ÔN TẬP VÀ TỰ KIỂ<mark>M TRA</mark> ĐÁNH GIÁ

TIẾN<mark>G A</mark>NH 9

NHÀ XUẤT BẨN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

I. PHONETICS Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. 1. A. dear B. hear C. bear D. near C. sells D. oasis 2. A. sports B. streets 3. A. April B. plant C. candle D. many 4. A. single C. younger B. sign D. angry 5. A. soup C. would B. group D. touch II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each sentence. 6. You must be careful when you wash this _____ silk blouse. C. delicate B. sensitive D. feeble 7. Don't forget to _____ the alarm clock for six o'clock tomorrow morning. B. put C. ring D. wind A. set 8. Have you ever _____ asleep at the movies? B. falling C. fell A. fall D. fallen 9. My best friend's mother is very nice to me. She her daughter. A. holds parties for B. treats me like C. spends time with D. worries about 10. Amy's date last night _____. She liked him and he liked her, so they are going out again tonight! A. took time B. hung out C. went well D. spent time 11. On Friday nights, my girlfriend and I go to the night market to have a snack and _____ with my brother and sister. C. hang around A. show up B. go on D. make a stop 12. To lend money to friends may sometimes succeed. ______, it often leads to disaster. D. When B. While C. However A. Though 13. We have bought extra food ______ our friends stay to dinner. B. if A. in case C. provided D. as long as 14. I wish Mark would ______ a little better when we have visitors. B. compose A. affect C. conduct D. behave 15. I should like to ______ touch with old friends but I have so little time. B. be in C. lose A. get into D. keep in 16. You shouldn't stay at home so much. Get _____ and make new friends. C. over A. by B. out D. away

17.	My friend and _		went for a	walk.				
	•	B. r			C. I	D. mi	ne	
18.	Jennet gets used	l to	brea	ıkfast	very early w	rith rice.		
	A. have				3			
19.	My colleague w	as proud	fin	ishing	the work in	such a short time	e.	
	A. about	В. с	on		C. over	D. of		
20.	Pauline	me ve	ry much of a	girl I	used to kno	w at university.		
	A. remembe	ers B. r	eminds		C. recalls	D. rec	collects	
21.	A good friend w				-	_		
22	A. by	B. 0	out		C. against			
22.	They					to D. ar	e used to	
23.	It was cold,	Б. ў	I have to pu	t on m	y warm clot	thes.	e used to	
		B. 1				D. so		
24.						eating a strange	food, and ha	ving
	fferent culture.	_						
	A. get us <mark>ed</mark>	to B. s	elect		C. realize	D. lea	rn	
25.	She was	tha	t she couldn	't spea	k any word.			
	A. very ang	ry B. t	oo angry		C. so angry	D. suc	ch angry	
III	. READING							
1. K	<mark>lead th</mark> e passago	e and c <mark>hoose t</mark>	the best ansi	ver A,	<i>B</i> , <i>C</i> or <i>D</i> .			
			MEETIN					
	-					somebody I had		_
						e years old one o		
			-		_	h pen-friend. I ha	=	_
						cult I thought thi	_	
						s of a boy who liv		
						lly exchanged le		
						a two-week cour		
						e (34)		
-		_				f we would reall		
						y (35)		
					_	ad a meal togeth		
						ill be able to mee		
	J	C						
26.	A. for	В. с	on (C. at		D. in		

27.	A. how	B. if	C. when	D. who
28.	A. thinking	B. dreaming	C. learning	D. finding
29.	A. later	B. ago	C. before	D. after
30.	A. one another	B. together	C. each other	D. others
31.	A. two	B. second	C. twice in	D. twice
32.	A. meeting	B. to meet	C. met	D. meet
33.	A. However	B. Besides	C. Though	D. Because
34.	A. many	B. some	C. much	D. few
35.	A. of	B. about	C. for	D. at

One warm spring day, Mrs. Baker went to the park near her house. She sat down on a park bench and started to read a letter from her daughter, Karen. Karen and her husband, John and their two children, Ken and Kathy, were on Florida on vacation for two weeks, Karen said that they were having a wonderful time, and she sent some postcards in the letters. The postcards showed pictures of Florida.

Mrs. Baker smiled as she read the letter again. She was happy that they were having a good time. While she was reading, a man came and sat down at the other end of the bench. He opened his newspaper and began to read.

Suddenly the postcards blew out of Mrs. Baker's hand and fell on the ground. They started to blow away. Mr. Marks quickly reached down and helped Mrs. Baker pick them up.

Mrs. Baker thanked him and showed him the postcards. They introduced themselves. It was the beginning of a very pleasant friendship.

36	Mrs. Baker was		
A.	at home reading her letter		
B.	in the park reading her letter		
C.	in the park reading her newspaper		
D.	in the park reading her book		
37	Mrs. Baker was happy because		
A.	they were having a good time		
B.	they were gone		
C.	she was alone		
D.	she read about her daughter		
38	What happened?		
A.	The letter blew onto the ground		
B.	The newspaper blew onto the ground		
C.	The postcards blew onto the ground		

D. Her hat blew onto the ground

- 39. What did Mr. Mark do?

 A. He got up and went home
 B. He continued reading his newspaper
 C. He reached down and helped Mrs. Baker pick up the postcards.
 D. He picked them up and looked at them
 40. After Mr. Mark helped Mrs. Baker pick up the postcards
 A. they went to the movies
 A. she thanked him, and then she went home
 B. he continued reading his newspaper
 D. they introduced themselves, and they began talking

 IV. WRITING
 1. Choose the best answer to make correct sentence.

 41. things/ do/ used/ on/ we/ many/ to/ Sundays/./
 A. We do many things used to on Sundays.
 B. We used do to many things on Sundays.
- 42. he/ bought/ next/ party/ a/ the/ week/ for/ few/ eggs/./
- A. He bought a few eggs for the party next week.

C. We used to do on many things Sundays.D. We used to do many things on Sundays.

- B. He bought the party for a few eggs next week.
- C. He bought the party a few eggs for next week.
- D. He bought the eggs for a few party next week.
- <mark>43. my/ TV/ wh</mark>en/ watching/ I/ were/ cam<mark>e/ friends/./</mark>
- A. When my friends came, I were watching TV.
- B. When I were watching TV, my friends came.
- C. When I came, my friends were watching TV.
- D. When I came TV, my friends were watching.
- <mark>44. the</mark>ir/ airport/ to/ do/ <mark>will/ they/ go/ meet</mark>/ tomorro<mark>w/ the/ friends/./</mark>
- A. They will go to meet their friends to the airport tomorrow.
- B. They will go to meet their friends tomorrow to the airport.
- C. They will go to the airport to meet their friends tomorrow.
- D. They will go tomorrow to the airport to meet their friends.

45. your your I mi til postcarasi snowi senaingi nowi somei wasi tol greati.	
A. I'm sending you some postcards to show you how was great it.	
B. I'm sending you some postcards to show you how was it great.	
C. I'm sending you some postcards to show you how great was it.	
D. I'm sending you some postcards to show you how great it was.	
2. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.	
2. Choose the undertaked word of phrase in each semence that needs correcting.	
46. Tom said that he had seen john the day before but John didn't see him.	
A B C D	
47. I remember to meet you before, but I have forgotten your name.	
A B C D	
48. She said to her friend that she had gone to the movies yesterday but she didn't like it. A B C D	
49. He has <u>less</u> friends in <u>his</u> classes now <u>than</u> he had <u>last year</u> . A B C D	
A B C D 50. Lan used to rowing a boat with her cousin last year.	
A B C D	

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word that has the stress pattern	d <mark>ifferen</mark> t from that of the oth <mark>er wo</mark>	rds. Identify your
<mark>answer by circling</mark> the corresponding letter	A, B, C, or D.	

<mark>1. A. magic</mark> al	B. festival	C. alone	D. children
2. A. preparation	B. decoration	C. exhibitio <mark>n</mark>	D. television
<mark>3. A. in</mark> vent	B. leather	C. engine	D. wallet
4. A. emotion	B. emotive	C. socialize	D. societal
5. A. produce	B. money	C. improve	D. because

II. GRAMMA<mark>R AND VOCABULARY</mark>

Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each sentence.

6. The package	containing books	and records		la	st week.		
A. is del	livered B.	<mark>a</mark> re delivered		C. was deliv	vered	D. were	delivered
7. We wonder v	who was going to j	pay for the _		wii	ndow.		
A. broke	en B. 1	break		C. breaking		D. brok	ie e
<mark>8. Wou</mark> ld you n	nind	_ me a mom	nent?				
A. helpi	ng B. I	help		C. to help		D. can	help
9. The new stud	lents hope	in ma	ny of	the school's	social acti	vities.	
A. inclu	ding B.	being include	ed	C. to includ	e	D. to be	included
10. I do not thir	<mark>ık tha</mark> t purple shir	t	wi	th your yell	ow skirt.		
A. suits	В. 1	fits		C. goes	D. wea	rs	
11. It took Mich	nael a long time to	find a pair o	of shoe	s that		_ him.	
A. liked	B. 1	fitted		C. agreed		D. mato	ched
12. That sweate	r looks	sma	all for	<mark>a five-year-</mark>	old.		
A. bit	B. 1	much		C. rather		D. even	ı
13. I had to wea	ır	_uniform wh	en I w	orked in the	hotel.		
A. a	B. :	some		C. any		D. an	
14. I hear that n	niniskirts are com	ing back into	fashio	on. I wonder	if they'll	really _	<mark>again.</mark>
A. catch	up B.	catch out		C. catch on		D. catcl	h hold
15. I really mus	tth	ese trousers	becaus	se I want to	wear them	in the m	orning.
A. flatte	n B.	smooth		C. crease		D. press	s
16. The dressman	aker	the half-finis	shed bl	<mark>louse but it v</mark>	was obviou	sly too s	small.
A. test	B. 1	tried on		C. tried out		D. put o	on
17. Because the	first pair of pants	did not fit p	roperly	<mark>y, he a</mark> sked f	or		_·
A anoth	ner nants R	others nants		C the other	e ones	D anot	her nair

18.	There's no way	you can fit into my shoes,	you ta	ke a	size th	an I do!
	A. larger	B. large		C. big	D	. bigger
19.	Jake wears the i	most outrageous clothes of	any of	us,take his	pink and pur	ple ties,
	A. as	B. such as		C. for exam	ple D	. example
20.	Don't dress up f	for the club tonight, everyo	one	look	ing more cas	ual there nowadays.
	A. is	B. are		C. was	D	. were
21.	<mark>This jacket</mark> wou	ld be ideal in winter: it has	s a fur			
	A. coating	B. lining		C. filling	D	. backing
22.	<mark>You</mark> can't put th	nose j <mark>eans ag</mark>	gain – t	hey're the d	irtiest pair I	've ever seen.
	A. in	B. up		C. off	D	on .
23.	<mark>I'</mark> m a bit worri <mark>e</mark>	ed about Sally. She doesn'	't eat a	thing and s	o she's getti	ngthan
evei	· /					
	A. thinne <mark>r</mark>	B. fatter		C. taller	D	o. shorter
24.	If you don't <mark>like</mark>	e this one, try something _			·	
	A. other	B. more		C. else	D	o. another
25.	This shirt is	big for me. I ne	eed a sn	naller size.		
	A. enough	B. too		C. is not big	D	one is correct
III.	READING .					
1. R	<mark>ead</mark> the passag	e a <mark>nd choose t</mark> he best ansi	wer A,	<i>B</i> , <i>C</i> or <i>D</i> .		
	Have you ev	er noticed how compulsive	e shopp	ers are neve	<mark>r in a</mark> (26)	when they
		ething to buy? Now, I don				
		ne that this sort of person m				
		ost incredible boredom. I,				
	_	<mark>ipse of the window of a lar</mark>	_			_
taxi		diately seized by a desire t			=	
		st, I think it has something				
		of shop-lifting. It go				
the	<mark>charge of steal</mark>	ing anything, but the expo	erience	(33)	me w	ith the fe <mark>eling that </mark>
wan	<mark>ted to </mark> sue the r	nanager for wrongful arre	st. I dr	ead to think	what might	have happened (34)
		actually been wrongly conv				ave nightma <mark>res abou</mark>
(35)	in '	vain to ruthless detectives	that I v	vas not a sho	p-lifter.	
26.	A. dash	B. run		C. race		. hurry
27.	A. violent	B. severe		C. stern		. unkind
28.	A. any	B. the		C. few		o. some
29.	A. for	B. with		C. in		. by
30.	A. store	B. shop		C. market	D	. stall

31.	A. be	B. do	C. put	D. go
32.	A. charged	B. accused	C. blamed	D. criticized
33.	A. gave	B. left	C. made	D. caused
34.	A. whether	B. unless	C. when	D. if
35.	A. expressing	B. opposing	C. protesting	D. arguing

In many old cities in Europe, there are narrow twisting roads with many shops huddling together along the two sides. These commercial places are not so modern and convenient as those called shopping centers in modern cities, especially in the suburbs of the big cities in the United States.

Shopping centers have developed rapidly because of the shift of the population to the suburbs, the growing use of and dependence upon the automobile and the heavy traffic in downtown areas.

A shopping center is a large group of stores facing a huge central enclosed mall which may be covered, heated and air-conditioned. A shopping center is also surrounded by a parking area with space for thousands of cars.

We can buy all kinds of food and get anything we need in a shopping center. Unlike a supermarket, where groceries are chiefly sold, a shopping center provides us with all services besides food. We can get our heir cut, eyes examined, clothes washed; we can book our tickets for a world tour and even enroll in special classes.

Shopping centers are, therefore, very convenient for customers, but they lack the 'sense of closeness' as felt in older commercial center.

- 36. The rapid development of shopping centers in mainly due to _______.
- A. the fast-growing prosperity of suburban people.
- B. the increased use of the automobile.
- C. the growing use of heavy cars in bug cities.
- D. the shift of the population to downtown areas.
- 37. A shopping center is a large group of stores facing a huge central mall which is
- A. narrow and winding.
- B. very crowded with automobiles.
- C. used as a store-house for heaters and conditioners.
- D. shaded and comfortable.
- 38. American shopping centers are especially established in the suburbs because
- A. the customers want to avoid the heavy traffic in downtown areas.
- B. the traffic is heavier in the suburbs than in the downtown areas.
- C. there are few people moving from the downtown areas to the neighboring regions.

- D. the streets in the downtown areas are so narrow and twisting.
- 39. Customers can't find the 'sense of closeness' in a modern shopping center because

A. all the items in the stores are very expensive.

- B. the shopkeepers are not very cordial.
- C. it is too modern and conventional.
- D. they worry too much about the safety of their cars.
- 40. In the shopping sections of many old cities in Europe, the stores are located

A : 41 1 1

- A. in the suburbs.
- B. in residential areas.
- C. along poor, dirty roads.
- D. along small, winding streets.

IV. WRITING

- 1. Choose the correct sentence which has the same meaning as the given one.
- 41. The shirt was so small that I could not try on.
- A. The shirt was too small to try it on.
- B. The shirt was too small for me to try on.
- C. The shirt was too small so that I couldn't try on.
- D. The shirt was such small that I couldn't try on.
- <mark>42. No matter h</mark>ow hard I tried I couldn't find my red hat.
- A. Try as hard as I might I couldn't find my red hat.
- B. Although I try, I couldn't find my red hat.
- C. It is difficult for me to find my red hat.
- D. I could find my red hat with difficulty.
- 43. I last wore these jeans one year ago.
- A. It is a year since I last wore these jeans.
- B. It is a year when I have worn these jeans.
- C. It has been a year when I have worn these jeans.
- D. It was a year since I have worn these jeans.
- 44. I have never seen such beautiful shirts before.
- A. These shirts are the most beautiful I have never seen.
- B. These shirts are the most beautiful I have ever seen.
- C. This is the first time I have seen beautiful shirts.
- D. This is the first time I see beautiful shirts.

45. They have built a new hospital in our city r	recent	ly.			
A. A new hospital was built in our city recently	y.				
B. A new hospital build in our city recently.					
C. A new hospital built in our city recently.					
D. A new hospital has been built in our city rec	cently				
2. Choose the best answer to complete the sec	cond :	sentence so	that it has a	similar me	eaning to
the first one.					
46. We didn't have enough money to by the su	its.				
The suits were too		·			
A. expensive for we to buy.					
B. expensive to us to buy.					
C. expensive for us to buy.					
D. expensive for us to buy them.					
47. I'm going to ask Kevin to restyle my hair.					
I'm having		·			
A. Kevin to restyle my hair.					
B. my hair restyle.					
C. to ask Kevin to restyle my hair.					
D. my hair restyled by Kevin.					
48. Is this the best price you can offer?					
Can't you		·			
A. offer a good price?					
B. offer the best price?					
C. offer a better price?					
D. offer a best price?					
	V				
49. I used to play basketball with Joan every da	ay, bu	t now		·	
A. we hadn't played for a long time.					
B. we used to be playing for a long time.					
C. we couldn't played for a long time.					
D. we haven't played for a long time.					
50. We began learning Franch five warms V	W/a				
50. We began learning French five years ago. V. A. have learnt French since five years.	we			-•	
B. have begun learning French for five years.					
C. have learnt French for five years.					

			PRACT	'ICE '	TEST 3				
I.	PHONETIC	S							
Ch	oose the word	that has the str	ess pattern d	lifferei	nt from that	of the oth	her wo <mark>rds.</mark>	Identify	your
ans	<mark>swer by ci</mark> rclin	g the correspo	idin <mark>g letter</mark> A	A, B, C	, or D.				
1.	A. banana	I	3. countrysid	le	C. gard	ening	D. 0	Ca <mark>nada</mark>	
2.	A. person	I	B. enough		C. pictı	ıre	D. p	peopl <mark>e</mark>	
3.	A. folklore	I	3. grandma		C. mod	lern	D. 1	elease	
4.	A. cruel	I	3. decide		C. villa	ige	D. s	summer	
5.	A. farmer	I	3. daughter		C. fortu	ınate	D. a	again	
II.	GRAMMA	R AND VOC	ABULAR	Y					
Ch	oose from th <mark>e</mark>	four options gi	<mark>ven (mar</mark> kea	lA, B,	C, and D) o	ne best a	nswer to c	omplete d	e <mark>ach</mark>
sen	tence.								
6. \	When I flew to	Tokyo last wee	<mark>e</mark> k, there wer	e 400 _		on th	<mark>e plane</mark> .		
	A. flight a	ttendants B.	passengers		C. pedestria	ns	D. pilots		
7.	<mark>The</mark> world still	admires	gre	at Dori	c temples in	Greece.			
	A. that	B.	<mark>h</mark> ow		C. when		D. those		
8	pl	aces which attr	<mark>a</mark> ct so many a	art love	ers as Floren	ce, Italy.			
	A. There a	are few B.	<mark>F</mark> ewer		C. That few	er	D. As fee	W	
9. l	Florida,	the Suns	hine State, at	tracts	many tourist	s every y	ear.		
	A. is	B.	known as		C. is known	n as	D. that is	known a	ıs
10.	The concert w	<mark>vill begin</mark>		fifteer	n minutes.				
	A. in	B.	on		C. with		D. about		
11.	I have always	wanted to visit	Paris,		_capital of	France.			
	A. is the	B.	that is the		C. which th	e	D. the		
12.	When I break	fo	r the summe	r, I'm	going to Spa	in for thr	ee weeks.		
	A. up	B.	in		C. out		D. down		
13.	The state of O	hio	name from	m an Iı	roquoian wo	rd meanir	ng "great r	ive <mark>r".</mark>	
	A. and its	B.	along with it	S	C. it got its		D. got its	;	
14.	The Adriation	Sea, which l	ies between	the c	coasts of Ita	aly and t	the former	Yu <mark>gosl</mark> a	avia,
	t	he Mediterrane	an Sea.						
	A. part of	B.	belonging to		C. an arm is	S	D. is an a	arm of	
15.	I'd like to go	to Thailand,	i	t's by 1	no means the	e only cou	intry in the	world I	want

to see.

A. as
B. how
C. yet
D. while
16. What were you doing when the house was ______ fire at 10 p.m.

A	. under 🔠 🗜	B. on	C. in		D. at		
17.	Switzerland is	s well-known fo	r its impress	sive mo	ountainous _		
	A. views	В.	scenery		C. scenes	D. sigh	ıts
18.	Ice used to be	shipped to	as fa	ar away	from New	Englan <mark>d as Asia a</mark>	nd Australia.
	A. extrem	es B.	departures		C. regions	D. exp	orts
19.	The Alps are	one of the best l	known mour	ntain		_ in Europe.	
	_ =		=		_	D. pea	
20.						Spain, Italy and O	
						D. pac	
21.						<mark>o to secondar</mark> y scl	
						D. On	' at
22.		Но		-			
		В.				D. in	
23.		is a city					
		В.			C. which		
24.						out into the Atlan	
	_		-			D. whi	ch is on
25.		student, I used	_			D	
	A. by	В.	on		C. in	D. with	a
111	. READING	4					
		ige and choose	the hest and	wer 1	R C or D		
1.1	teuu ine pussu	ige and choose	ine vesi uns	wei A,	B, C or D.		
		AN	ITALIAN V	VII.I.A	GE IN WA	LES	
		7414			GE III WII	LLS	
	The scene	ery in North Wa	les is magni	ificent	and so this a	area is very popul	ar with tourists
Situ		•	_			i) i	
						ts construction be	
						sult is a copy of a	
	utiful, Italian		C			17	, ,
	As you wa	ander down the	winding pa	ths tow	ards the vil	lage you can (28)	the
sea	through the tr	ees, and there is	s a marvelou	ıs (29)		_ of the whole co	astlin <mark>e from the</mark>
						— and restaurants, tl	
		ns, at high tide,					
	Most of th	ne houses are let	to visitors i	n the s	u <mark>mmer mon</mark>	ths, (31)	a few <mark>people</mark>
do 1	ive in Portmei	rion all year (32	2)		<mark>It is possible</mark>	for (33)	to visit the
						Late s	
						rly morning when	
that	can be heard	is the splashing	of the water	r in the	fountains.		

26. A. single	B. unique	C. particula	r D. only
27. A. succeeded	B. managed	C. resulted	D. achieved
28. A. glimpse	B. glance	C. look	D. catch
<mark>29. A. disp</mark> lay	B. view	C. sight	D. outlook
30. A. As well	B. More than	C. In addition	<mark>n to D</mark> . Apart
31. A. although	B. otherwise	C. even	D. despite
<mark>32. A</mark> . by	B. along	C. round	D. down
33. A. spectators	B. onlookers	C. observers	D. sightseers
34. A. ticket	B. fee	C. fare	D. subscription
35. A. particularly	y B. exactly	C. precisely	D. distinctly

Disney World was constructed a decade ago on 27,400 acres of partially swamp land in central Florida. Eight thousand of these acres constitute a wildlife sanctuary not accessible to the 130 million people from around the world who have been to Disney World since its opening.

The park opens at 9 a.m. and shuts down at various hours, depending upon the time of year-six, nine, or midnight. On a busy day as many as 90,000 visitors may be in the park, but there are so many activities available that there is plenty of room for everybody. The Magic Kingdom is the main section, but there are hotels, restaurants, a lagoon, and a huge lake with four and a half miles of beaches where visitors swim or paddle around in rented boats. A reasonable estimate of the cost per person daily is about \$60, excluding transportation costs to Orlando.

36. Disney World was opened

- A. last year
- B. currently
- C. ten years ago
- D. a decent time ago
- 37. Disney World has many water attractions because
- A. the Florida climate is conducive to water sports
- B. it was built on wet land
- C. visitors like to swim and rent boats
- D. they are a lucrative business
- 38. You can infer that there are 90,000 visitors in Disney World
- A. daily during the holidays like Thanksgiving and Christmas
- B. weekly when the park is busy

C.	normally when the weather is pleasant
	daily throughout the year
<mark>39</mark> .	. The average daily cost for a family of four might be
A.	\$60
B.	\$240
C.	an unlimited amount
D.	dependent upon transportation costs
4 0.	You can infer that when there are 90,000 people in the park
A.	people have to wait in lines to get into the attractions
B.	there are not enough restaurants to feed all of them
C.	the lake shore is too small to accommodate swimmers
D.	the best thing to do is to rent a boat to get away from the crowds
IV	. WRITING
1. (<mark>C</mark> hoose the u <mark>nderlined word o</mark> r phrase A, <mark>B, C o</mark> r D in each <mark>sentence that nee</mark> ds correctin <mark>g.</mark>
41.	. The <u>beautiful</u> of Cyprus, with <u>its</u> pine-covered mountains, sandy beaches, historical
	A B
mo	onuments, and <u>picturesque</u> villages, <u>is</u> legendary.
	C D
42.	. <u>The capital</u> of Yemen <u>is situating</u> 2,190 m <mark>eters <u>above</u> sea lev<mark>el.</mark></mark>
	A B C D
43.	. <u>When Lak</u> e Victoria <u>was discovered</u> by Jo <mark>hn Sp</mark> eke in 1858, <u>he</u> was believed t <mark>o be the sourc</mark> e
	A B C
of_	the Nile.
]	D
44.	. Although its height, Mount Whitney, one of North America's highest mountains, is popula
wit	th hikers.
	A B C D
45.	. For <u>more than</u> 450 years, Mexico City has been the economic, <u>culture</u> , and politica <mark>l center <u>of</u></mark>
	A B C
the	Mexican people.
	D
2. (Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.
46.	. A: Are there any restaurant near the school? I'm looking for something to eat.
	B:
A.	Yes, there is several near the school

B. Yes, there are one near the school
C. Yes, there are several near the school
D. Yes, there some near the school
47. A: Have you ever seen a mountain like this?
B:
A. No, I never seen anything like this
B. No, I've never seen anything like this
C. No, I haven't see anything like this
D. No, I hadn't seen any like this
48. The heavy rain in the countryside prevented
A. us not to drive back home on time
B. us from driving back home in time
C. us to driving back home for time
D. for us to drive back home in time
49. He travelled a lot because
A. he enjoyed seeing new places
B. he enjoyed see new places
C. he enjoy seeing new places
D. he doesn't want to see new places
50. I really believe that life keeps getting better and better. The fact is that
A. there is more exposure to events like the devastating famines in Africa.
B. we are worse off than our parents were.
C. we have the potential to solve our problems.
D. we could find ourselves faced more often with unsolvable problems.

I. PHONETICS Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. 1. A. souvenir C. starve D. sound B. sure 2. A. decoration B. preparation C. question D. nation 3. A. dream B. cream C. repeat D. sweat 4. A. <u>h</u>oney B. house C. hose D. honest 5. A. needed C. tried D. returned B. stopped II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each sentence. 6. Will you give this book ______ me if I say I like it so much? B. for C. to A. by D. from 7. You will miss the bus if you hurry. C. didn't A. don't B. won't D. wouldn't 8. She is travelling to work by train today because her car is being A. stopped B. broken C. serviced D. rented 9. I only ____ <u>one m</u>istake in las<mark>t night</mark>'s test. A. made B. done C. did D. make 10. She said that she _____ that film before B. had seen C. has seen D. see A. saw 11. I _don't know how to learn new words by heart. B. sometimes C. something A. some time D. some times 12. If I _____ __ rich, I would help the poor. A. was B. is C. were D. has been 13. I can't give you the job because you have no B. qualification D. luggage A. facility C. convenience 14. Unless you are , I will explain it again to you. B. won't understand C. don't understand D. didn't understand A. understand 15. It was important that he _____ to help us. B. agrees C. agreeing A. agreed D. agree 16. Why don't you _____ with your university study? C. go by A. go in B. go at D. go on 17. One problem for any teacher is that each student has his/her own ____ B. divided C. individual D. distinctive A. separate

18. Good theories are important of course, but we must haveevidence to support them.								
	A. empirica	al B. t	rue		C. realistic	D. firs	st-class	
19.	If you have tim	<mark>ie, I would r</mark> eal	ly	son	ne help with	this assignment.		
	A. apprecia	ate B. t	hank		C. respect	D. val	ue	
20.	Joining a news	group allows co	omputer user	rs to m	ake	with other p	eople who s	hare
a si	<mark>milar inter</mark> est.							
	A. fun	B. t	ouch		C. approach	D. cor	ntact	
21.	She asked me i	not	anybody v	what h	appened.			
A. tell B. telling			C. to tell	D. told				
22.	<mark>I t</mark> hought I wou	uld sell my car	but	sec	ond thought	s I changed my n	nind, and	
	the whole	e I think I was v	wise.					
	A. in - in	В. с	on - on		C. on - in	D. in -	on	
23.	Linda said th <mark>at</mark>	she	_ much time	to wri	te to her frie	ends.		
	A. doesn <mark>'t</mark>	have B. r	ot to have		C. has not	D. did	n't have	
24.	He asked me v	when			come b	ack?		
	A. would I	B. v	vill I		C. I	D. I w	ould	
25.		to		_	_			
	A. if I com	e B. i	f I came or	not	C. whether	I came D. if	I had come	

III. READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Japanese students work very hard but many are desperately unhappy. They feel unbearable pressure from their parents to do well in school and in college. Most students are always being told by their parents to study harder so that they can have successful careers: Although this may be good advice for those students who are very bright, it can have disastrous results for many students who are not so gifted.

Tragically, a number of students actually commit suicide. Others seek comfort in sniffing glue or paint-thinner. Some students, however, join gangs and turn to crime. Many of them have tried very hard at school but, in spite of all their efforts, have failed in certain examinations and have disappointed their parents. Such students feel that they are inferior to everyone else they meet and become dropouts.

It is surprising that although most Japanese parents are anxious for their children to do well at school, they do not help them in any way. Many parents feel that they are not capable of helping their children academically and that in any case it is the teachers' job to help their children. To make matters worse, a lot of parents send their children to special schools called Juku – cram schools. These schools are open during the evenings and on weekends, and their only purpose is to

prepare students to pass exams; they are not intended to educate students in any real sense of the word. It thus comes as a shock to realize that almost three-quarters of the junior high school population attend these cram schools.

Ordinary Japanese schools usually have rules about everything from the length of students' hair to their underwear and the contents of their schoolbags. Child psychologists now think that such strict rules often lead to a feeling of insecurity and an inability to fit into society. They regard this kind of discipline as being harmful to the development of the individual. They argue that no sense of moral values is developed and that students are given neither guidance not training in becoming responsible citizens. The results of a survey carried out by the Japan Youth Research Institute support this view. Almost 40% of the students questioned in the survey said that no one had taught them anything about justice, patience, love for others, generosity or individual responsibility.

- 26. Why do Japanese parents push their children to study harder?
- A. Because they believe this is good for their character.
- B. To enable them to have successful careers.
- C. To enable them to win scholarships to pay for their education.
- D. Because it is a Japanese tradition.
- 27. What kind of consequences does this have for many of the less gifted students?
- A. Encouraging.
- B. Disastrous.
- C. Economical.
- D. Character-forming.
- 28. How has this led to the death of some students?
- A. They have become ill from overwork and died.
- B. They have been killed in road accidents.
- C. They have been murdered by rivals.
- D. They have killed themselves.
- 29. Who, according to the article, surprisingly do not help the children with their studies?
- A. Their brothers and sisters.
- B. Their teachers.
- C. Their friends.
- D. Their parents.
- 30. What is the purpose of the *Juku*
- A. To teach children how to think.
- B. To teach children music.
- C. To teach children how to pass exams.
- D. To teach children morality and social skills.
- 31. What percentage of junior high schools students (approximately) attend *Juku*?

- A. 34%
- B. 40%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%
- 32. When do Japanese children attend the Juku?
- A. In the evenings and on weekends.
- B. During the school holidays.
- C. After completing their years at school.
- D. During normal office hours.
- 33. Regarding schools in Japan, which of the following (A. to D.) is true?
- A. Schoolchildren can decide how long they want to grow their hair.
- B. Schoolchildren are encouraged to express their individuality.
- C. Schools have many strict and detailed rules for their children.
- D. Schools encourage their pupils to become thoughtful and responsible citizens.
- 34. What do child psychologists think about the detailed rules in many Japanese schools?
- A. They make the children feel insecure and unable to fit into society.
- B. They are too difficult to follow.
- C. They are inconsistent and difficult to understand.
- D. They help develop individual character.
- 35. How many of the children surveyed by the Japan Youth Research Institute said that they had not learned about justice and generosity?
- A. About 30%.
- B. A bit less than 40%.
- C. More than 40%.
- D. Almost half of them.

2. Are you a good language learning? (Quiz)

Do the following quiz to find out if you are good language learner. You may tick more than one answer to each question. Try to be as honest as you can.

- 36. When you start a course in a foreign language, do you know what you want to get out of it?
 - A. Yes, always
- B. Yes, sometimes
- C. No. never
- 37. When you learn a piece of language, do you try to practise it afterwards?
 - A. Never
- B. Sometimes
- C. Always
- 38. Do you try to understand the rules of the language you are learning?
 - A. Not really, I just try to speak it as well as I can.
 - B. Yes, I think it's important to understand the rules.
 - C. I'd like to understand the rules, but sometimes there are so many exceptions that it's impossible.

39. How do you remember new vocabulary?	
A. I draw pictures.	
B. I revise new words regularly.	
C. I write lists with translations.	
40. Do you have any contact with English speaker	rs?
A. Yes, sometimes. I try to meet them as	smuch as I can even though I don't live in an
English speaking country.	
B. No, I don't live in an English speaking	g country, so it's difficult for me to meet and
talk with them.	
C. It's not important for me to meet Eng	lish speakers, so I never do.
IV. WRITING	
1. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to comple	<mark>ete</mark> the sentenc <mark>e. </mark>
41. Of all the wo <mark>rld's languages,</mark>	
A. dominating most business with English	
B. the domination of business by English	
C. English is the most dominant in business	
D. when English dominates business	
42. 'Get on with your work!' the boss said to me.	
The boss	
A. told me get on with my work	C. told me to get on with your work
B. told me to get on with my work	D. told me to get on with his work
43. A: I'm not sure what I should do to help you.	
B:	
A. Well, you should to help me study	
B. Well, you could help me study	
C. Well, you have to help me study	
D. Well, you could to help me study	
44. "I will do the shapping today" said Re	
44. "I will do the shopping today" said Ba. Ba said that	
A. he would do the shopping that day	
B. he will do the shopping today	
C. he would do the shopping today	
D. he will do the shopping that day	
2. no win do me snopping that day	

45."Do you review your lessons in the evening?" Miss Anderson asked Tim.								
	ss Anderson							
A. i	f Tim review	wed his les	ssons in t	he evening				
B. i	f Tim reviev	vs his less	<mark>ons</mark> in the	e evening				
C . 7	Γim reviewe	<mark>d his les</mark> so	ons in the	evening or	not			
D. 7	Γim reviews	his lessor	ns in the e	evening or r	ot			
2. 0	<mark>Choose t</mark> he u	ınderlined	d w <mark>ord or</mark>	phrase A,	B, Co	r D in each	<mark>sente</mark> nce that nee	eds co <mark>rrecting.</mark>
46.	First of all,	_	me how o	old <u>was</u> I ar	nd whe	re I <u>came</u> fr	om.	
17	A We are look	B king forw	ard to he	C ar from you		D		
-1 / .	A B	King forw	ara to <u>nea</u>	C I	<u>.</u>			
48.	The kimono	s are desc	ribed as .	Japanese <u>tra</u>	adition	al dress.		
	A		В			D		
49.	I <u>wish</u> you <u>c</u>	ean help m	ne solve tl	his financia	l probl	em.		
.,.	A	В	C <u>55770</u> tr	_)	<u> </u>		
50				-		,		
50.		of the pro		ends in the	profess		tions as well as the	
	A		В			С		D

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1.	A. introduction	B. sociology	C. operation	D. publicity
2.	A. university	B. reality	C. economic	D. celebration
3.	A. history	B. economy	C. geology	D. photography
4.	A. nationality	B. geography	C. mathematic	D. economics
5.	A. diplomatic	B. competition	C. majority	D. electricity

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each sentence.

senience.					
6. Which of the followi	<mark>ngs only p</mark> rovides info	<mark>rmatio</mark> n and entert <mark>ainmer</mark>	nt orally?		
A. radio	B. magazines	C. newspap <mark>ers</mark>	D. books		
7. Which	<mark>are you in</mark> terested in o	on our national TV ? C. stations			
			D. waves		
		of the			
A. world	B. country	C. nation	D. glo <mark>be</mark>		
9.The Internet is a wond	derful invention	modern life.			
A.to	B.at	C.of	D.on		
10. I am familiar with t	<mark>hat product</mark> . I don't kno	owtimes I've	times I've seen it advertised on TV.		
A. how many	B. how often	C. how	D. how much		
11. I don't remember_	the fron	t door when I left home.			
A. to lock	B. to lock	C. locked	D. lockin <mark>g</mark>		
12. In my opinion,the in	nternet is a very fast an	d way for m	e to get inform <mark>ation.</mark>		
A. convenient	B.conveniently	C.convenience	D.inconvenient		
13. The man in black su	uits is sometimes here	,?			
A. does he	B. is he	C. doesn't he	D. isn't he		
14. Don't forget					
A. to post 15. Everybody is ready	B. post	C. posting	D. posted		
15. Everybody is ready	,?				
A. aren't they?	B. isn't it?	C. isn't everybody	D. aren't everybody?		
16. When he was driving	ng home, he sto <mark>pped _</mark>	some pe	etrol.		
A. to get	B. for getting	C. getting	D. get		
17. He never goes fishi	ng in winter	?			

A. does l	he B. o	doesn't he	C. has he	•	D. hasn't h	e	
18. Your father	likes drinking coff	ee,	?				
	e B. c		C. does h	ie	D. hasn't he	е	
19. Let's go for	a walk,	?					
	we B. s		C. do we		D. must we	;	
	<mark>ime do</mark> you spend			-			
A. to wa			C. in wat		D. watching	g	
21. You didn't v	vatch football on	TV last nigh	nt,	?	D 4: 124		
-	u B. o	•	C. did yo		D. didn't yo	ou	
	ing to move to the they B. a				D. they are	going	
	fast that I couldn't				D. they are	going	
A. for	B. w		~ ·		D. to		
	front of			will be notl		the	
way of your view		•					
A. at - in		n - of		in	D. in - at		
	explanation in thi						
A. for	B. v	vith	C. to		D. about		
	~						
III. READIN	G						
1. Read the pass	sag <mark>e and choose t</mark>	the best ans	<mark>wer A,</mark> B, C or I	O.			
The purpose	of advertising	is to (26)	peop	ole to buy t	<mark>thin</mark> gs. Nowa	aday <mark>s, (</mark>	27)
, ad	vertiser <mark>s don't att</mark>	empt to sell	a product to ever	ryb <mark>ody; they</mark>	try to target	the prod	luct
at a particular se	gment or gro <mark>up of</mark>	the populati	on. Market resea	arc <mark>h attemp</mark> t	s to identify t	hese peo	ple
_	s they need. Mos			_		_	_
	on and publicity,						
	-		_		_	_	
	1 (29)					_	
	ag	=		_			
	vertising campaig	_		_			
the Media Pla	<mark>nning and Buy</mark> i	ng departn	nent will work	out which	n media wi	ll be b	oest
(31)	for the particular	niche the p	roduct is (32) _	a	it. The adv <mark>ert</mark>	iser will	try
to position the p	roduct relative to	its rivals an	d will point out	its (33)	and	superior	ity.
(34)	products are ofte	en internatio	nal, advertising	tends to (35) quite	differen	t in
	es, often falling b						
	es, orten raning o	uch on store	otype images re	i cucii iiuiio	ilai illailiou		
26. A. make	B. persuade		C two	D. gal	1		
			C. try	D. sel			
27. A. although	B. well		C. but	D. ho			
28. A. brand	B. ancient		C. bad		cellent		
29. A. price	B. value		C. personal	D. go	vernment		
30. A. old	B. other		C. estate	D. adv	vertising		
31. A. paid	B. rewarde	d	C. suited	D. eng	gineered		

32. A. thrown	B. shot	C. aimed	D. regarded
33. A. errors	B size	C. advantages	D. disadvantages.
34. A. Very	B. Although	C. Well	D. Nevertheless
35. A. have	B. be	C. come	D. fall

It was an Italian inventor who created the first wireless device for sending out radio signals in 1895. However, not until the American inventor Lee De Forest built the first amplifying vacuum tube in 1906, did we get the first radio as we know it. And the first actual radio broadcast was made on Christmas Eve of 1906. That's when someone working from an experimental station in Brand Rock, Massachusetts, arranged the program of two short musical selections of poem and brief holiday greeting. The broadcast was heard by wireless operators on ships with a radio through several hundred miles. The following year, De Forest began regular radio broadcasts in NewYork. These programs were similar to much of what we hear on the radio today in that De Forest played only music.

- 36. Who invented the first wireless device for sending out radio signals?
- A. An American inventor
- B. A French scientist
- C. An Italian inventor
- D. An operator
- 37. When did Lee De Forest build the first amplifying vacuum tube?
- A. in 1895
- B. in 1906
- C. in 1907
- D. in 1905
- 38. What happened on Christmas Eve of 1906?
- A. The first actual broadcast was carried out.
- B. The second actual radio broadcast was made.
- C. The third actual radio broadcast was made.
- D. Nothing happened.
- 39. Who heard the broadcast on Christmas Eve of 1906?
- A. People in NewYork
- B. People in Massachusettes
- C. The wireless operators on ships through several hundred miles.
- D. No one heard it.
- 40. In the following year, did De Forest stop making radio broadcasts in NewYork?
- A. Yes

B. N	No								
C. N	Maybe								
D. `	Yes, of course	•							
IV.	WRITING	Ì							
Cho	oose from the	alternat	tives A, I	B, C, and D	the co	rrect senten	ice ma	de from t <mark>he</mark>	words and
phr	ases given.								
41.1	Mr Smith <u>ask</u>	ed me wl	hat did I B	think of the	e flat .				
42.	We <u>studied</u> ve	ery <u>hard</u> 1	_	esson, <u>becau</u> C	ise we	passed the e	xam <u>v</u>	ery easily. D	
43.	Some <u>tree</u> fro A	og <mark>s <u>can al</u> B</mark>	<u>lter</u> their	colors <u>in or</u> C	rder to	blend <u>to</u> the D	ir envii	ronment.	
44.		ne hundre	ed childr	ren exposed	to the		-		ymptoms of it.
	A				. 1 . 0	В.	С	D	
45.	Nancy said <u>th</u>			ie supermarl	ket <u>bet</u>	-	home.		
		A	ВС			D			
2. C	Complete the s	second s	entence	so that it he	as a sin	nilar meani	ng to ti	he first one	
	It won't be po						_	•	
I'm	afraid								
47.	"Please turn	down the	e radio f	or me", said	l my fa	ther.			
My	father asked				Ţ				<u>.</u>
•	Keeping in to		the me	dia is very i	mporta	nt and necce	essary.		
It's	1 6			J	1		,		
	He hasn't cha	atted with	ı his fan	nily through	the In	ternet for ag	es.		
	ages					8			_
	"Why don't				ain the	question ag	ain?" N	My mother a	asked.
	mother asked	-		_				,	
1129		- mo							

PRACTICE TEST 6 I. PHONETICS Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. C. lose D. wise 1. A. desert B. island C. increase 2. A create B. treatment D. headache 3. A aspirin B design C disease D excursion 4. A. Thailand C. fifth B. thank D. worth C. down 5. A. slow B. throw D. grow II. GRAMMA<mark>R AND VOC</mark>ABULARY Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each sentence. 6. If we go on _____ the environment will become seriously polluted. A. to litter B. litter C. littering D. littered 7. Mrs. Brown ____ about her water bill. She doesn't believe the water clock. B. is worried A. is worrying C. worry D. worried 8. If we _____ much pesticide on vegetables the vegetables _____ poisonous and inedible. A. use/ will become B. used/ would become C. had used/ would have become D. used/ became 9. If the rice paddies _____, the rice plants____ B. polluted/ would die A. polluted/ will die C. are polluted/ will die D. are polluted/ will be died 10. I'll give you a lift to the station if in a hurry. A. you're B. you were C. you'll be D. you'd be 11. Many doctors say that apples, oranges, and other fruits are healthy foods, and potato chips, fried potatoes, and chocolate are A. uncomfortable B. unhealthy C. healthy D. good 12. In some rural areas, health care _____ by a small number of doctors and nurses. A. is providing B. is being provided C. provides D. provided 13. I will bring an umbrella with me it may rain.

B. if

A. when

C. in case

D. unless

14.	Dinosaurs were	one of the fir	st	which	existed on t	he earth.		
	A. immigrai	nts B.	species		C. p	ioneers	D. settler	S
15.	Pollution is caus							
		ate B.				nrow	1	
		t plants and ar	nimals in a n	atural (community a	are de <mark>pend</mark>	lent upon each oth	ier
IOF .	A. wildlife	В.	survival		C. li	ivings	D. life	
17.	I'll call the hote	l and confirm	a		for us for	Friday ni	ght.	
							D. preservation	
18.	Oxfam tries to s	send <mark>food to c</mark>	ountries whe	re peo	ple are suffe	ring	malnutrit <mark>ion</mark>	l .
	A. for	B. 1	ру		C. from		D. of	
19.	<mark>If</mark> students are to	o understand t	the notice, th	e instr	uctions must	t be	clearer.	
	A. wrote	B. 1	made		C. got		D. done	
20.	you	like what I w	ant to do or 1	not, yo	u won't mak	e me chan	<mark>ge my m</mark> ind.	
	A. Wheth <mark>er</mark>	В. `	When		C. Because		D. If	
21.	The weather <mark>wa</mark>	s warm and p	leasant with		a gentle	wind to co	ool us down.	
	A. but				C. almost			
22.	We'll have to	the m	neeting until	next w	eek because	no one ca	<mark>in com</mark> e tomorrow	v.
	A. put dow <mark>n</mark>	В. ј	out off		C. put on		D. put round	
23.	If you see Tom	you	ı mind	h	im to get in	touch with	ı me?	
	A. will/ rem	inding B. v	will/ to remin	nd	C. would/re	eminding	D. would/ to rem	nind
24.	<mark>Jim al</mark> ways gets	very annoyed	l if he can't g	et his	own			
	A. wish	В. ч	way		C. device		D. object	
25.	My teacher is ve	ery pleased		all of	her students	got good	marks in the exar	ns.
	A. that	В.	so		C. which		D. whose	
III	. READING							
Rea	<mark>id the passage a</mark>							
							ng about t <mark>he dama</mark>	
							future looks bad.	
							and seas ove <mark>rnigh</mark>	
can	we stop the (29	9)	_ of plants a	nd ani	mals. But w	e can stop	adding to th <mark>e pro</mark>	oblem
whi	<mark>le (3</mark> 0)	searc	ch for answer	rs, and	laws are pas	ssed in nat	ture's (31)	It
may	<mark>y no</mark> t be easy to	change your	lifestyle (32)	, but	t some ste	ps are easy to ta <mark>k</mark>	e: cut
dow	<mark>vn the amout (33</mark>	3)	_ you do, or	use as	little plastic	as possibl	e. It is also easy t	o save
ene	rgy, which also	reduces (3	4)		_bills. We	must all	<mark>make a personal</mark>	(35)
		to work for th	e future of o	ur pla	net <mark>if we wa</mark>	nt to ensur	e a better world f	or our
grai	ndchildren.							

B.impossibility	C. possible	D.possibility
B.threat	C.threatened	D. to threaten
B. polluted	C.pollution	D. pollutant
B. appear	C. appearance	D. disappearance
B. scientist	C. professor	D. professors
B. defensible	C. defense	D. defend
B. complete	C. completion	D. completely
B. buying	C. spending	D. working
B. household	C. family	D. householder
B. decisive	C. decide	D. decision
	B.threat B. polluted B. appear B. scientist B. defensible B. complete B. buying B. household	B.threat C.threatened B. polluted C.pollution B. appear C. appearance B. scientist C. professor C. defense B. complete C. completion B. buying C. spending B. household C. threatened C. professor C. appearance C. professor C. defense C. completion C. spending C. family

Scientists claim that air pollution causes a decline in the world's average air temperature. In order to prove that theory, ecologists have turned to historical data in relation to especially huge volcanic eruptions. They suspect that volcanoes effect weather changes that are similar to air pollution.

One source of information is the effect of the eruption of Tambora, a volcano in Sumbawa, the Dutch East Indies, in April 1815. The largest recorded volcanic eruption, Tambora threw 150 million tons of fine ash into the stratosphere. The ash from a volcano spreads worldwide in a few days and remains in the air for years. Its effect is to turn incoming solar radiation into space and thus cool the earth. For example, records of weather in England show that between April and November 1815, the average temperature had fallen 4.5°F. During the next twenty-four months, England suffered one of the coldest periods of its history. Farmers' records from April 1815 to December 1818 indicate frost throughout the spring and summer and sharp decreases in crop and livestock markets. Since there was a time lag of several years between cause and effect, by the time the world agricultural commodity community had deteriorated, no one realized the cause.

Ecologists today warn that we face a twofold menace. The ever-present possibility of volcanic eruptions, such as that of Mt. St. Helens in Washington, added to man's pollution of the atmosphere with oil, gas, coal, and other polluting substances, may bring us increasingly colder weather.

36. It is	believed that the earth gets colder when _	.
A. v	volcanoes erupt	

- B. the air is polluted by modern man
- C. the rays of the sun are turned into space
- D. all of the above
- 37. The effects of Tambora's eruption were
 - A. felt mainly in the Dutch East Indies.
 - B. of several days' duration worldwide.

- C. evidence of pollution's cooling the earth.
- D. immediately evident to the world's scientists.
- 38. The cause of cold weather in England from 1815 to 1818 was
 - A. decreased crop and livestock production.
 - B. volcanic ash in the atmosphere.
 - C. pollution caused by the Industrial Revolution.
 - D. its proximity to the North Sea.
- 39. No one realized the cause of the deterioration of the world agricultural commodity market
 - A. there was a long delay between cause and effect.
 - B. the weather is beyond our comprehension.
 - C. weather forecasts were inaccurate.
 - D. ecologists didn't exist until modern times.
- 40. If, as some scientists predict the world ends in ice, what might be the cause?
 - A. modern man's pollution of the air.
 - B. volcanic eruptions.
 - C. obliteration of solar radiation.
 - D. all of the above.

IV. WRITING

1. Make all the necessary changes and additions to build a story from the following sets of words and phrases given.



- 41. We/ leave/ home/ 9.15am/ go/ station/./
- 42. The train/ arrive/ Victoria/ just/ before/ 10.45am/./
- 43. We/ catch/ bus/ London Eye/./ When/arrive/ London Eye/ we/ have to/ queue/ ten minutes/./
- 44. I/ scare/go/the Eye/but/ I/ go on. It/ nice/ I/ love/go/on/again/./

45. The wheel/ turn/ slow/ take/ half	an hour/ go/ rig	ht round/./		
46. When/ we/ come off/ Eye/ we/ g	o on/ rive <mark>r trip/</mark>]	Embankmen	nt/./	·
47. The boat/ take/ past/ Big Ben/,/ I	Houses/ Parliame	ent/ MI5 bui	lding/./	
48. The weather/lovely/hot/we/hav	e/ picnic/ park/./	Then/ we/ ca	tch/bus/science	muse <mark>um/ spend</mark> /
49. We/ catch/ bus/ back/ Victoria s	tation/ arrive/ ba	ck/ Crawley	/ about 8.00pm/./	
50. I/ feel/ be/ long day/ walk/ but/ I	// enjoy/ it/. /			

		PRACT	TICE T	ΓEST 7				
<mark>i. ph</mark> onetic	CS							
<mark>Choo</mark> se one wor	rd <mark>whose underl</mark>	ined part i	s prond	ounced diffe	erently. I	<mark>dentify</mark> you	r answ <mark>e</mark>	r by
<mark>circl</mark> ing the corr	esponding letter	A, B, C, or	D.					
1. A. ex <u>h</u> aust	В	. <u>h</u> arm		C. <u>h</u> ole		D. <u>h</u> i	ide	
2. A. agre <u>ed</u>	В	. miss <u>ed</u>		C. lik <u>e</u> c	<u>1</u>	D. w	atch <u>ed</u>	
3. A. s <u>ea</u> rch	В	. t <u>ea</u> pot		C. p <u>ea</u> c	e	D. m	ı <u>ea</u> l	
4. A. <u>wh</u> ile	В	. <u>wh</u> y		C. <u>wh</u> o	se	D. <u>w</u>	<u>h</u> ere	
<mark>5. A</mark> . cl <u>ou</u> d	В	. s <u>ou</u> l		C. m <u>o</u>	<u>u</u> th	D. p	<u>ou</u> nd	
<mark>II. G</mark> RAMMA	R AND VOC	ABULAR	Y					
<mark>Choose</mark> from the	e fou <mark>r options giv</mark>	en (marke	dA, B,	C, and D) o	ne best a	<mark>ins</mark> wer to co	mple <mark>te e</mark>	each
<mark>sentence.</mark>								
<mark>6. "Why do</mark> n't w		y?" – Nam	said					
Nam suggestee					·			
_	<mark>ning B. t</mark>	-		C. went fish	_	D. going f	ishing	
7. She was happy					er birthd	-		
A. althou	\mathcal{C}	ecause		C. while		D. so		
8. The Romans u						·		
	of today B. to	-		-				
9. Platinum	a rare a	nd valuable	metal,	white in col	or, and no	ext to silver	and gold	, the
easiest to shape.	70					ъ.		
A. be	B. v			C. has been		D. is		
10. As time passo		-						•
A. are but	C	vould burn		C. have bur		D. were b	urnt	
11. Resources on	_	•			·	D.I.		
A. to	B. v			C. up		D. by		
12. The nurse sug						D. b.d.	alvas	
A. to take		aking		C. to be tak		D. being t	aken	
13. Nuclear power							no1	
A. electri	city B. e	electric		C. electroni	C	D. electric	ial	

14. In the 1970s, there w	ere concerns		the poss	ibilities o	f nuclear disast	ers and
environmental problems.						
A. to	B. about		C. with		D. on	
15. Nowadays, many of	the huge factories	and el	ectricity ge	nerating s	stations	to
function if there was no co	al.					
A. were unable	B. would be un	able	C. will be u	nable	D. are unable	
16 transporta	ation also uses ener	rgy and	materials m	<mark>uch</mark> more	e efficiently <mark>than</mark>	private
cars.						
A. Public	B. Common		C. State		D. The	
17. They take	of the sun's nat	tural ab	ility to heat	a space w	<mark>hen h</mark> eat is need	ed.
A. care	B. place				D. advantage	
18. She went	_ a bad cold just b	pefore t	he new scho	ol year.		
A. down with	B. in for		C. over		D. through	
19 away						
A. Takin <mark>g</mark>	_					
20. There is more than end		o <mark>rld for</mark>	man's need	for the ne	<mark>ext two </mark> hundred	year <mark>s if</mark>
our use of coal	·					
A. did not increase			ld not increa			
C. does not increas		-				
21. If energy	-		,			ifferent.
	B. were				D. would be	
22. The doctor told him to				olate to lo		
A. at	1		C. back		D. off	
23. There's						
A. not many petrol			so much peti			
C. no enough petro	l to	D. not	enough petro	ol to		
24. I nope this headache _	S	soon.				
A. goes out	•			f	D. passes away	1
25. I suggest we					- ···	
A. saving	B. should save		C. saved		D. will save	
W. DEADING						
III. READING						
			n a n			
1. Read the passage and o				l'ad	· ·	
When our grandpa						
problems .(26)						
might not have believed t						
water, or oil. However, to			the wo	ria are fa	cing the realizat	10n that
AND DALLEY PROUPORS OF A	11111 <i>11</i> 71					

What is the root cause of (29) shortage? One of the causes is our stubborn								
dependence on cars powered by fossil fuels. Our sprawling cities force us to drive miles and miles								
every	every day to satisfy our daily needs. Clogged highways and traffic jams are proof that we are overly							
depen	dent (30)	a	utomobiles.					
	How can v	ve (31)	this pr	oblem	? Some urba	n planners	are designing	ecocities,
cities	that are con	npact, convenie	ent, and env	ironm	<mark>entally frier</mark>	ndly. These	e cities will	have easy
access	<mark>s to effi</mark> cien	t public transpo	ortation, as v	well a	s bicycle an	d pedestri	an walkin <mark>g p</mark>	oaths. (32)
	, tl	nese communiti	es will be s	sustain	able. They	will not s	imply rob th	e earth of
resoui	<mark>rce</mark> s in order	to ex <mark>ist. They w</mark>	ill incorpora	te sola	r and wind-p	owered en	ergy rather th	ıa <mark>n relying</mark>
solely	on fossil f	iuel <mark>s. Residents</mark>	will be ab	le to	<mark>(</mark> 33)	fı	<mark>uits</mark> and veg	etab <mark>les in</mark>
comm	unity garder	ns <mark>and indoor so</mark>	olariums. Th	ese cit	ies will (34)		have gre	en sp <mark>aces,</mark>
parks,	and forest	s, providing a	natural hal	oitat f	or wildlife	survival a	<mark>and hu</mark> man 1	relaxat <mark>ion.</mark>
Furth(ermore, the <mark>y</mark>	will be built	with recycl	ed ma	aterials and	(35)	fron	n certi <mark>fied</mark>
<mark>sust</mark> ai	nable fores <mark>tı</mark>	y operations. By	incorporati	ng all	<mark>of these feat</mark>	ures into e	<mark>cocities,</mark> urba	n plann <mark>ers</mark>
<mark>beli</mark> ev	e we will <mark>be</mark>	able to start re	storing our	enviro	nment so th	ere will be	something l	eft for <mark>our</mark>
<mark>gran</mark> d	children.							
26.	A. He	B. S	She		C. They		D. We	
27.	A. shortag	e B. s	hort		C. shorter		D. shortest	
28.	A. all	В. с	over		C. on		D. all over	
29.	A. those	B. t	his		C. these		D. a	
30.	A. in	B. a	ıt		C. on		D. by	
31.	A. solve	В. с	lo		C. practise		D. make	
32.	A. Additio	n B. I	n addition		C. In additi	on to	D. Addition	to
33.	A. make	B. s	ell		C. feed		D. grow	
34.	A. also	B. t	0		C. as well		D. be	
35. A	. wooden	B. v	voods		C. wood		D. woodens	
2. Con	<mark>mplete t</mark> he g	aps using the p	hrasal verbs	belov	v.			
	clean up	wash up	ena	l up	loc	k into	pou	r out
			An	Oil S	pill			
	In November 2002, an oil tanker carrying 20 million gallons of oil sank off the coast of							
Galic	ia in Spain. '	<mark>The region is ca</mark>	lled the 'Coa	st of I	Death' becau	se so many	y boats have s	sunk there
in the	in the past. It is thought that the oil began (36) of the tanker when it split in two							
while	being towed	out to sea after	experiencin	g prob	olems. A lot	of oil has	already (37)	
	on the local beaches, but experts predict that more is coming. Local people and environmentalists							

are working hard to (38)	the bea	aches, but it is a	very difficult job.			
are working hard to (38) the beaches, but it is a very difficult job. The oil spill is a disaster for both the local environment and the local economy; it is						
Ceared that many people will (39)losing their jobs because fishing and						
tourism are the main industries in the region. The authorities are (40) the						
causes of the disaster, which has						
and dolphins, and affected around						
• '						
IV. WRITING						
1. Choose the underli <mark>ned word o</mark>	er phrase in eac	<mark>ch s</mark> entence tha	t needs correcting			
	-					
41. Oil <u>strikes</u> on the North Slope	in the Alaska	provided the fue	l to drive its econo	omic growth.		
A	B		C	D		
42. Sunlight can be used to generate	ate electricity b	by means of cells	s <u>containing</u> substa	ances that emit		
A			В			
electrons that bombarded with ph	otons.					
C D						
43. Drying food by means of sola	r energy <u>is a<mark>nc</mark>i</u>	<mark>ient</mark> process <u>app</u>	<mark>lied</mark> wherever food	l and clima <mark>tic</mark>		
A B	C	D				
conditions make it possible.						
44. <u>The coal</u> is <u>the world's</u> most a	bundant <u>fossil</u>	fuel.				
A B	С	D				
45. Over the past few years the re	searchers <u>ha<mark>ve</mark></u>	searching for <u>m</u>	neans to control the	e solar energy.		
A		В	C D			
2. Use a suitable connective to co	omplete the sen	ntence.				
	T					
46. Karen is rich	, her c	cousin Kate is po	oor.			
47. You'd better take a taxi.						
48. I enjoy reading this new magazine, it has good articles.						
49. Jack wasn't tired.						
50. The kids didn't study.			mination.			

PRACTICE TEST 8							
I. PHONETIC	S						
Choose one word		lined part is	pronounced diff	e <mark>rently. I</mark> dentif	y your <mark>answer b</mark> y		
circling the corre							
1. A. travele <u>d</u>				D. 1	pronounced		
	B. d						
3. A. flight	В.	f <u>i</u> re	C. tw <u>i</u> ce	D. 1	w <u>i</u> ns		
4. A. t <u>er</u> m			C. h <u>er</u> e				
5. A. p <u>ar</u> ty			C. <u>gar</u> den				
II. GRAMMA	R AND VOC	ABULARY	Y				
Choose from the	four options gi	ven (marked	(<mark>A, B,</mark> C, and D)	one best answei	<mark>[,] t</mark> o complete e <mark>acl</mark>		
<mark>sente</mark> nce.							
6. We haven't see	n them	Cl	<mark>rristma</mark> s.				
A. until	B. s	since	C. to	D. v	while		
7. As it was Chris	tmas, the	ai	<mark>t churc</mark> h was mucl	n <mark>larger th</mark> an ust	ıal.		
A. audiend	ce B. c	convention	C. congreg	a <mark>tion D.</mark> g	roup <mark>ing</mark>		
8. On Labour Day	the workers wi	ll march in _	thr	ough the town.			
A. process	sion B. p	procedure	C. progress	D. p	rogression		
9. There is scarc	<mark>cely a country</mark>	in the world	the	beginning of a	a new year is no		
celebrated.							
A. where	В. у	which	C. that	D. v	vhen		
10. The English a	re always	i1	n the weather.				
A. angry	В. р	oleased	C. intereste	ed D. h	appy		
11. On Mother's I	Day sons and		visit their mother	s and bring ther	n flow <mark>ers and little</mark>		
presents.							
A. cousins	B. r	nieces	C. sisters	D. d	laughters		
12. Thousands of	people came to	see the Que	en	the rain.			
A. because	e B. c	owing	C. in spite	of D. a	ccording to		
13. It's Grandmot	her's birthday to	omorrow, so	don't forget to wi	sh her many <mark>ha</mark>	рру		
A. returns	В. с	lays	C. anniversaries	D. years			
14. We all	fo	rward to our	summe <mark>r holi</mark> days				
A. bring			C. carry				
15. John was goin	ng to join the pro	otest march,	but he	the last r	ninute.		

A. backed out	B. t	acked up		C. ran out	D. backed down
					idge for hundreds of years.
					D. printed
17. People have a	for s	pecial occasi	ions, si	uch as a wed	ding, a funeral, and a graduation.
A. meal	B. f	estival		C. dance	D. ceremony
18. Independence Day in	the Unit	ed States is	observ	ed annually	the Fourth of July.
A. in	В. с	on		C. at	D. during
19. The book	:	you lent me	is reall	y interesting	j.
A. whom	B. v	vhich		C. who	D. in which
20. All the participants fee	el very r	nervous		they war	m up for their events.
A. because	B. v	vhen		C. since	D. though
<mark>21. A</mark> Festival for <mark>the Dea</mark>	d is held	i i		_ a year in J	apan.
A. one	B. f	irst		C. once	D. once in
<mark>22.</mark> This is Mr Jo <mark>hnson, _</mark>		in	ventio	n has saved	hundreds of people from death.
A. whose	B. v	which		C. who	D. whom
<mark>23.</mark> Billie Holida <mark>y,</mark>		unique sing	ging sty	yle made her	<mark>famous, was also</mark> known as L <mark>ady</mark>
Day.					
A. she is a	B. v	whom		C. who	D. whose
24. The woman		_ was not ve	ery pol	ite.	
A. who I spoke to		E	3. to w	ho I spoke	
C. who I spoke]	D. I sp	oke to whon	1
25. My friend Jack,		pa	arents l	ive in glasge	<mark>ow, invite me to spend Christmas</mark>
in Scotland.					
A. that	B. v	vho		C. whose	D. which
III. READING					
Read the passage and che					
			_		iday, and is the lar <mark>gest and most</mark>
					orates the traditions of the British
					rom the West Indies i <mark>n the 1950s.</mark>
					"carnival", with pr <mark>ocessions,</mark>
colourful costumes, steel			_		
=		_	-		costumes have to be
					<mark>on. Steel bands practise trad<mark>itional</mark></mark>
					tly before the festival, the streets
					nplifiers are set in place, to carry
the rhythmic sounds over					
					of music and colour. Processions
of floats, steel and brass b	ands, an	d dancers in	exotic	costumes m	nake their way through the narrow

London streets, (33) by thousand	nds of people. The	streets are lined with stalls selling		
tropical fruits, su	tropical fruits, such as fresh pineapple, water melons and (34) everybody dances -				
black and white,	young and old- even the poli	i <mark>cemen</mark> on (35)	take part in the fun. For		
these three days	<mark>in August, a litt</mark> le Caribbean	magic touches the	streets of London.		
26. A. situation	B. event	C. scene	D. case		
27. A. which	B. that	C. whose	D. who		
28. A. of	B. about	C. for	D. with		
<mark>29. A. ag</mark> o	B. later	C. soon	D. beforehand		
<mark>30. A. r</mark> eady	B. good	C. X	D. prepare		
31. A. decorates	B. decorated	C. are deco	rated D. is decorated		
<mark>32. A</mark> . takes	B. lasts	C. spends	D. starts		
33. A. watch	B. to watch	C. watching	g D. watched		
34. A. mangoes	B. onions	C. mushroo	o <mark>ms D. herb</mark> s		
35. A. purpose	B. foot	C. duty	D. board		

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each of the following questions.

CHRISTMAS IN BRITAIN

Christmas is the biggest festival of the year in most of Britain. Christmas Day is the biggest day of the holiday. On Christmas morning (often very early!), children open the presents that were in their sacks. Some families go to church. The traditional Christmas dinner consists of roast turkey with potatoes and various other vegetables. This is followed by Christmas pudding – a dark, rich mixture of flour, fruit, sugar, nuts, and brandy. Before the dinner people usually pull crackers – small rolls of paper that have gifts, jokes, and party hats inside. Needless to say, large quantities of beer, wine, and spirits are also drunk.

How the rest of the day is spent varies a lot from family to family and may include opening the rest of the presents that are under the tree, playing games, going for a walk or just going to sleep in an armchair! And there is always a special schedule of films and other programmes on television.

December 26, which is called Boxing Day, is also a holiday. On Boxing Day most people go out to see friends, watch sports events, go to the theatre to see a pantomine, or increasingly nowadays, go shopping. Most of large stores start their winter sales on Boxing Day now. But the Christmas holiday is still not over. In fact, many offices and factories close for the whole Christmas period from 24 December to 2 January. On New Year's Eve there are a lot of parties and at midnight everyone joins hands to sing *Auld Lang Syne*. Then after New Year's Day to sleep it off, that's Christmas over for another year.

36. Which day do you think takes its name from the fact that in former times people used to gi	ve
presents in boxes?	
A. Christmas Day	
B. Boxing Day	
C. Christmas Eve	
D. New Year's Day	
37. When do most large stores begin their winter sales?	
A. on the day before Christmas	
B. on Christmas Day	
C. on the day after Christmas Day	
D. on New Year's Day	
38. Where do some people go on Christmas morning?	
A. to the cinema	
B. to the large stores	
C. to church	
D. to sporting events	
39. When is Christmas dinner eaten?	
A. early in the morning	
B. in the middle of the day	
C. in the evening	
D. late at night	
40. Which song (with a Scottish name) is mentioned in the passage?	
A. jingle bells	
B. I'm dreaming of a White Christmas	
C. come all ye faithful	
D. Auld Lang Syne	
IV. WRITING	
1. Choose the best answer to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning	to
the first one.	
41. He's eager. He wants to help us in any way he can.	
He's	
A. wanting to help us in any way he can.	
B. eager to want to help us in any way he can.	
C. helping us in any way he can.	
D. eager to help us in any way he can.	
42. I would like to express my thanks for everything you have done for me.	
I'd like to say how thankful	
A. I am for everything you have done for me.	

B. you have done	for me.				
C. I am to everyth	ning you have done for n	ne.			
D. for everything	you have done for me.				
43. She was kind to the	nink of us.				
It was kind					
A. kind to think o	of us.				
B. to her to think	of us.				
C. of her to think	of us.				
D. of she think of	us.				
<mark>44. Do</mark> you think Sall	y will be able to come to	us for	Christmas?		
Is there any				?	
A. think Sally wil	l be able to come to us f	or Chri	stmas		
B. possibility that	Sally will be able to cor	ne to u	s for Christn	nas	
C. possibility that	Sally would come to us	for Ch	ristmas		
D. possibility that	t <mark>Sally comes</mark> to us for C	hristma	as		
45. The garden party	won't take place if the w	veather	stays bad.		
Unless					
A. the garden par	<mark>ty won't take</mark> place, the ^y	weathe	r stays bad.		
B. the weather im	<mark>proves, the g</mark> arden party	will ta	ke place.		
C. the weather sta	l <mark>ys bad, the g</mark> arden party	won't	take place.		
D. the weather im	pro <mark>ves, the g</mark> arden party	won't	take place.		
<mark>2. Put a suitable</mark> rela	tive pronoun in each sp	ace, or	r leave the s _l	pace blank whe <mark>re</mark>	possible.
46. My bike,	I had left at tl	he gate	, had disapp	eared.	
47. The shoes	I bought were t	he ones	S	I tried on firs	t.
48. The bag in	the robbers pu	ut the n	noney was fo	ound later.	
	couldn't see the s				
50. What was the nam	ne of your friend		tent w	e borrowed?	
	•	•			

PRACTICE TEST 9

I. PHONETICS Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. B. tractor 1. A. storm C. form D. import 2. A. honey B. donkey C. money D. survey 3. A. washed B. helped C. laughed D. handed 4. A. pain B. air C. hair D. chair 5. A. l<u>i</u>ve B. wide C. give D. still II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each <mark>sent</mark>ence. 6. You'll have to try to get in touch with the person is responsible for staff training. B. which C. that A. Who D. whom 7. There were three applicants, none of ______ seemed very competent. A. who B. whom C. that D. which 8. Owing to the storm, the flight was _____ for one and a half hour. C. delayed A. stopped B. given D. cancelled 9. The western part of Oregon generally receives more rain than _____ the eastern part. B. in it does A. does C. it does in D. in 10. Bracewell told the people effect a drought would have on the Great Plains. A. that B. how C. what D. then 11. Scientists have speculated that the destruction of Earth's ozone layer would _____ us to damaging ultraviolet rays. A. exposed B. expose C. have been exposed D. have been exposing 12. The man wanted to see you left a few minutes ago A. who B. which C. whom D. of whom 13. If coastal erosion continues to take place at the present rate, in another fifty years this beach any more. A. doesn't exist B. isn't going to exist C. isn't existing D. won't be existing 14. Companies _____shareholders control them have little possibility of making their own decisions. B. who C. that D. which A. whose 15. Last night a tornado swept through the village. It ______ destroyed everything in its path. B. was C. was being 16. The severe drought ______ occurred last summer ruined he corn crop.

	A. that it	В.	which it		C. it		D. that		
17.	We're having	g terrible weath					uch longer.		
	A. up		on						
18.	Geologists ca	annot accurately	predict		Mount	St. Helen	s will erupt a	again.	
	A. when	B.	which		C. It is		D. and whe	n	
19.	Why	at a gi	ven time is no	t know	'n.				
	A. does a	drought occur		B. it is	a drought th	at			
	C. a drou	ght should <mark>occu</mark>	ır	D. a dr	ought that o	ccurs			
20.		the geolo	gists' theory	of pla	ate tectonics	s, there a	re still gaps	s in m	an's
kno		e cau <mark>ses of eartl</mark>	•						
		ugh B.	-		_		_		
	_	are correct,	California		stru	ck by an	<mark>earthqu</mark> ake	in the	next
dec	ade.								
		В.							
		are preparing		an	earthquake	by buildir	<mark>ng stron</mark> ger	houses	and
pra	_	ques to handle.			~ .		7. 0		
2.2	A. to		with				D. for		
23.		s lighter. I thinl					D 1 :		
2.4		ng a <mark>way B.</mark>	_				_	- /	1.0
		ions receive		_ raın	and his con	dition help	ps to make	it ideal	l for
gro	wing rice.	B.	a lot of		C much		D. o. lorgo r	umbar	of
25	_	D.					D. a large r		
	it is believed ition.		occur and	1 TOCK	Silaia Ulcak	and octor	c mey seme	IIIO a	IIC W
pos		earthquakes		R eartl	nquakes whi	ch			
		rthquakes			hquakes that				
	C. mat ca	riiquakes		D. Cart	nquakes ma	•			
H	. READIN	G							
		age and choose	the best ans	wer A.	B, C or D.				
		vo hundred yea				in gre	ater harmor	y with	ı his
env		ause industry							
		ne world are wo			=	=	_		
(28)		modern in	dustry and th	e need	for more an	nd more en	nergy. News	spa <mark>pers</mark>	and
mag	gazines write	about water pol	lution, air po	llution	and land pol	ll <mark>ution.</mark>			
	Why is th	i <mark>ere so much di</mark> s	cussion abou	t pollut	<mark>tion? After a</mark>	ll, people ((29)		the
		em for thousand							
wer	e not many p	eople and lots o	f room in the	world	so they coul	ld (31)		to and	other
plac	ee when their	settlements bed	ame dirty.						

	Now, how	vever, many part	s of the worl	ld are c	rowded, (32	.)	live in big o	cities
and	much of our	waste, especial	lly waste fro	om fac	tories, elect	ric power stat	ions, the chen	nical
indı	ustry and heav	y industry is ve	ry dangerou	s. Fish	die in the la	ikes, rivers and	d seas; forests	trees
die	too. Much of	this dangerous v	waste goes i	nto the	air and (33))	by the wind	d for
grea	at distances.							
	The Earth	is our home. We	e must take o	care of	(34)	, for o	ur <mark>selves and fo</mark>	r the
nex	<mark>t generatio</mark> ns.	This means keep	oing our envi	ronme	nt clean. The	importance of	f this t <mark>ask is poi</mark>	inted
out	<mark>by ecol</mark> ogists	, the scie <mark>ntists (</mark>	35)		study the re	<mark>elation be</mark> twee	n living <mark>things</mark>	and
the	<mark>envir</mark> onment.	However, each of	of us must d	o every	thing possib	ole to keep the	land, air and v	vater
clea	n.							
26.	A. has lived	B. has been	living (C. was	living	D. 1	live <mark>d</mark>	
27.	A. of	B. about	(C. at		D. 1	for	
28.	A. because	B. because	e of	C. since	e	D. a	as	
29.	A. were poll	utingB. polluted	(C. have	been pollut	ing D. 1	<mark>have</mark> been pollı	uted
30.	A. the	B. X	(C. a		D. 1	<mark>this</mark>	
31.	A. go	B. move	(C. com	e	D. 8	get	
32.	A. someone	B. everyboo	dy (C. no o	ne	D. ₁	people	
33.	A. carries	B. is carry	(C. is ca	rried	D. 1	be carried	
34.	A. it	B. them	(C. ours		D. 1	him	
35.	A. which	B. what	(C. who	se	D. v	who	

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each of the following questions.

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. Most communities can experience some kind of flooding after pouring rains, heavy thunderstorms or winter snow thaws. Floods can be slow or fast rising but generally develop over a period of days. Dam failures are potentially the worst flood events. When a dam fails, a gigantic quantity of water is suddenly let loose downstream, destroying anything in its path.

Flood waters can be extremely dangerous. The force of six inches of swiftly moving water can knock people off their feet. The best protection during a flood is to leave the area and go to shelter on higher ground.

Flash floods usually result from intense storms dropping large amounts of rain within a brief period. Flash floods occur with little or no warning and can reach full peak in only a few minutes. Flash flood waters move at very fast speeds and can roll boulders, tear out trees, destroy buildings, and obliterate bridges. Walls of water can reach heights of 10 to 20 feet and generally are accompanied by a deadly cargo of debris. The best response to any signs of flash flooding is to move immediately and quickly to higher ground.

- 36. What causes a flood?
- A. A flood is often caused by all natural disasters
- B. A flood is often caused by communities.
- C. A flood is often caused by pouring rains, heavy thunderstorms, winter snow thaws or dam failures
- D. A flood is often caused by a gigantic quantity of water.
- 37. What is a flash flood?
- A. Flash floods usually result from intense storms dropping large amounts of rain within a brief period.
- B. Flash flood is a large amounts of rain within a brief period.
- C. Flash flood is a full peak in only a few minutes
- D. Flash flood is a very fast speeds and can roll boulders, tear out trees, destroy buildings, and obliterate bridges.
- 38. What is the difference between floods and flash floods?
- A. The difference is the protection during a flood is to leave the area and go to shelter on higher ground.
- B. The difference is the intense storms dropping large amounts of rain within a brief period.
- C. The difference is the speed rising. Floods can develops over a period of days, while flash floods can reach full peak in only a few minutes.
- D. The difference is the best response to any signs of flash flooding.
- 39. What kind of damage do flash floods do.
- A. Flash floods occur with little or no warning.
- B. Flash floods can reach heights of 10 to 20 feet and generally are accompanied by a deadly cargo of debris.
- C. Flash floods can move immediately and quickly to higher ground.
- D. Flash flood's waters can roll boulders, tear out trees, destroy buildings, and obliterate bridges.
- 40. What can we do to keep ourselves safe from floods or flash floods?
- A. We can experience some kind of flooding.
- B. We can move to higher ground.
- C. We can response to any signs of flash flooding.
- D. We can destroy buildings and obliterate bridges.

IV. WRITING

- 1. Choose the best answer A or B.
- 41. He's the man that I told you about.
- A. We can omit the relative pronoun here.
- B. We can't omit the relative pronoun here.

42. That's the car which I am thinking about buying.
A. We can omit the relative pronoun here.
B. We can't omit the relative pronoun here.
43. The email that I sent didn't reach everybo <mark>dy.</mark>
A. We can omit the relative pronoun here.
B. We can't omit the relative pronoun here.
44. The flight which we were supposed to take was cancelled.
A. We can omit the relative pronoun here.
B. We can't omit the relative pronoun here.
45. She was the person who saw it first.
A. We can omit the relative pronoun here.
B. We can't omit the relative pronoun here.
2. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with
the given words or phrases.
46. In the snowy weather we don't go to school.
If 17. Least on the train. I wented to go to a station. The train didn't step there.
47. I got on the train. I wanted to go to a station. The train didn't stop there. The train I
48. Although it rained, we went to school.
In spite
49. I used to own a dog. People came to the door. The dog never barked at them.
The dog I
50. My neighbors have three small children. The children make a lot of noise. My neighbors neve apologize me.
My neighbors,
Trij heightons,

PRACTICE TEST 7

I. PHONETICS Choose the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. B. calculator C. aeroplane D. difficulty 1. A. discovery 2. A. Argentina B. understand C. lemonade D. Australia 3. A. expensive B. assistant C. engineer D. succession 4. A. popular B. millionaire C. million D. operator 5. A. dangerous B. counterpart C. habitat D. pagoda II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each sentence. his first telescope in 1609. 6. Galileo A. builds B. built C. building D. were built 7. ______ in astronomy, the discovery of Uranus was by accident. A. It was like many finds B. Like many finds D. Many alike finds C. Alike many finds 8. It is now known that Saturn _____ not the only planet in our solar system with rings. C. so B. be D. is A. which 9. The earth ______ on the sun for its heat and light. B. depending C. has depend D. depends A. is depend 10. On July 20, 1969n Neil Armstrong _____down onto the moon, the first person ever set foot on another planet. A. was stepping B. stepped C. has stepped D. was step 11. ______1980 that Voyager transmitted photographs of Saturn to earth. A. When it was B. That was in C. During D. It was in 12. A lunar eclipse _____ the earth passes between the sun and the moon, causing the moon to become dark. A. occurs when B. that occurs C. which occurs D. occurs 13. In the old days, people believed that the world was flat and ships would fall off the _____. C. border A. boundary B. edge D. limit 14. The existence of the planet Pluto was not _____ until this century. C. discovered A. invented B. explored D. identified

C. set foot

C. had to

____ you?

C. were arrested

D. climb

D. have to

D. were arresting

pass the exam without any difficulty.

15. Who was the first man to _____ on the Moon?

16. Provided you work hard, you _____

17. What would you do if the police _____

B. board

B. will

B. arrest

A. start up

A. would

A. arrested

18. Around the ea	arth there is						
A. sea	B. a	tmosphere		C. land		D. envelop	
19. A plane canno	ot get into the air	without sor	ne kin	d of			
A. strength	B. p	oower		C. force		D. weight	
20. The dust is so	thick that the m	en	f	ootprints wh	ere they w	alked.	
A. has left	B. 16	eave		C. left		D. had left	
21. Students	only borrow for	ur books at a	a time.				
A. may	B. n	night		C. ought to		D. could	
22. Suppose there	;	_ a problen	n, what	t would you	have been	able to do?	
	B. v			C. have bee		D. will be	
23. The examiner	says we		leave	when we've	finished.		
•	B. h			C. might		D. could	
24. On April 12,	1981, the United	States		the fi	rst space s	<mark>huttle, C</mark> olumbia	
A. shot	B. f.						
25. Provided you		the applicat	tion fo	rms, you sho	ould get the	<mark>e loan st</mark> raightaw	ay.
A. will compl	ete B. c	omplete		C. complete	ed	D. have complet	ed
III. READING	j						
1. Read the passo	ige <mark>and choose t</mark>	the best ans	wer A,	<i>B</i> , <i>C</i> or <i>D</i> .			
					4		
	UNII	DENTIFIE	D FLY	ING OBJE	CTS		
D 111 T					1 21 6		
						000 hours of flyin	
behind him. Ho							
something which							
Lake Michigan, a	-			-			_
(29)							
path, before finall							
fascinates Richar							
California, and in				-		-	
on the stories tole		-		•	-	vs. He has co <mark>ncer</mark>	
accurate. Pilots ar							
what they were 1							
work say that the	_				_		
making mistakes							
continues to inves					or uns na	s stopped Traines	,, wiio
continues to mives	nigate of o rept	nto with the	iiusiasi				
26. A. though	В. а	lthough		C. in spite		D. despite	

27. A. with	B. to	C. for	D. on
28. A. was appeared	B. appears	C. was appearing	D. appeared
29. A. Whatever	B. What	C. However	D. How
30. A. It	B. Those	C. These	D. This
31. A. at	B. in	C. on	D. from
32. A. was	B. is	C. has	D. had
33. A. because	B. because of	C. but	D. though
34. A. whether	B. or	C. unless	D. if
35. A. everyone	B. anyone	C. somebody	D. ones

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each of the following questions.

Astronomers at Kitt Peak National Observatory near Tucson, Arizona, have discovered what they claim are the largest structures yet observed in the universe. The structures are glowing blue arcs of light nearly 2 million trillion miles in length. The discoverers of these arcs think they are actually optical illusions created by light that has been bent due to the immense gravitational pull of a massive galaxy. The arcs are probably formed when the light from a distant galaxy is bent by the gravitational pull of another, less distant, intervening galaxy. Even though such light-bending galaxies contain billions of stars, they still do not contain enough visible stars which alone could exert the pull needed to bend light in such a way. Therefore, it is theorized that there must be huge amounts of invisible or "dark" matter within these galaxies. Furthermore, astronomers say that there might be enough dark matter in the universe to supply enough gravity to slow the expansion of the universe and then make it eventually collapse.

36. This passage deals mainly with	
A. how the universe expands	
B. what effects gravitational pull h	as on galaxies
C. what "dark" matter is	
D. how arcs in space are created.	
37. According to astronomers, the blue	arcs are
A. only illusions	B. only imaginary
C. invisible	D. galaxies
38. According to the passage, galaxies	can bend light through their
A. extreme distance	B. gravitational pull
C. stars	D. arcs
39. The gravitational pull of some galax	xies may be partly supplied by
A. the expanding universe	B. dark matter
C blue arcs	D light

40. According to some astronomers, the	universe may eventually .
A. expand	B. bend
C. collapse	D. intervene
IV. WRITING	
1. Choose the underlined word or phra	se in <mark>each s</mark> entence that needs correc <mark>ting.</mark>
41. Voyager 2 is a spacecraft which has	<u>greatly expa</u> nded <u>us</u> knowledge <u>of</u> the solar system.
A	B C D
	are, paradoxically, <u>be explored</u> by the largest machines.
A B	C D
43. Uranus is the <u>alone planet in the sola</u> A B	C D
44. The dream of building a permanently	y staffed space station it may soon become a reality.
A B	C D
	<mark>, Charon, ast</mark> ronomers <u>now</u> think Pluto <u>is smallest</u> planet
A	В
in <u>our</u> solar system.	
В	
2. Identify the type of conditional sente	ences by circling A. B. C or D.
January Strategy Control of the Cont	
46. I'll tell her if she comes.	
A. Zero Conditional	
B. First Conditional	
C. Second Conditional	
D. Mixed Conditional	
47. <mark>If I were yo</mark> u, I'd buy it as soon as pe	ossible.
A. Zero Conditional	
B. First Conditional	
C. Second Conditional	
D. Mixed Conditional	
48. Water boils if you heat it to a hundre	ed degrees celsius.
A. Zero Conditional	
B. First Conditional	

- C. Second Conditional
- D. Mixed Conditional
- 49. If we fail, who will be held responsible?
- A. Zero Conditional
- **B.** First Conditional
- C. Second Conditional
- D. Mixed Conditional
- 50. If you ever need help, just ask me.
- A. Zero Conditional
- B. First Conditional
- C. Second Conditional
- D. Mixed Conditional

THE END

<mark>PHẦN II: ĐÁP ÁN VÀ H</mark>□ ỚNG DẪ<mark>N TR</mark>Ả LỜI

UNIT 1

A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

1. C. bear	19. D. of
2. C. sell <u>s</u>	20. B. reminds
	21. A. by
3. A. <u>A</u> pril	22. A. used to
4. B. sign	23. D. so
5. D. touch	24. A. get used to
6. C. delicate	25. C. so angry
7 A set	26. A. for

7. A. set 8. D. fallen

- 9. B. treats me like
- 10. C. went well
- 11. C. hang around
- 12. C. However
- 13. A. in case
- 14. D. behave
- 15. D. keep in
- 16. B. out
- 17. C. I
- 18. B. having
- 36. B. in the park reading her letter
- 37. A. they were having a good time
- 38. C. The postcards blew onto the ground
- 39. C. He reached down and helped Mrs. Baker pick up the postcards.
- 40. D. they introduced themselves, and they began talking
- 41. D. We used to do many things on Sundays.
- 42. A. He bought a few eggs for the party next week.
- 43. C. When I came, my friends were watching TV.
- 44. C. They will go to the airport to meet their friends tomorrow.
- 45. D. I'm sending you some postcards to show you how great it was.
- 46. D. didn't see hadn't seen
- 47. B. to meet meeting
- 48. C. yesterday the day before
- 49. A. less fewer
- 50. A. rowing row

CLOTHING

- 1. C. alone
- 2. D. television
- 3. A. invent
- 4. C. socialize
- 5. B. money
- 6. C. was delivered
- 7. A. broken
- 8. A. helping
- 9. D. to be included

19. C. for example

28. D. finding 29. A. later

31. D. twice

34. C. much35. B. about

32. B. to meet 33. A. However

30. C. each other

- 20. A. is
- 21. B. lining
- 22. D. on
- 23. A. thinner
- 24. C. else
- 25. B. too
- 26. D. hurry
- 27. D. unkind

- 10. C. goes
- 11. B. fitted
- 12. C. rather
- 13. A. a
- 14. C. catch on
- 15. D. press
- 16. B. tried on
- 17. D. another pair
- 18. A. larger

- 28. D. some
- 29. B. with
- 30. A. store
- 31. B. do
- 32. B. accused
- 33. B. left
- 34. D. if
- 35. C. protesting
- 36. B. the increased use of the automobile.
- 37. D. shaded and comfortable.
- 38.A. the customers want to avoid the heavy traffic in downtown areas.
- 39. C. it is too modern and conventional.
- 40. D. along small, winding streets.
- 41. B. The shirt was too small for me to try on.
- 42. A. Try as hard as I might I couldn't find my red hat.
- 43. A. It is a year since I last wore these jeans.
- 44. B. These shirts are the most beautiful I have ever seen.
- 45. D. A new hospital has been built in our city recently.
- 46. C. expensive for us to buy.
- 47. D. my hair restyled by Kevin.
- 48. C. offer a better price?
- 49. D. we haven't played for a long time.
- 50. C. have learnt French for five years.

A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

- 1. A. banana
- 2. B. enough
- 3. D. release
- 4. B. decide
- 5. D. again
- 6. B. passengers
- 7. D. those
- 8. A. There are few

- 19. A. ranges
- 20. B. package
- 21. C. At / of
- 22. C. for
- 23. D. where
- 24. C. lies on
- 25. A. by
- 26. B. unique

- 9. B. known as
- 10. A. in
- 11. D. the
- 12. A. up
- 13. D. got its
- 14. D. is an arm of
- 15. C. yet
- 16. B. on
- 17. B. scenery
- 18. C. regions

- 27. A. succeeded
- 28. A. glimpse
- 29. B. view
- 30. C. In addition to
- 31. A. although
- 32. C. round
- 33. D. sightseers
- 34. B. fee
- 35. A. particularly

- 36. C. ten years ago
- 37. B. it was built on wet land
- 38. C. normally when the weather is pleasant
- 39. C. an unlimited amount
- 40. D. the best thing to do is to rent a boat to get away from the crowds
- 41. A. beautiful beauty
- 42. C. situating situated
- 43. C. he it
- 44. A. Despite/In spite of
- 45. B. culture cultural
- 46. C. Yes, there are several near the school
- 47. B. No, I've never seen anything like this
- 48.B. us from driving back home in time
- 49. A. he enjoyed seeing new places
- 50. C. we have the potential to solve our problems.

LEARNING A FORIEGN LANGUAGE

- 1. B. <u>s</u>ure
- 2. C. question
- 3. D. sweat
- 4. D. honest
- 5. A. needed
- 6. C. to
- 7. A. don't
- 8. C. serviced

- 14. A. understand
- 15. A. agreed
- 16. D. go on
- 17. C. individual
- 18. A. empirical
- 19. A. appreciate
- 20. D. contact
- 21. C. to tell

9. A. made

10. B. had seen 23. D. didn't have

22. B. on - on

11. B. sometimes 24. D. I would

12. C. were 25. C. whether I came

13. B. qualification

26. B. To enable them to have successful careers.

27. B. Disastrous.

28. D. They have killed themselves.

29. D. Their parents.

30. C. To teach children how to pass exams.

31. D. 75%

32. A. In the evenings and on weekends.

33. C. Schools have many strict and detailed rules for their children.

34. A. They make the children feel insecure and unable to fit into society.

35. B. A bit less than 40%.

2. Are you a good language learning? (Quiz)

36 – 40. Student's answer

41. C. English is the most dominant in business

42. B. told me to get on with my work

43. B. Well, you could help me study

44. A. he would do the shopping that day

45. A. if Tim reviewed his lessons in the evening

46. C. was I – I was

47. C. hear - hearing

48. A. The kimonos - Kimonos

49. B. can help – could help

50. B. depends in – depends on

UNIT 5

THE MEDIA

1. D. publicity 19. B. shall we

2. B. reality 20. D. watching

3. B. economy 21. C. did you

4. D. economics 22. A. aren't they

5. A. diplomatic 23. B. with 6. A. radio 24. C. in - in

- 7. A. channels
- 8. A. world
- 9. C. of
- 10. A. how many
- 11. D. locking
- 12. A. convenient
- 13. D. isn't he
- 14. A. to post
- 15. A. aren't they?
- 16. A. to get
- 17. A. does he
- 18. B. doesn't he

- 25. C. to
- 26. B. persuade
- 27. D. however
- 28. A. brand
- 29. B. value
- 30. D. advertising
- 31. C. suited
- 32. C. aimed
- 33. C. advantages
- 34. B. Although
- 35. B. be

- 36. C. An Italian inventor
- 37. B. in 1906
- 38. A. The first actual broadcast was carried out.
- 39. C. The wireless operators on ships through several hundred miles.
- 40. B. No
- 41. B. did I think I thought
- 42. C. because so
- 43. D. to for
- 44. B. are is
- 45. B. went had gone
- 46. I'm afraid (that) I won't be able to come back home this week because I'm too busy.
- 47. My father asked me to turn down the radio for him.
- 48. It's very important to keep in touch with the media.
- 49. It's ages since he last chatted with his family through the Internet.
- 50. My mother asked me why I didn't ask the teacher to explain the question again.

THE ENVIRONMENT

- 1. B. island
- 2. D. headache
- 3. A aspirin
- 4. A. Thailand

- 19. B. made
- 20. A. Whether
- 21. B. just
- 22. B. put off

- 5. C. down
- 6. C. littering
- 7. B. is worried
- 8. A. use/ will become
- 9. C. are polluted/ will die
- 10. A. you're
- 11. B. unhealthy
- 12. B. is being provided
- 13. C. in case
- 14. B. species
- 15. A. contaminate
- 16. B. survival
- 17. B. reservation
- 18. C. from

- 23. C. would/reminding
- 24. B. way
- 25. A. that
- 26. A. impossible
- 27. C.threatened
- 28. B. polluted
- 29. D. disappearance
- 30. A. scientists
- 31. C. defense
- 32. D. completely
- 33. A. driving
- 34. B. household
- 35. D. decision

- 36. D. all of the above
- 37. C. evidence of pollution's cooling the earth.
- 38. B. volcanic ash in the atmosphere.
- 39. A. there was a long delay between cause and effect.
- 40. D. all of the above.

41 – 50. We left home about 9.15am to go to the station. The train arrived at Victoria just before 10.45a.m. We then caught a bus to the London Eye. When we arrived at the London Eye we only had to queue for about ten minutes. I was really scared about going on the Eye but I still went on. It was really nice and I would love to go on it again. The wheel turns very slowly and takes about half an hour to go right round.

When we came off the Eye we went on a river trip from the Embankment. The boat took us past Big Ben, The Houses of Parliament and the MI5 building. The weather was lovely and hot and we had a picnic in the park. Then we caught the bus to the science museum and spent about an hour there. We then caught a bus back to Victoria station and arrived back in Crawley about 8.00pm. I felt it was a long day walking but I really enjoyed it.

UNIT 7

SAVING ENERGY

- 1. A. exhaust
- 2. A. agreed
- 3. A. search
- 4. C. <u>wh</u>ose

- 19. A. Taking
- 20. C. does not increase
- 21. B. were
- **22**. off

- 5. B. soul
- 6. D. going fishing
- 7. B. because
- 8. A. those of today
- 9. D. is
- 10. B. would burn
- 11. C. up
- 12. B. taking
- 13. A. electricity
- 14. B. about
- 15. B. would be unable
- 16. A. Public
- 17. advantage
- 18. A. down with
- 36. pouring out
- 37. washed up
- 38. clean the beaches up / clean up the beaches
- 39. end up
- 40. looking into
- 41. B. the X
- 42. C. that X
- 43. C. is ancient is a ancient
- 44. A. The coal Coal
- 45. B. have searching have been searching
- 46. however
- 47. Otherwise
- 48. Moreover
- 49. Nevertheless
- 50. Therefore

- 23. D. not enough petrol to
- 24. C. wears off
- 25. B. should save
- 26. C. They
- 27. A. shortage
- 28. D. all over
- 29. B. this
- 30. C. on
- 31. A. solve
- 32. B. In addition
- 33. D. grow
- 34. A. also
- 35. C. wood

CELEBRATIONS

- 1. D. pronounced
- 2. A. reach
- 3. D. twins

- 19. B. which
- 20. B. when
- 21. C. once

- 4. C. here
- 5. B. careful
- 6. B. since
- 7. C. congregation
- 8. A. procession
- 9. A. where
- 10. C. interested
- 11. D. daughters
- 12. C. in spite of
- 13. A. returns
- 14. B. look
- 15. A. backed out
- 16. C. carved
- 17. D. ceremony
- 18. B. on

- 22. A. whose
- 23. D. whose
- 24. A. who I spoke to
- 25. C. whose
- 26. B. event
- 27. D. who
- 28. A. of
- 29. D. beforehand
- 30. A. ready
- 31. C. are decorated
- **32**. B. lasts
- 33. D. watched
- 34. A. mangoes
- 35. C. duty

- 36. B. Boxing Day
- 37. C. on the day after Christmas Day
- 38. C. to church
- 39. B. in the middle of the day
- 40. D. Auld Lang Syne
- 41. D. eager to help us in any way he can.
- 42. A. I am for everything you have done for me.
- 43. C. of her to think of us.
- 44. C. possibility that Sally would come to us for Christmas
- 45. D. the weather improves, the garden party won't take place.
- 46. My bike, which I had left at the gate, had disappeared.
- 47. The shoes X I bought were the ones X I tried on first.
- 48. The bag in which the robbers put the money was found later.
- 49. Peter, who couldn't see the screen, decided to change his seat.
- 50. What was the name of your friend whose tent we borrowed?

NATURAL DISASTERS

1. B. tractor	19. C. a drought should occur
2. D. survey	20. C. Despite
3. D. hand <u>ed</u>	21. B. will be
4. A. p <u>ai</u> n	22. D. for
5. B. w <u>i</u> de	23. D. clearing up

6. A. Who	24. C. much
7. B. whom	25. C. that earthquakes
8. C. delayed	26. D. lived
9. A. does	27. B. about
10. C. what	28. B. because of
11. B. expose	29. C. have been polluting
12. A. who	30. A. the
13. B. isn't going to exist	31. B. move
14. A. whose	32. D. people
15. A. X	33. C. is carried
16. D. that	34. A. it
17. D. up with	35. D. who
18. A. when	

- 36. C. A flood is often caused by pouring rains, heavy thunderstorms, winter snow thaws or dam failures
- 37. A. Flash floods usually result from intense storms dropping large amounts of rain within a brief period.
- 38. C. The difference is the speed rising. Floods can develops over a period of days, while flash floods can reach full peak in only a few minutes.
- 39. D. Flash flood's waters can roll boulders, tear out trees, destroy buildings, and obliterate bridges.
- 40. B. We can't omit the relative pronoun here.
- 41. A. We can omit the relative pronoun here.
- 42. A. We can omit the relative pronoun here.
- 43. A. We can omit the relative pronoun here.
- 44. A. We can omit the relative pronoun here.
- 45. B. We can't omit the relative pronoun here.
- 46. If it's snowing, we don't go to school.
- 47. The train I got on didn't stop at the station I wanted to go to.
- 48. In spite of the rain we went to school.
- 49. The dog I used to own never barked at people who came to the door.
- 50. My neighbors, whose three small children make a lot of noise, never apologize me.

LIFE ON OTHER PLANET

1. A. discovery	19. B. power
2. D. Australia	20. C. left
3. C. engineer	21. A. may
4. B. millionaire	22. A. had been

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5. D. pagoda	23. A. may
6. B. built	24. C. launched
7. B. Like many finds	25. B. complete
8. D. is	26. C. in spite
9. D. depends	27. B. to
10. B. stepped	28. D. appeared
11 . D. It was in	29. A. Whatever
12. A. occurs when	30. D. This
13. B. edge	31. B. in
14. C. discovered	32. C. has
15. C. set foot	33. A. because
16. B. will	34. D. if
17. A. arrested	35. B. anyone
18. B. atmosphere	

- 36. D. how arcs in space are created.
- 37. A. only illusions
- 38. B. gravitational pull
- 39. B. dark matter
- 40. C. collapse
- 41. C. us our
- 42. C. be explored explored
- 43. A. alone only
- 44. C. it X
- 45. C. is smallest is the smallest
- 46. B. First Conditional
- 47. C. Second Conditional
- 48. A. Zero Conditional
- 49. B. First Conditional
- 50. B. First Conditional