

ENGLISH PRACTICE 51

PART I: PRONUNCIATION

Mark the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>for</u> ged | B. appa <u>ll</u> ed | C. <u>com</u> posed | D. <u>noti</u> ced |
| 2. A. <u>re</u> sort | B. a <u>is</u> le | C. <u>hesi</u> tate | D. <u>de</u> sert |
| 3. A. <u>rou</u> gh | B. <u>to</u> ugh | C. <u>cough</u> | D. <u>thoug</u> h |
| 4. A. <u>am</u> uses | B. <u>pur</u> ses | C. <u>blous</u> es | D. <u>pleas</u> es |
| 5. A. <u>the</u> atre | B. <u>bat</u> hing | C. <u>breath</u> e | D. <u>south</u> ern |
| 6. A. <u>break</u> | B. <u>meant</u> | C. <u>break</u> fast | D. <u>head</u> |
| 7. A. <u>admission</u> | B. <u>decision</u> | C. <u>revision</u> | D. <u>provision</u> |
| 8. A. <u>change</u> | B. <u>hungry</u> | C. <u>stronger</u> | D. <u>Single</u> |
| 9. A. <u>intention</u> | B. <u>material</u> | C. <u>mature</u> | D. <u>Intensity</u> |
| 10. A. <u>birth</u> day | B. <u>mouth</u> | C. <u>athlet</u> ics | D. <u>gather</u> |

Mark the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>reason</u> able | B. <u>cigarette</u> | C. <u>comfort</u> able | D. <u>imple</u> ment |
| 2. A. <u>valid</u> ity | B. <u>tremend</u> ous | C. <u>flexi</u> ble | D. <u>comm</u> ercial |
| 3. A. <u>purchase</u> | B. <u>ignor</u> ant | C. <u>tuition</u> | D. <u>vigorous</u> |
| 4. A. <u>over</u> look | B. <u>influen</u> tial | C. <u>furni</u> ture | D. <u>ocean</u> ic |
| 5. A. <u>Success</u> | B. <u>conflict</u> | C. <u>author</u> | D. <u>figure</u> |
| 6. A. <u>surpass</u> | B. <u>moment</u> | C. <u>exchange</u> | D. <u>Persuade</u> |
| 7. A. <u>argument</u> ative | B. <u>Psychological</u> | C. <u>Contributory</u> | D. <u>hypersensitive</u> |
| 8. A. <u>sandals</u> | B. <u>dental</u> | C. <u>canal</u> | D. <u>rental</u> |
| 9. A. <u>familiar</u> | B. <u>impatient</u> | C. <u>uncertain</u> | D. <u>arrogant</u> |
| 10. A. <u>forgettable</u> | B. <u>philosophy</u> | C. <u>humanism</u> | D. <u>objectively</u> |

PART II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.

I. Choose the best option to complete each of the sentences. (2,0 points)

- The strike was _____ owing to a last minute agreement with the management.
A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down
- Lindsay's excuses for being late are beginning to _____ rather thin.
A. get B. turn C. wear D. go
- _____ the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually
- My cousin was nervous about being interviewed on television, but she rose to the _____ wonderfully.
A. event B. performance C. incident D. occasion
- The train service has been a _____ since they introduced the new schedules.
A. shambles B. rumpus C. chaos D. fracas
- Is an inexperienced civil servant _____ to the task of running the company.
A. capable B. skilled C. eligible D. suited
- We _____ have been happier in those days.
A. can't B. couldn't C. might not D. must not
- You've lived in the city for most of your life, so _____ you're used to the noise.
A. apparently B. presumably C. allegedly D. predictably
- The storm ripped our tent to _____.
A. slices B. shreds C. strips D. specks
- He _____ so much harm on the nation during his regime that it has never fully recovered.
A. indicted B. inferred C. induced D. inflicted
- Hotel rooms must be _____ by 10 a. m, but luggage may be left with porters.
A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left
- I do not think there is so much as a _____ of truth in that rumor.
A. crumb B. speck C. grain D. pebble
- He's not exactly rich but he certainly earns enough money to _____.
A. get through B. get by C. get on D. get up
- I have very _____ feelings about the plan – it might possibly work or it could be a disaster.
A. certain B. mixed C. doubtful D. troubled
- The noise of the typewriter really _____ me off. I just couldn't concentrate.
A. put B. pulled C. set D. took

16. The sixth time he called me at night was the _____.
 A. last cause B. last straw C. touch and go D. hot air
17. All three TV channels provide extensive _____ of sporting events.
 A. broadcast B. network C. coverage D. vision
18. They seemed to be _____ to the criticism and just carried on as before.
 A. disinterested B. sensitive C. uncaring D. indifferent
19. "Shall we go out tonight?" - " _____"
 A. Yes, I can B. Yes, we are C. Yes, we go D. Yes, let's
20. It's no use _____ over _____ milk.
 A. crying/ spilt B. to cry/ spilling C. crying/ spilling D. crying/ to spill

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

II. Read the passage below. Use the word given in bold to form a word that fits in the numbered gap. (1,0 point)

BLACK WIDOW SPIDER

The black widow spider's notoriety is not without foundation. However, an element of exaggeration has led to certain _____ (**1. CONCEPT**) regarding its evil nature.

Firstly, this spider is not as dangerous as is often thought. While it is indeed one of the most _____ (**2. VENOM**) species of spider, its venom being fifteen times stronger than that of the prairie rattlesnake, its bite injects such an amount of venom by _____ (**3. COMPARE**) that it is unlikely to kill humans. In fact, _____ (**4. FATAL**) are rare.

Black widows bite only if they are touched or their web is threatened. Furthermore, only the adult female is poisonous. Those most at risk from the female are the spider's natural prey-insects and male black widow spiders. The latter are vulnerable as the female is _____ (**5. SOLITUDE**) by nature, and has been known to kill and eat the male after mating. Such _____ (**6. OCCUR**) are rare, but they explain how the spider got its name – and its reputation.

Nevertheless, the _____ (**7. PLEASE**) effects of this spider's bite should not be _____ (**8. ESTIMATE**), and if you live in a temperate climate and have a fireplace in your home, it is advisable to take _____ (**9. CAUTION**). Black widow spiders often inhabit wood piles, so you should wear gloves when handling firewood. Furthermore, since black widow spiders are _____ (**10. RESIST**) to many insecticides, you should regularly clean out likely hiding places.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs. (1,0 point)

bring out	do up	slow down	save up	hang over
mix up	grow up	go with	dress up	run for

- Silence _____ the theatre as the audience awaited the opening curtain with expectation and excitement.
- Having seen a sharp bend ahead, Tim pressed hard on the brake pedal to _____.
- Charles Dickens was born near Portsmouth, Hampshire on 7 February 1812, but relocated to and _____ in Camden Town in London.
- Barrack Obama has decided to _____ the American presidency in the election that will take place next year.
- Because I hate _____ my shoes, I have bought a pair of shoes without any laces.

6. Sarah wanted to buy some curtains that would _____ his furniture, so she had brought a photo of her sofa with her to the store.
7. Kate had been _____ in order to buy a new laptop, but then she decided to use the money on the guitar lessons instead.
8. Even though two of the bands are dead, a new 'The Beatle' album called Love was recently _____.
9. Brendan was worried about having to _____ for the boss' retirement dinner as he didn't own any formal clothes.
10. He _____ his grandmother's phone number with his girlfriend's, which led to some embarrassment for him.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline them and write the correct forms in the numbered boxes. (1,0 point)

Large animals inhabit the desert have evolved adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme hot. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constantly body temperature. Instead of try to keep down the body temperature inside the body, what would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degree Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusual low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is a advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight absorb in warming up the body.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION.

I. Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. (1,0 point)

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting (1) _____ an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness (2) _____ be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in (3) _____ of quality and effect. (4) _____ of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are (5) _____ rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. (6) _____ relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, (7) _____ than one of exhaustion. Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, (8) _____ alone nurturing our body's abilities. What needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With (9) _____ in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes (10) _____ deep-seated.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

II. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question. Write your answer in the numbered box. (1,0 point)

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, **desolate** area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **aforementioned precautions**, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can **scrutinise** callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house _____.
A. is less likely to be burgled. B. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals.
C. is a lot of bother to maintain. D. is very unlikely to be burgled.
2. According to the writer, we should _____.
A. avoid leaving our house empty.
B. only go out when we have to.
C. always keep the curtains closed.
D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.
3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot _____.
A. is predictable. B. is useful.
C. is imaginative. D. is where you always find a spare key.
4. What word best replaces "**desolate**" in paragraph 4?
A. isolated B. populous C. dissatisfying D. depressing
5. The phrase "**aforementioned precautions**" in paragraph 5 refers to steps that _____.
A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not.
B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe.
C. will stop a potential burglar.
D. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home.
6. Gaining entry to a house through a small window _____.
A. is surprisingly difficult.
B. is not as difficult as people think.
C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door.
D. is tried only by very determined burglars.
7. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms _____.
A. cost a lot of money but are worth it. B. are good value for money.
C. are luxury items. D. are absolutely essential items.

8. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole _____.
 A. will prevent your home being burgled.
 B. avoids you having to invite people into your home.
 C. is only necessary for elderly people.
 D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine.
9. What word best replaces “*scrutinise*” in paragraph 7?
 A. glance B. gaze C. search D. examine
10. The best title for the text is _____.
 A. Increasing household crime.
 B. Protecting your home from intruders.
 C. Burglary statistics.
 D. What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART IV. WRITING.

I. Complete each of the sentences so that it has similar meaning to the given one, using the words given (0,5 point)

1. It is extremely difficult for us to make ends meet these days.
 → We find.....
2. Alice and Charles did not decide to move to a bigger house until after the birth of their second child.
 → Only when.....
3. While mending the road, they accidentally blocked our water pipes.
 → They accidentally cut off
4. He brought the umbrella along but it didn't rain.
 → He needn't
5. While I strongly disapprove of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
 → Despite

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).(0,5 point)

1. When I was driving, I realized that the car wasn't working properly. (WRONG)
 →.....
2. Sandra said that she was willing to work late. (MIND)
 →.....
3. They pretended to be enjoying themselves, but they weren't really. (AS)
 →.....
4. I can't lift this table on my own. (UNLESS)
 →.....
5. The coins are believed to have been buried for safe-keeping. (IT)
 →.....

III. Writing a topic. (1,0 point)

The mass media, including television, radio and newspapers, have great influence in shaping people's ideas. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. You should write about 250 words.

[illegible]

THE END

KEYS – PRACTICE 51

PART I: PRONUNCIATION

Mark the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. forged | B. appalled | C. composed | D. noticed |
| 2. A. resort | B. aisle | C. hesitate | D. desert |
| 3. A. rough | B. tough | C. cough | D. though |
| 4. A. amuses | B. purses | C. blouses | D. pleases |
| 5. A. theatre | B. bath ing | C. breathe | D. sou th ern |
| 6. A. break | B. mea n t | C. brea k fast | D. head |
| 7. A. admission | B. decision | C. revision | D. provision |
| 8. A. change | B. hungry | C. stronger | D. Single |
| 9. A. intention | B. material | C. mature | D. Intensity |
| 10. A. birthday | B. mouth | C. athletics | D. gather |

Mark the the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. reasonable | B. cigarette | C. comfortable | D. implement |
| 2. A. validity | B. tremendous | C. flexible | D. commercial |
| 3. A. purchase | B. ignorant | C. tuition | D. vigorous |
| 4. A. overlook | B. influential | C. furniture | D. oceanic |
| 5. A. Success | B. conflict | C. author | D. figure |
| 6. A. surpass | B. moment | C. exchange | D. Persuade |
| 7. A. argumentative | B. Psychological | C. Contributory | D. hypersensitive |
| 8. A. sandals | B. dental | C. canal | D. rental |
| 9. A. familiar | B. impatient | C. uncertain | D. arrogant |
| 10. A. forgettable | B. philosophy | C. humanism | D. objectively |

PART I: LISTENING. (1,0 point; 0,1 point a correct answer)

You will hear a conversation at the customs in Gatwick Airport. As you listen, fill in the form below. (write your answers in capital letters)

1. BUTCHER	2. ANTHONY	3. MALE	4. A STUDENT	5. 14 APRIL 1966
6. ITALIAN	7. TO STUDY ENGLISH	8. A BROTHER	9. 35	10. LONDON

PART II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.

I. Choose the best option to complete each of the sentences. (2,0 points; 0,1 point a correct answer)

1. A	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. A	6. D	7. B	8. B	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. B	15. A	16. B	17. C	18. D	19. D	20. A

II. Read the passage below. Use the word given in bold to form a word that fits in the numbered gap. (1,0 point; 0,1 point a correct answer)

1. misconception	2. venomous	3. comparison	4. fatalities	5. solitary
6. occurrences	7. unpleasant	8. underestimated	9. precautions	10. resistant

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs. (1,0 point; 0,1 point a correct answer)

1. hung over	2. slow down	3. grew up	4. run for	5. doing up
6. go with	7. saving up	8. brought out	9. dress up	10. mixed up

IV. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline them and write the correct forms in the numbered boxes. (1,0 point; 0,1 point a correct answer)

1. inhabit → inhabiting/which(that) inhabit	6. rise → to rise
2. hot → heat	7. degree → degrees
3. constantly → constant	8. unusual → unusually
4. try → trying	9. a → an
5. what → which	10. absorb → absorbed

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION.

I. Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. (1,0 point; 0,1 point a

correct answer)

1. into	2. might/may/can	3. terms	4. regardless/irrespective	5. at
6. Being	7. rather	8. let	9. that/this	10. how

II. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question. Write your answer in the numbered box. (1,0 point; 0,1 point a correct answer)

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

PART IV. WRITING.

I. Complete each of the sentences so that it has similar meaning to the given one, using the words given (0,5 point; 0,1 point a correct answer)

1. We find *it difficult to make ends meet these days*.
2. Only when *Alice and Charles had their second child*, did they decide to move to a bigger house.
3. They accidentally cut off *our water supplying while mending the road*.
4. He needn't have brought the umbrella along *(because it didn't rain anyway)*.
5. Despite *my strong disapproval of your behaviour/ the fact that I strongly disapprove of your behaviour*, I will help you this time.

II. Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s). (1,0 point; 0,1 point a correct answer)

1. *While I was driving*, I realized that there was something wrong with the car.
2. Sandra said that she didn't mind working late.
3. They acted as if they were enjoying themselves, but they weren't really.
4. I can't lift this table unless you help me/ someone helps me.
5. It is believed that the coins were buried for safe-keeping.

III. Writing a topic. (1,0 point)

Correct form of essay writing (0,6 point)	- Contents: a provision of all main reasons and appropriate supporting ideas and relevant examples (0,2 point) - Language: a variety of vocabulary and appropriate structures (0,2 point) - Presentation: coherence, cohesion, and appropriate style (0,2 point)
Incorrect form of essay writing (0,4 point)	- Contents: a provision of all main reasons and appropriate supporting ideas and relevant examples (0,2 point) - Language: a variety of vocabulary and appropriate structures (0,1 point) - Presentation: coherence, cohesion, and appropriate style (0,2 point)

-----HẾT-----