

ENGLISH PRACTICE 13

A. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose main stress pattern is different from the rest in each of the following questions

1. A. career B. schoolgirl C. machine D. request
2. A. deposit B. complexion C. difference D. decision
3. A. tuition B. symbolize C. etiquette D. interest
4. A. semester B. acceptance C. procedure D. institute
5. A. industry B. comprehend C. confident D. socialize

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (20 pts)

I. Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences.

1. To meet this _____, we have brought 3 ships into regular operation.
A. demand B. success C. appeal D. situation
2. I can't remember his name, but it's on the tip of my _____.
A. tongue B. mouth C. figure D. head
3. The discovery was a major _____ for research workers.
A. breakthrough B. breakdown C. breakout D. breakup
4. This is not the right _____ to ask for my help; I'm far too busy even to listen.
A. moment B. situation C. opportunity D. circumstance
5. He drives so quickly that I am afraid that one day he will _____ someone crossing the road.
A. crash down B. knock down C. turn over D. run across
6. When the electricity failed, he _____ a match to find the candles.
A. rubbed B. struck C. scratched D. started
7. The safety committee's report recommend that all the medicine should be kept out of the _____ of children.
A. reach B. grasp C. hand D. hold
8. I _____ part in the last competition if I _____ younger.
A. would have taken/would be B. would take/were
C. would have taken/would have been D. would have taken/ were
9. It was desirable that we _____ at dawn.
A. started B. had started C. start D. would start
10. Thousand dollars _____ wasted by him in the casino.
A. was B. were C. are D. has
11. I'm going to stay here for _____ few days.
A. another B. other C. others D. the other
12. "Can't you read?" Mary said, _____.
A. and angrily pointing to the notice. B. pointing angrily to the notice.
C. angrily pointed to the notice. D. and pointed angrily the notice
13. There has to be this starting and stopping movement _____ the eye can only see only when it is not moving.

14. "_____ to Japan?" - "Yes, I _____ there the year when there was an earthquake."
 A. because B. although C. when D. while
 A. Were you ever/was B. Have you ever been/ have been
 C. Were you ever/have been D. Have you ever been /was
15. When the tenants failed to pay their bill, the authorities decided to cut _____ the gas supply to the flat.
 A. down B. out C. across D. off

II. Some of the lines in the passage are correct, and some have a word that needs correction. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word that needs correction, write the word and its correction. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Women are experts at gossiping, and they always talk about trivial things, or at least that's which men have been always thought. However, some new research suggests that when women talk to women, whose conversations are far from frivolous, and cover many more topics (up to 40 subjects) than when men talk to other men. Women's conversations ranged from health to their houses, from politics to fashion, from films to family, from education to relationship problems. Football is notable absent. Men tend to have a more limited range of subjects, the most popular being work, sport, jokes, cars, and women.	0. _____ 00. _____ 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
According to Professor Petra Boynton, a psychology at University College London, which interviewed over 1000 women, women also tend to move quickly from one subject to another in conversation, whereas men usually stick about one subject for longer periods of time.	10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____
At work, this difference can be an advantage for men, where they can put another matters aside and concentrate fully on the topic being discussed. In the other hand, it also means that they sometimes find it hard to concentrate when several things have to be discussed at the same time in a meeting.	
0. ✓ 00. which=> what	

III. Supply the correct forms of the words in the CAPITAL letters

"Culture shock" describes the impact of _____ (1) from a familiar culture to one which is _____ (2). It is an experience described by people who have traveled abroad to work, live or study; it can be felt to a certain extent even when abroad on holiday. It can _____ (3) anyone, including _____ (4) students. It includes the shock of a new environment, meeting lots of new people and learning the ways of a _____ (5) country. It also includes the shock

MOVE
FAMILIAR
EFFECT
NATION
DIFFER
IMPORT

of being separated from the _____(6) people in your life, CERTAIN
 maybe family, friends, colleagues, teachers: people you SEE
 would normally talk to at times of _____(7), people who
 give you support and guidance. When familiar _____(8) , JET-LAG
 sounds, smells or tastes are no longer there you can miss SIGNIFY
 them very much. If you are tired and _____(9) when you
 arrive small things can be upsetting and out of all
 proportion to their real _____(10).

C. READING

I. Read the text and think of the word that best fits each space. (ONE word for each space)

About 50 years _____(1) now, it is possible to use virtual reality to bring the _____(2) back to life, people will drag out _____(3) old and boring movies and choose a relative _____(4) bring back to life. The visual will be combined _____(5) records about that person to create a virtual relative.

Then the family can _____(6) a chat with that relative, _____(7) it running, and live with it. The experience will be _____(8) living with a ghost. People who died long ago will be resurrected, _____(9) they can take on new _____(10).

II. Read the passage and choose the best heading in the box for each paragraph. There are three extra ones that should not be used.

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| A. How to maximize the SPF of sunscreens?
B. Summer sport and skin protection
C. How the various types of radiation differ?
D. Sunscreens: the higher the SPF the better?
E. What is ultraviolet radiation?
F. Other ways to protect yourself
G. What are the first signs of skin cancer?
H. A short break in the sun won't hurt, will it? |
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1. _____

Sunshine contains three different bands of ultraviolet radiation: UVA, UVB and UVC. Although UVC is the most dangerous, because it is a shorter-wavelength radiation than UVA and UVB, it is screened out by the Earth's ozone layer. UVA used to be thought less dangerous than UVB, but it is now known that both bands can cause skin cancer. It is UVB which causes sunburn. However, both UVA and UVB can age the skin prematurely.

2. _____

Levels of UV rays can vary. A two-week holiday in the Mediterranean will expose you to the same amount of sun as you would get in a year in Britain. Short periods of intense exposure to the sun are thought to be more risky than regular daily exposure, particularly if you have fairer skin. However, even if you have darker skin tones you will burn eventually. You can find out the daily UV rate by watching the solar UV index which has recently been introduced on national weather forecasts across Europe.

3. _____

The ideal sunscreen to use is an SPF15. This means a sunscreen which gives you fifteen times more protection than you would have normally. An SPF15 sunscreen will absorb proportionally equal amounts of UVA and UVB, and will give you good protection if you are sensible about your exposure. Sunscreens higher than SPF15

tend to lose their balanced effect: the chemicals in an SPF30, for example, will not block UVA rays as effectively as UVB. The other danger with high SPFs is that people will stay in the sun longer because they think are better protected. Higher SPFs do not give proportionately greater protection. An SPF15 gives 93 percent protection, for example, while an SPF34 gives 97 percent protection.

4. _____

Only UVA rays can pass through glass, so you won't get sunburnt sitting by a window, while you can still enjoy the warmth of the sun. Be careful when sitting in the shade, however. You can still get burnt because you will be exposed to rays bouncing off reflective surfaces nearby. This is particularly the case near water. Not all clothing offers effective protection, either. If you can see the light through a piece of clothing when you hold it up, it will not offer much of a barrier to UV rays.

5. _____

You should keep an eye out for any moles or dark spots on the skin that change in size, shape, or color, become bigger, itchy or inflamed, or bleed. All these may be symptoms of skin cancer and should be checked by a doctor. Once a mole has been identified as a potential melanoma, it is removed under local anaesthetic and sent for examination. Most turn out to be harmless. Of the three forms of skin cancer the two most common varieties – basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas are easily treatable and rarely fatal, and even melanomas can be treated effectively if caught in time.

III. Read the following passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body of the individual is not harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop. Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up so many different ways. Your **symptoms** could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes. Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months. Breast milk also tends to be protective. Migraines can be **set off** by foods containing tyramine, phenethylamine, monosodium glutamate, or sodium nitrate. Common foods which contain these are chocolate, aged cheeses, sour cream, red wine, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!). Some people have been successful in treating their migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin. Children who are **hyperactive** may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially colorings, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of **these** are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who has written the book *Why your Child is Hyperactive*. Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

1. The topic of this passage is

A. reactions to foods

B. food and nutrition

- C. infants and allergies D. a good diet
2. According to the passage, the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to foods is due to
- A. the vast number of different foods we eat
B. lack of a proper treatment plan
C. the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems
D. the use of prepared formula to feed babies
3. The word "**symptoms**" is closest in meaning to
- A. indications B. diet C. diagnosis
D. prescriptions
4. The phrase "**set off**" is closest in meaning to
- A. relieved B. identified C. avoided D. triggered
5. What can be inferred about babies from this passage?
- A. They can eat almost anything.
B. They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.
C. They gain little benefit from being breast fed.
D. They may become hyperactive if fed solid food too early.
6. The word "**hyperactive**" is closest in meaning to
- A. overly active B. unusually low activity
C. excited D. inquisitive
7. The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's
- A. lack of teeth B. poor metabolism
C. underdeveloped intestinal tract D. inability to swallow solid foods
8. The word "**these**" refers to
- A. food additives B. food colorings
C. unnutritious foods D. foods high in salicylates
9. Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?
- A. Eating more ripe bananas
B. Avoiding all Oriental foods
C. Getting plenty of sodium nitrate
D. Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet
10. According to the article the Feingold diet is NOT
- A. verified by researchers as being consistently effective
B. available in book form
C. beneficial for hyperactive children
D. designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives

D. WRITING

1. Rewrite the following sentences, using key words in the parentheses or the suggested phrases given at the beginning of the sentences

1. Jack has become confident as a result of his success. (**turned**)
Jack's success _____ person.
2. To find new fuels it is necessary to spend a lot of money. (**means**)
Finding _____ money.
3. Dan promised sincerely that he wouldn't watch so much TV. (**sincere**)
Dan _____ not to watch so much TV.
4. Someone almost certainly broke the window on purpose. (**must**)
The window _____ on purpose.
5. We were all surprised when she suddenly left the job. (**found**)
All _____ left the job.
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There _____

She flatly

The sooner

Regardless _____

The teacher shouted_____.

Write a paragraph of about 200 words.

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Keys - practice 13

Bài	Câu	Nội dung trình bày	Điểm
Phonetics	1	B	0,1
	2	C	0,1
	3	A	0,1
	4	D	0,1
	5	B	0,1
Grammar 1	1	A	0,1
	2	A	0,1
	3	A	0,1
	4	A	0,1
	5	B	0,1
	6	B	0,1
	7	A	0,1
	8	D	0,1
	9	C	0,1
	10	A	0,1
	11	A	0,1
	12	B	0,1
	13	A	0,1
	14	D	0,1
	15	D	0,1
Grammar 2	1	✓	0,1
	2	whose => their	0,1
	3	✓	0,1
	4	ranged => range	0,1
	5	✓	0,1
	6	notable => notably	0,1
	7	✓	0,1
	8	psychology => psychologist	0,1
	9	which => who	0,1
	10	✓	0,1
	11	about => to	0,1
	12	✓	0,1
	13	another => other	0,1
	14	In => On	0,1
	15	✓	0,1
Grammar 3	1	movement	0,1
	2	unfamiliar	0,1
	3	affect	0,1
	4	international	0,1
	5	different	0,1
	6	important	0,1
	7	uncertainty	0,1
	8	sights	0,1
	9	jet-lagged	0,1
	10	significance	0,1
Reading 1	1	from	0,1
	2	dead	0,1
	3	their	0,1
	4	to	0,1

	5	with	0,1
	6	have	0,1
	7	keep	0,1
	8	like	0,1
	9	so	0,1
	10	roles	0,1
Reading 2	1	C	
	2	H	
	3	D	
	4	F	
	5	G	
Reading 3	1	A	
	2	C	
	3	A	
	4	D	
	5	B	
	6	A	
	7	C	
	8	D	
	9	D	
	10	A	
Writing	1	Jack's success has turned him into a confident person.	0,15
	2	Finding new fuels means spending a lot of money.	0,15
	3	Dan made a sincere promise not to watch so much TV.	0,15
	4	The window must have been broken on purpose.	0,15
	5	All of us found it surprising when she suddenly left the job.	0,15
	6	There has been a considerable rise/increase in the cost of living in the last few years.	0,15
	7	She flatly refused to sleep in that haunted house.	0,15
	8	The sooner we can solve the problem, the better it will be for all concerned.	0,15
	9	Regardless of whatever problems, we must continued our efforts.	0,15
	10	The teacher shouted to the boys to make less noise.	0,15

