of expertise. Women at home rely on television as their best companion. Women today at home cannot imagine a day without television. They can also find television as a medium to bring everyone in the family together for some time. Many animated programs and cartoon channels are telecasted for kids and children. Programs that are informative and teach them easily are also available in such channels. This also occupies the children when they are done with their assignments! For people who work the whole day, Television is a big stress buster. Watching various channels, fun programs and songs would give them great relief.

With the growth of television channels, competition between various channels has slowly increased through years. In such a scenario, relying on information telecasted becomes a challenge. Channels telecast news depending upon their media requirements. Children start to become addicts to Television. This ultimately spoils their studies. Though educational programs are telecasted in Television, kids and children tend to watch only cartoon programs and time-consuming programs. Another great disadvantage is that watching Television for long hours might disturb a person's sleep cycle, routine and severely affect one's health too. Television definitely induces people to shift from needs to wants. The advertisements telecasted in TV's attract people to change their brands, increase their needs and wants; most important is children start pestering for stuff that are telecasted on Television.

Though television played a vital role in carrying news and information across the world, after the advent of computers and internet, it has considerably lost its importance in the society.

ប្រធាន

សម្គាល់: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| ()- timetable | ()- help | ()- information | ()- taught | ()- afterwards | ()- memories |
| ()- heart | ()- waste | ()- look | (1)- subject | ()- understanding | |

Learning how to learn

There is usually one important (1) ...**subject**.... missing from most school (2) Very few students are (3) how to organize their learning, and how to make the best use of their time. Let's take some simple examples. Do you know how to (4) up words in a dictionary, and do you understand all the (5) the dictionary contains? Can you make notes quickly, and can you understand them (6)? For some reasons, many school give learners no (7) with these matters. Teachers ask students to (8) pages from books, or tell them to write ten pages, but don't explain how to do it. Learning by (9) can be useful, but it is more important to have a genuine (10) of a subject. You can (11) a lot of time memorizing books, without understanding anything about the subject.

Part 2. Grammar (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a, b, c** or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: Yesterday she**went**..... to Siem Reap.

- a. go b. is going c. goes d. **went**

- 1- We with the prime minister for dinner at the Sunway Hotel tonight.
a. will be met b. have been met c. were met d. are meeting
- 2- Mr Sambath his vacation after the project is completed.
a. will take b. took c. has taken d. taking
- 3- Mr Chantha for the day when the phone call came.
a. has already left b. already leaves c. already left d. had already left
- 4- If we keep like this, we should be done before the deadline.
a. working b. worked c. to work d. work
- 5- The benefits programme in the next few months.
a. had changed b. were changed c. will be changed d. changed

Part 3. Vocabulary (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a, b, c**, or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: When I was twelve, my father taught me how to**play**..... chess.

- a. do b. **play** c. make d. collect

- 1- At the age of 60, Mr. Vuth retired and lived off his
a. salary b. allowance c. grant d. pension
- 2- Please confirm your reservation in
a. letter b. writing c. words d. paper
- 3- Everybody knew Samnang had a crime bit nobody wanted to tell the police.
a. committed b. done c. made d. performed
- 4- The researchers many experiments to find to most effective materials.
a. considered b. confirmed c. concerned d. conducted
- 5- I on the news that the price of gas is going up again.
a. looked b. listened c. heard d. watched

Part 4. Writing (10 points) Write an essay "The Value of Higher Education" at least 180 words.

Part 1. Reading

1. subject
2. timetable
3. taught
4. look
5. information
6. afterwards
7. help
8. memories
9. heart
10. understanding
11. waste

Part 2. Grammar

1. d. are meeting
2. a. will take
3. d. had already left
4. a. working
5. c. will be changed

Part 3. Vocabulary

1. d pension
2. b writing
3. a committed
4. d conducted
5. a looked

Part 4. Writing

1. Content 4pts
2. Grammar 3pts
3. Spelling 3pts

(Sample)

The Value of Higher Education

For many individual students preparing to graduate from high school, wondering whether or not they should pursue a higher education at a university or other learning institute is an issue that weighs heavily on their minds. It is a very difficult decision that depends on many different factors, such as the individual's personal goals. Some students choose to go straight from high school directly into the workforce after graduating. Other students choose to go into the military after graduating from high school. While these are all different options, recent research indicates that higher education is extremely valuable. Recent research indicates that higher education is extremely valuable. For, individuals whom attended a university and obtained at least a four-year bachelor's degree make more money on average than people who have never obtained a university degree. In addition to the high financial value of higher education, higher education also makes individuals much more intelligent than what they would be with just a high school education. The more intelligent an individual is the better quality of life they are likely to have.

ប្រធាន

សង្គ្រោះ: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

(). recovery	(). month	(). treatment	(). poisonous	(). weight	(). disease
(1).doctor	(). heartened	(). optimistic	(). infectious	(). painful	

A visit to the doctor's

Kimseng decided to visit the (1) ...*doctor*.... after his trip to the jungle. He was normally a tall muscular person, but over the past (2) he had lost a lot of (3) He had also noticed that his ankles and knees had become rather (4) He thought that he might have eaten or drunk something (5) or caught some kinds of (6) disease. The doctor took some blood for tests and told Kimseng to go back a week later. This time the doctor had an (7)expression on her face, and Kimseng felt quite (8) “Don’t worry” said the doctor, “It’s nothing serious. You haven’t caught an incurable (9), or anything terrible like that. It’s a simple virus, and you will need some (10) Take these tablets twice a day for two weeks, and you’ll make a full (11)”.

Part 2. Grammar (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: We saw ...*d*... children in the park.

- a. any b. much c. a d. some

- 1- Angkor Wat temple by thousands of tourists every month.
a. was visited b. visited c. are visited d. is visited
- 2- Mr. Sophal can’t talk on the phone because he..... dinner right now.
a. eats b. is eating c. has eaten d. has been eating
- 3- I the house before you called.
a. leave b. had left c. am leaving d. had been leaving
- 4- If I found a wallet on the street, I it to police station.
a. will take b. take c. would take d. am taking
- 5- The tree, behind my house, gives a lot of shade.
a. grows b. which it grows c. which grows d. it grows

Part 3. Vocabulary (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c**, or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: How*b*.... is it from here to the city centre?

- a. long b. far c. near d. distant

- 1- How much do they for cleaning your room?
a. demand b. cost c. charge d. need
- 2- In some countries, smoking in public places is because many people are hurt of smoke.
a. prohibited b. increased c. encourage d. continued
- 3- The government should a law to make computer hacking illegal.
a. allow b. enter c. pass d. bring
- 4- The bad weather the flight for several hours.
a. postponed b. delayed c. cancelled d. stopped
- 5- In recent years, inflation has almost double the of living.
a. price b. expense c. charge d. cost

Part 4. Writing (10 points) Write an essay “What Make a Good Parent” at least 180 words.

Part 1. Reading

1. doctor
2. month
3. weight
4. painful
5. poisonous
6. infectious
7. optimistic
8. heartened
9. disease
10. treatment
11. recovery

Part 2. Grammar

1. d. is visited
2. b. is eating
3. b. had left
4. c. would take
5. c. which grows

Part 3. Vocabulary

1. c. changed
2. a. prohibited
3. c. pass
4. b. delayed
5. d. cost

Part 4. Writing

1. Content 4pts
2. Grammar 3pts
3. Spelling 3pts

(Sample)

What Make a Good Parent

Being a good parent means you need to teach your child the moral in what is right and what is wrong. Setting limits and being consistent are the keys to good discipline. Be kind and firm when enforcing those rules. Focus on the reason behind the child's behavior. Good parenting involves a great deal of consistency and routine, which gives children a sense of control. Good parenting focuses on developing independence in children, so redundancy becomes the aim for parents. Good parenting involves a style that considers children's age and stage of development.

ប្រធាន

សម្គាល់: បេក្ខជនត្រូវសរសេរចម្លើយគ្រប់សំណួរទាំងអស់លើក្រដាសប្រឡង

Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

(). practising	(). raincoat	(). change	(). be able	(). offered	(). nothing
(1). tennis	(). soaked	(). relax	(). forget	(). drink	

A friend in the rain

Last week I was walking home after playing (1) ...*tennis*.... when it started raining very heavily. “Oh no, I will get (2) Before I reach home”. I thought. “I wish I had remembered to bring my (3)”. But unfortunately, I had left it at home. “How stupid of me! I always (4) to bring it with me.” Luckily just then a friend of mine passed in his car and (5) me a lift. “Are you going home?” he asked “or do you want to go for a (6)?” “I think I’d rather you took me home.” I said. If I don’t (7) my clothes, I know I will fall ill, and then I won’t (8) to play in the tennis tournament next week. And I have been (9) hard for the last month. “I will wait for you to change if you like”, he told me. “I think it’s time you (10) for a change”. You have been worrying too much about things lately. And people who worry too much fall ill more easily. It’s got (11) to do with the rain.

Part 2. Grammar (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: We haven’t got*d*..... money to buy a new car yet.

a- quite **b-** too much **c-** too many **d-** enough

- 1- You must have something to eat before.....to school.
a- go **b-** going **c-** to go **d-** of go
- 2- You have never seen this before, you?
a- haven’t **b-** don’t **c-** do **d-** have
- 3- This problem by this clever boy last night.
a- will be solved **b-** is solved **c-** was solved **d-** solved
- 4- Whatyou do if you won a lot of money?
a- will **b-** must **c-** would **d-** have
- 5- She was cleaning her teeth when the phone
a- was going to ring **b-** was ringing **c-** rang **d-** ring

Part 3. Vocabulary (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c**, or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: On Sunday, the children have swimming lessons at the swimming*d*.....

a- tank **b-** well **c-** bowl **d-** pool

- 1- What are you going to do when you school?
a- conclude **b-** end **c-** complete **d-** leave
- 2- The hotel services are bad, so we should write a to the manager.
a- complaint **b-** message **c-** information **d-** essay
- 3- Bopha cried out with at the beautiful present Mr. Kimseng gave her.
a- depress **b-** horror **c-** anger **d-** delight
- 4- Is it possible to now for next term’s evening classes?
a- send **b-** enroll **c-** join in **d-** enter
- 5- Most parents find it difficult to their children nowadays.
a- bring up **b-** develop **c-** grow up **d-** set up

Part 4. Writing (10 points) Write an essay ‘Life in The Countryside’ at least 80 words.

Part 1. Reading

1. tennis
2. soaked
3. raincoat
4. forget
5. offered
6. drink
7. change
8. be able
9. practicing
10. relaxed
11. nothing

Part 2. Grammar

1. b going
2. d have
3. c was solved
4. c would
5. c rang

Part 3. Vocabulary

1. d leave
2. a complaint
3. d delight
4. b enroll
5. a bring up

Part 4. Writing

1. Content 4pts
2. Grammar 3pts
3. Spelling 3pts

(Sample)

Life in the Countryside

People have different opinions about living places. Certain people like to live in the country area while others choose to stay in the city centre. Each place offers its own benefits and drawbacks and the following essay will discuss them in detail.

On the other hand, some people think that the best place to live is in the rural area. It is believed that people who live in these areas have a healthier life because they breathe fresher air, they eat more hygienic and natural fruits and vegetables and they live in a more relaxed and quite environment. As a result, their life expectancy is longer than those who live in cities or towns. Despite its positive sides, living in remote areas have some disadvantages. Several people found that the quality of education in these areas is left behind, while others feel that it is hard for them to develop their careers, therefore they choose to move to big cities.

In conclusion, living in the countryside has its own positive and negative sides, and it depends on the preference of each individual. I personally choose to live in the city area to enhance my career and plan to live in the countryside when I retire.

ប្រធាន

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Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

() occupation	() successful	() embarrassment	() hobby	() failure	() solution
(1) evening	() secretarial	() explanation	() frozen	() construction	

Evening classes

Recently I decided to go to (1)*evening*.... classes twice a week. During the day I work in a (2) agency as a telephonist. It is not a very interesting (3) and I get bored. I also got tired of coming home every evening putting a (4) meal in the oven, and then watching TV. So I decided to take up carpentry as a (5) Perhaps I should give you an (6) for my choice. Learning a skill is a good (7) to the problem of boring work. Also, I felt I was a (8) because any time I tried to put up a shelf, for example, it always fell down! Now I am quite a (9) wood-worker! I am working on the (10) of some furniture at the moment. And although there are only few students in the class, I don't feel any (11) I've turned out to be the best student in the class!

Part 2. Grammar (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: Have you*b*..... my new car?

- | | | | |
|--------|----------------|-----------|--------|
| a- see | b- <i>seen</i> | c- seeing | d- saw |
|--------|----------------|-----------|--------|
- 1- Girls, you say those things about your teachers.
a- mustn't b- haven't to c- haven't d- mustn't to
- 2- Have another piece of cake. No, thanks, too much.
a- I've ate b- I ate c- I eaten d- I've eaten
- 3- I was going to do the washing, but the machine down.
a- broke b- breaks c- broken d- break
- 4- My secretary was late. She had never late before.
a- was b- had c- came d- been
- 5- If you give some money, I to go shopping.
a- can b- could c- will be able d- will can

Part 3. Vocabulary (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c**, or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: They*c*..... all day swimming and sunbathing at the beach.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| a- did | b- used | c- <i>spent</i> | d- occupied |
|--------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
- 1- Before you begin the exam paper, always read the carefully.
a- orders b- instruction c- rules d- answers
- 2- If you put your money in the bank, it will earn ten percent
a- interest b- profit c- deposit d- investment
- 3- Most people in the town the idea of Green and Clean city.
a- agree b- approve c- support d- believe
- 4- The plane was delayed by fog, and so I my connection.
a- lost b- abandoned c- forget d- missed
- 5- The fans climbed over the fence to paying.
a- avoid b- prevent c- abandon d- refuse

Part 4. Writing (10 points) Write an essay. There is too much traffic in the city. “What do you think the authorities should do about it?” Write at least 80 words.

Part 1. Reading

1. evening
2. secretarial
3. occupation
4. frozen
5. hobby
6. explanation
7. solution
8. failure
9. successful
10. construction
11. embarrassment

Part 2. Grammar

1. a mustn't
2. d I've eaten
3. a broke
4. d been
5. c will be

Part 3. Vocabulary

1. b instructions
2. a interest
3. c support
4. d missed
5. a avoid

Part 4. Writing

1. Content 4pts
2. Grammar 3pts
3. Spelling 3pts

(Sample)

My Point of View on Too Much Traffic in the City

Traffic jam is a common affair in the big cities and towns. This problem is the result of rapid growth of population and the increasing number of vehicles. Most often this problem occurs in the congested areas where the roads are very narrow.

However, authorities can solve problem by adopting some measures. Well planned spacious roads should be constructed. One way movement of vehicles should be introduced. Traffic rules should be imposed strictly so that the drivers are bound to obey them. Sufficient traffic police should be posted on important points. Unlicensed vehicles should be removed.

After doing all these things we can hope to have a good traffic system for our easy and comfortable movement.

ប្រធាន

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Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

() economic	() earnings	() disagreed	() applications	() employee	() profitable
(1) advertising	() resignation	() qualified	() unemployed	() retirement	

Leaving a job

I recently left my job in an (1)**advertising**..... agency after a disagreement with my boss. She accepted my (2) but warned me that because of the (3) situation, I might have to get used to the idea of being (4) for a while. I thought that she was trying to make a point, but after I had made over fifty (5) to other companies, I realized that she was right. Although I am a (6) designer, I didn't receive any offers of a job. After that I tried working from home, but it was not very (7) Then I became an (8) in a fast-food restaurant, even though my (9) were extremely low. I wish I had accepted early (10) from my old job. That is what I (11) with my boss about.

Part 2. Grammar (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: We saw**b**..... children in the park.

a- any **b- some** **c-** much **d-** a

- 1- We haven't got money to buy a new car yet.
a- quite **b-** too much **c-** too many **d-** enough
- 2- The person my hair usually does a very good job.
a- who he cuts **b-** who cuts **c-** cuts **d-** cuts it
- 3- Weto the baseball game when it started to rain.
a- are driving **b-** drives **c-** driven **d-** were driving
- 4- The new bridge before the end of next month.
a- will be completed **b-** will complete **c-** is completed **d-** completes
- 5- Their marriage wouldn't be so good if they so well with each other.
a- communicated **b-** didn't communicate **c-** don't communicate **d-** communicate

Part 3. Vocabulary (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c**, or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: What are you going to do when you**d**..... school?

a- conclude **b-** end **c-** complete **d- leave**

- 1- I saw a nasty between two cars this morning.
a- damage **b-** danger **c-** accident **d-** happening
- 2- All medicines should be kept out of of children.
a- hand **b-** touch **c-** contact **d-** reach
- 3- Everything in the sale has been to half price.
a- reduced **b-** decreased **c-** bargained **d-** lowered
- 4- At work, Vuthy always arrives on time, he's so
a- timeless **b-** punctual **c-** boring **d-** careful
- 5- It'll take you over an hour to get to the city centre in hour.
a- rush **b-** busy **c-** run **d-** crowded

Part 4. Writing (10 points) Write an essay "Role of Women in Modern Cambodian Society" at least 80 words.

Part 1. Reading

1. advertising
2. resignation
3. economic
4. unemployed
5. applications
6. qualified
7. profitable
8. employee
9. earnings
10. retirement
11. disagreed

Part 2. Grammar

1. d enough
2. b who cuts
3. d were driving
4. a will be completed
5. b didn't communicate

Part 3. Vocabulary

1. c accident
2. d reach
3. a reduced
4. b punctual
5. a rush

Part 4. Writing

1. Content 4pts
2. Grammar 3pts
3. Spelling 3pts

(Sample)

Role of Women in Modern Cambodian Society

Women in Cambodia are traditionally expected to be modest, soft-spoken, light walkers, well-mannered, industrious, belong to the household, act as the family's caregivers and caretakers and financial administrators, perform as the 'preserver of the home', maintain virginity until marriage, become faithful wives, and act as advisors and servants to their husbands. The light walking and refinement of Cambodian women is further described as being "quiet in movements that one cannot hear the sound of their silk skirt rustling". As financial administrators, the women of Cambodia can be identified as having household authority at the familial level. In recent years, women have become more active in the traditionally male-dominated spheres of work and politics in Cambodia.

ប្រធាន

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Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Read the text and fill the gaps with words in the box. Gap one was done as an example for you.

(). discussion	(). fire	(). to pay	(). originally	(). sports	(). converted
(1). rebuilt	(). used	(). businessman	(). money	(). indoors	

Opening of New Sport Centre

The Champa Sport Centre, which has been completely (1) ...**rebuilt**..., was reopened yesterday by the Minister of Sport. The building was (2) used as a market, but was sold to Champa Council in 1981, and then (3) into a sport hall. Local schools played football and basketball (4), and keep fit classes were held there. In 2001, the hall was damaged by a (5) which broke out in the heating system. The hall could not be used, and remained empty while (6) continued about its future. It was then decided that the hall would be rebuilt, and an appeal for (7) was launched. Two years ago, a local (8) offered (9) for the building work, and plans were drawn up. The new hall includes a swimming pool, running track and other (10) facilities which can be (11) by anyone in the Champa area. The Minister made a speech in which he congratulated everyone involved.

Part 2. Grammar (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example:**b**..... I go with you to the shops, Mum?

- a- Will b- May c- Would d- Won't

1- Samnang works in the Post Office,?

- a- is he b- isn't he c- works he d- doesn't he

2- My father in that firm from 1975 to 1989. Now he's retired.

- a- has worked b- worked c- is working d- had worked

3- Which sentence is the correct one?

- a- I am a cold b- I've caught a cold c- I have cold d- I have caught a cold

4- I on a bench in the park when they ran past me.

- a- was sitting b- have sat c- sat d- was sat

5- Thida to the cinema if you went with her.

- a- will go b- would go c- goes d- went

Part 3. Vocabulary (15 points)

There are four answers after each statement. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c**, or **d**. The first one was done as an example for you.

Example: My parent often does**d**..... with people from Korea.

- a- affairs b- finances c- economy d- business

1- At time, there is always plenty of work to do on a farm.

- a- production b- profit c- plant d- harvest

2- It is against the not to wear seat belt in a plane.

- a- rule b- regulation c- law d- order

3- Everything in the sale has been to half price.

- a- reduced b- decreased c- bargained d- lowered

4- I to inform you that your grandmother died ten minutes ago.

- a- apologise b- sorry c- pity d- regret

5- We were unable to reach an agreement because of the between the two groups.

- a- contact b- concern c- connection d- conflict

Part 4. Writing (10 points) Write an essay "Studying for Success" at least 80 words

Part 1. Reading

1. rebuilt
2. originally
3. converted
4. indoors
5. fire
6. discussions
7. money
8. businessman
9. to pay
10. sports
11. used

Part 2. Grammar

1. d. doesn't he
2. b. worked
3. d. I have caught a cold
4. a. was sitting
5. b. would go

Part 3. Vocabulary

1. d. harvest
2. c. law
3. a. reduced
4. d. regret
5. d. conflict

Part 4. Writing

1. Content 4pts
2. Grammar 3pts
3. Spelling 3pts

(Some Ideas for Writing)

In a perfect world, we could sit down to take a test and execute an exam flawlessly just by being showing up to class, but studying is a necessity because life is not that easy. How, when, and where you study are three huge factors when it comes to material retention and overall success when test time arrives, but these three factors can be different for everybody.

How you study can vary by class

Teaching styles vary from professor to professor, ranging from lecturing to constant class discussion and anywhere in between, so how you respond to that method affects what you study. For example, if your professor lectures for the entire class, you must be awake and present to take well-written notes that you can study later on. Other professors may send out their presentations for students to study that way, but you should still go to class for the notes and hints that are not included in the slides.

The study material will vary by class too. Sometimes you have a lot of vocabulary, so you can make flashcards or use online programs such as Quilt. Some classes, like math, use online programs provided by access codes and have their own studying tab to give you practice.

Study guides are a game changer

For some reason, teacher-made study guides are a thing of the past. Now it is up to the student to make their own. Asking the professor for specific, overarching topics can be helpful when it comes to determining what goes on your study guide.

However, some professors do not give specifics. In that case, include all of the main topics from your lecture notes or other class activities and projects.

When making your study guide it is important to know how you will best remember the information. Spacing things out and adding color are only two of the many great tools to help you remember the material.

Give yourself time

Teachers across the globe will tell you to not wait until the night before the test to begin studying, but that goes in one ear and out the other for most students. While it may have been all right in high school, college takes studying to a whole new level. The syllabus that is handed out on the first day of class lists dates for all of your exams and quizzes, so you have no reason to be unprepared.

Three to five days before the test, you should be getting together your materials that benefit your method of studying, such as your study guide. Next, you should divide your study materials by the number of days you have until the exam so you can study a little bit each day. By giving yourself time, you will remember the information more clearly and do better on the exam!

Find your focus

When it comes to studying, location impacts everyone differently, but wherever you should study wherever your focus thrives. I have to be in silence, with no distractions, to study, but I have friends who can sit in a busy building or coffee shop to do their work and study.