

## ENGLISH PRACTICE 9

### A. PRONUNCIATION

#### PART 1; Choose the word whose stress is different from the other three

- |                     |                |                |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. disappearance | B. Sympathetic | C. capacity    | D. conversation |
| 2. A. argument      | B. achievement | C. Involvement | D. confinement  |
| 3. A. completion    | B. behaviour   | C. material    | D. understand   |
| 4. A. opinion       | B. comfortable | C. powerful    | D. accurate     |
| 5. A. penalty       | B. habitat     | C. decision    | D. Countryman   |
| 6. A. Atmosphere    | B. emission    | C. disposal    | D. volcanic     |
| 7. A. economic      | B. considerate | C. territorial | D. continental  |
| 8. A. commit        | B. recipe      | C. index       | D. preview      |
| 9. A. economic      | B. considerate | C. territorial | D. continental  |
| 10. A. commit       | B. recipe      | C. index       | D. preview      |

#### PART 2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three

- |                          |                            |                           |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. rain <u>ed</u>     | B. follow <u>ed</u>        | C. arriv <u>ed</u>        | D. jump <u>ed</u>    |
| 2. A. l <u>ea</u> ther   | B. t <u>ea</u>             | C. l <u>ea</u> d          | D. l <u>ea</u> ve    |
| 3. A. aut <u>u</u> mn    | B. s <u>u</u> mm <u>er</u> | C. s <u>u</u> nn <u>y</u> | D. m <u>u</u> ch     |
| 4. A. consider <u>ed</u> | B. stay <u>ed</u>          | C. pick <u>ed</u>         | D. receiv <u>ed</u>  |
| 5. A. pr <u>o</u> hibit  | B. c <u>o</u> -exist       | C. fr <u>o</u> zen        | D. n <u>o</u> tify   |
| 6. A. r <u>a</u> tional  | B. devast <u>a</u> te      | C. par <u>a</u> de        | D. d <u>a</u> nger   |
| 7. A. Valent <u>i</u> ne | B. determ <u>i</u> ne      | C. exam <u>i</u> ne       | D. hero <u>i</u> ne  |
| 8. A. m <u>u</u> ddy     | B. p <u>u</u> ctual        | C. st <u>u</u> dious      | D. c <u>u</u> lture  |
| 9. A. <u>e</u> lement    | B. <u>e</u> lection        | C. <u>e</u> vent          | D. <u>e</u> liminate |
| 10. A. dream <u>s</u>    | B. think <u>s</u>          | C. hour <u>s</u>          | D. garden <u>s</u>   |

### B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR

#### PART IV. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best fits the space in each of the following sentences.

21. I have lived near the airport for so long now that I've grown.....to the noise of the airplanes.  
A. aware                      B. familiar                      C. accustomed                      D. unconscious
22. Going on this diet has really.....me good. I've lost weight and I feel fantastic!  
A. done                      B. taken                      C. made                      D. had
23. All applicants must.....their university transcript and two reference letters to be considered for this job.  
A. permit                      B. submit                      C. omit                      D. admit
24. We will leave for the airport.....he is ready.  
A. while                      B. until                      C. as soon as                      D. during
25. I think there's a picture of the hotel.....the first page.  
A. at                      B. in                      C. to                      D. on
26. \_\_\_\_\_ saying was so important that I asked everyone to stop talking and listen.  
A. What the woman was                      B. That the woman was  
C. The woman was                      D. When was the woman
27. -"Do you mind if I take a seat?" - "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Yes, I don't mind                      B. No, do as you please  
C. No I mind                      D. Yes, do as you please
28. As the two teams left the football ground, the 100,000\_\_\_\_\_ gave them a standing ovation.  
A. bystanders                      B. spectators                      C. viewers                      D. audiences
29. My parents lent me the money. \_\_\_\_\_, I couldn't have afforded the trip.  
A. However                      B. Therefore                      C. Only if                      D. Otherwise
30. It is interesting to take\_\_\_\_\_ a new hobby such as collecting stamps or going fishing.  
A. over                      B. on                      C. in                      D. up
31. Jack made me\_\_\_\_\_ him next week.

- A. promise calling B. to promise calling C. to promise to call D. promise to call
32. "I passed the TOEFL test, Mom." - "\_\_\_\_\_."
- A. All right B. Thank you C. Well done D. Good luck
33. The bad weather caused serious damage to the crop. If only it \_\_\_\_\_ warmer.
- A. was B. were C. has been D. had been
34. - "Eric is really upset about losing his job." - "Well, \_\_\_\_\_ once myself, I can understand."
- A. Having been fired B. Fired C. Having fired D. Being fired
35. \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'd think twice about that decision. I could be a bad move.
- A. Were I B. Should I be C. If I am D. If I had been
36. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted \_\_\_\_\_ good answer.
- A. put up with B. keep pace with C. made way for D. came up with
37. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ to speak to him, but she also vowed never to see him again.
- A. she refused B. did she refuse C. she did refuse D. when she refused
38. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the pedestrian for the accident.
- A. accused B. charged C. caught D. blamed
39. She had to borrow her sister's car because hers was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. out of work B. out of order C. on duty D. off work
40. We should participate in the movement \_\_\_\_\_ to conserve the natural environment.
- A. to organize B. organizing C. which organized D. organized
41. His brother refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. open-minded B. kind-hearted C. narrow-minded D. absent-minded
42. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in my bedroom.
- A. a square wooden old table B. an old square wooden table  
C. a wooden old square table D. an old wooden square table
43. "I am sorry. I broke the vase". - "\_\_\_\_\_."
- A. OK. Go ahead B. Yes, certainly  
C. Don't worry. Things break D. I'd rather not.
44. One's fingerprints are \_\_\_\_\_ other person.
- A. different from B. different from any  
C. differ from any D. different from those of any
45. He is very happy because he passed his exam with \_\_\_\_\_ colours.
- A. flying B. failing C. imagining D. changing

**PART V. From four underlined parts, choose the one that needs correction then correct it.**

Example: The teacher did not allow the students discussing the take-home exam with each other.  
discussing → to discuss

46. A Geiger counter is an electronic instrument is used to measure the presence and intensity of radiation.
47. A dolphin locates underwater objects in their path by making a series of clicking and whistling sounds.
48. In spite of its small size, Europe had a great impact on world history than other continents.
49. Before she moved here, Alene has been president of the organization for four years.
50. That Marta's been chosen as the most outstanding student on her campus make her parents very happy.
51. My cousin composes not only the music, but also sings the songs for the major Broadway musicals.
52. Our civilization is so commonplace to us that rarely we stop to think about its complexity.
53. Ever since the world began, nations have difficulty in keeping peace with their neighbors.
54. Those of us who have a family history of heart disease should do yearly appointments with our doctors.
55. If one had thought about the alternatives, he would not have chosen such difficult a topic for a term paper.

**PART VI. Fill in each space in the following sentences with the most suitable prepositions.**

56. I'm afraid Tom's \_\_\_\_\_ work. But Jack's in. Would you like to speak to him?

57. Have you been to the theatre recently? ~ Yes, I was \_\_\_\_\_ the Old Vie last night.  
58. At first I found the work very tiring, but \_\_\_\_\_ a few weeks I got used to it.  
59. \_\_\_\_\_ the daytime the streets are crowded but at night they are quite deserted.  
60. I saw Tom at the bus stop this morning but couldn't speak to him because we were standing \_\_\_\_\_ a queue.  
61. He is always in a hurry. He drives \_\_\_\_\_ a tremendous speed.  
62. Write \_\_\_\_\_ ink and put your name on the top of the page.  
63. The man with the pipe and red hair is the brother of the girl \_\_\_\_\_ blue.  
64. He sits at his desk all day with his head in his hands. It gets \_\_\_\_\_ my nerves.  
65. The children hastily changed \_\_\_\_\_ bathing things and jumped into the river with shouts of delight.

**PART VII. Give the correct form of the word in bracket to complete the passage.**

The (66. SAY) \_\_\_\_\_ "never judge a book by its cover" could not be more true for *Ridiculous Rules* by Marjorie Allen. The cover is completely blank, whereas the book is crammed full of wonderful examples and anecdotes. Allen is an (67. SPEAK) \_\_\_\_\_ critic of what is taught to native and non-native speakers of English, and has issued a (68. DECLARE) \_\_\_\_\_ of war against textbooks and style books which tell lies. Take the ridiculous and (69. MEAN) \_\_\_\_\_ rule of never ending a sentence with a preposition. The lovely - if famous - story goes, that Winston Churchill, well-known for his numerous (70. WRITE) \_\_\_\_\_ as well as for being British Prime Minister during the Second World War, received a manuscript back from an ignorant (71. EDIT) \_\_\_\_\_, who had told him rather rudely that he had to (72. PHRASE) \_\_\_\_\_ a sentence which ended with a preposition. Churchill responded by making the simple yet forceful (73. STATE) \_\_\_\_\_ in the margin: "This is an impertinence up with which I will not put." - the (74. IMPLY) \_\_\_\_\_ being that not to end a sentence with a preposition often sounds ridiculous in English. Sadly, Allen informs us that the story is probably mere (75. HEAR) \_\_\_\_\_, and that Churchill may have actually only written "rubbish!" in the margin.

**C. READING**

**PART VIII. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to each of the questions.**

Large animals that inhabit the desert have evolved a number of adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme heat. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect rather than absorb the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constant body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body, and an excessive buildup of heat does not begin until well into the day.

Another strategy of large desert animals is to tolerate the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for non-adapted animals. The camel can lose up to 30 percent of its body weight as water without harm to itself, whereas human beings die after losing only 12 to 13 percent of their body weight. An equally important adaptation is the ability to replenish this water loss at one drink. Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes. A very dehydrated person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to dehydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication.

The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can obtain food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures. Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated, it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

76. What is the main topic of the passage?  
 A. Weather variations in the desert B. Adaptations of desert animals  
 C. Diseases of desert animals D. Human use of desert animals.
77. According to the passage, why is light coloring an advantage to large desert animals?  
 A. It helps them hide from predators. C. It helps them see their young at night  
 B. It does not absorb sunlight as much as dark colors. D. It keeps them cool at night.
78. The word "***maintaining***" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. measuring B. inheriting C. preserving D. delaying
79. The author uses of Grant's gazelle as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an animal with a low average temperature  
 B. an animal that is not as well adapted as the camel  
 C. a desert animal that can withstand high body temperatures  
 D. a desert animal with a constant body temperature
80. When is the internal temperature of a large desert mammal lower?  
 A. Just before sunrise B. In the middle of the day  
 C. Just after sunset D. Just after drinking
81. The word "***tolerate***" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. endure B. replace C. compensate D. reduce
82. What causes water intoxication?  
 A. Drinking too much water very quickly B. Drinking polluted water  
 C. Bacteria in water D. Lack of water.
83. What does the author imply about desert-adapted mammals?  
 A. They do not need to eat much food. B. They can eat large quantities quickly  
 C. They easily lose their appetites. D. They can travel long distances looking for food.
84. Why does the author mention humans in the second paragraph?  
 A. To show how they use camels. B. To contrast them to desert mammals.  
 C. To give instructions about desert survival. D. To show how they have adapted to desert life.
85. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an adaptation of large desert animals?  
 A. Variation in body temperatures B. Eating while dehydrated  
 C. Drinking water quickly D. Being active at night

**PART IX. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

When you read something in a foreign language, you frequently (86)\_\_\_\_\_ across words you do not fully understand. Sometimes you check the meaning in a dictionary and sometimes you (88)\_\_\_\_\_. The strategy you adopt depends very much upon the (87)\_\_\_\_\_ of accuracy you require and the time at your disposal.

If you are the sort of person who tends to turn to the dictionary frequently, it is worth remembering that every dictionary has its (89)\_\_\_\_\_. Each definition is only an approximation and one builds up an accurate picture of the meaning of a word only after meeting it in a (90)\_\_\_\_\_ of contexts. It is also important to recognize the special dangers of dictionaries that translate from English into your native language and vice versa. If you must use a dictionary, it is usually far safer to (91)\_\_\_\_\_ an English-English dictionary.

In most exams you are not permitted to use a dictionary. (92)\_\_\_\_\_ you are allowed to use one, it is very time-consuming to look up words, and time in exams is usually limited. You are, (93)\_\_\_\_\_, forced to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words.

When you find unknown words in an exam text, it is very easy to panic. However, if you develop efficient techniques for guessing the meaning, you will (94)\_\_\_\_\_ a number of possible problems and help yourself to understand far more of the text than you at first thought likely.

Two strategies which may help you guess the meaning of a word are: using contextual clues, both within the sentence and outside, and making use of clues (95)\_\_\_\_\_ from the formation of the word.

86. A. put B. drop C. see D. come

- |                    |              |               |               |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 87. A. look        | B. guess     | C. examine    | D. inspect    |
| 88. A. extent      | B. range     | C. degree     | D. level      |
| 89. A. limitations | B. values    | C. advantages | D. entry      |
| 90. A. multiple    | B. variety   | C. variation  | D. diversity  |
| 91. A. survey      | B. consult   | C. refer      | D. inquire    |
| 92. A. or else     | B. Provided  | C. Although   | D. Even if    |
| 93. A. so          | B. therefore | C. completely | D. so that    |
| 94. A. surpass     | B. get over  | C. go over    | D. overcome   |
| 95. A. derived     | B. extracted | C. coming     | D. originated |

## KEYS – PRACTICE 9

### PRONUNCIATION

PART I: 1.C 2. A 3.D 4.A 5.C 6.A 7.B 8.B 9.B 10.B

PART II: 11.D 12.A 13.A 14.C 15.A 16.A 17.A 18.C 19.A 20.B

PART IV: 1 điểm = 0,05/ 1 câu đúng

21. C 22. A 23. B 24. B 25. D  
26. A 27. B 28. B 29. D 30. D 31. D 32. C 33. D 34. A 35.A  
36. D 37. B 38. D 39. B 40. D 41. C 42. B 43. C 44. D 45. A

PART V: 1 điểm = 0,1 / 1 câu đúng

46. is used → used	47. their path → its path
48. great impact → greater impact	49. has been → had been
50. make → makes/made	51. composes not only → not only composes
52. rarely we stop → rarely do we stop	53. have difficulty → have had difficulty
54. do yearly → make yearly	55. such difficult → so difficult

PART VI: 0,5 điểm = 0,05 / 1 câu đúng

56. at 57. at 58. for 59. in 60. in 61. at 62. in 63. in 64. on 65. into

PART VII: 0,5 điểm = 0,05 / 1 câu đúng

66. saying	67. outspoken	68. declaration	69. meaningless	70. writings
71. editor	72. rephrase	73. statement	74. implication	75. hearsay

### READING – 2 ĐIỂM

PART VIII: 1 điểm = 0,1 / 1 câu đúng

76. B 77. B 78. C 79. C 80. A 81. A 82. A 83. D 84. B 85. D

PART IX: 1 điểm = 0,1 / 1 câu đúng

86. D 87. B 88. C 89. C 90. B 91. B 92. D 93. B 94. D 95. A