

ENGLISH PRACTICE 43

A. Pronunciation

I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others in each group.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. c <u>ro</u> p | B. c <u>o</u> ncern | C. c <u>o</u> nserve | D. p <u>ro</u> tect |
| 2. A. c <u>o</u> nserve | B. a <u>d</u> vertise | C. p <u>e</u> rfect | D. r <u>e</u> verse |
| 3. A. ci <u>t</u> ies | B. wo <u>r</u> kers | C. s <u>e</u> ries | D. sa <u>t</u> ellites |
| 4. A. f <u>oo</u> d | B. g <u>oo</u> d | C. t <u>oo</u> th | D. t <u>oo</u> l |
| 5. A. a <u>l</u> though | B. w <u>i</u> thout | C. t <u>h</u> ank | D. t <u>h</u> ese |

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. cartoon | B. open | C. paper | D. answer |
| 2. A. manage | B. shortage | C. village | D. teacher |
| 3. A. remain | B. convenient | C. volunteer | D. memorable |
| 4. A. maintain | B. marine | C. challenge | D. device |
| 5. A. important | B. community | C. organize | D. diseases |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (40 points).

I. Choose the best answers to completes each sentence.

- The stolen jewels were _____ a lot of money.
 A. valued B. cost C. priced D. worth
- _____, after trying three times, he passed the examination.
 A. Lastly B. Last of all C. Last D. At last
- I don't see any _____ in arriving early at the theatre.
 A. cause B. point C. reason D. aim
- The children loved _____ the old castle.
 A. discovering B. exploring C. hunting D. detecting
- This is the oldest building _____ the village.
 A. of B. by C. in D. to
- These figures show a _____ in the number of unemployed people in England and Wales.
 A. loss B. lessening C. reduction D. lowering
- _____ scientists have observed increased pollution in the water supply.
 A. late B. later C. Latter D. Lately
- After he had broken his leg, Henry could only go up and down stairs _____.
 A. hardly B. in difficulties C. with difficulty D. hard

9. You will have to _____ your holiday if you are too ill to travel.
A. put off B. cut down C. put out D. put up
10. At four o'clock Mr Hutchinson still had some _____ to do in the garden.
A. work B. job C. effort D. task

II. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- This is the first time I (read) _____ a novel (write) _____ by an American novelist.
- The stereo (play) _____ since 6 pm. I wish someone (turn) _____ it off.
- The new students hope (include) _____ in many of the school's social activities.
- He wore a false beard (avoid) _____ (recognize) _____.
- (Write) _____ the letter, she put it carefully in an envelope.
- If you don't hurry, all the tickets (sell) _____ by the time we (get) _____ there.

III. Fill in the blank with a / an / the. Put an Ø where none is required.

- My father has just bought me _____ LG computer.
- _____ whale is _____ mammal, not _____ fish.
- We are going to _____ tea with _____ Smiths today.
- _____ Titanic, one of the most famous ocean liners, sank on its first voyage across _____ Atlantic.
- For centuries, _____ buildings were made of _____ stones.

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage.

Ask any adult over forty to make a (1) _____ between the past and the present and most will tell you that things have been getting steadily worse for as long as they can remember. Take the weather for example. Everyone remembers that in their (2) _____ the summers were considerably hotter, and that winter always included (3) _____ falls of snow just when the school holidays had started. Of course, the food in those days was far superior too, as nothing was imported and everything was fresh. (4) _____ was negligible, the money in your pocket really was worth something, and you could buy a (5) _____ house even if your means were limited. And above all, people were somehow nicer in those days, and spent their free time on innocent (6) _____ making model boats and tending their stamp (7) _____ rather than gazing at the television screen for hours on end. As we know, this figure of the past simply cannot be true, and there are plenty of statistics dealing with health and (8) _____ which prove that it is not true. So, why is it that we all have a (9) _____ to idealize the past and to be so (10) _____ of the presents?

Compare

Young

Abound

Employ

Size

Pursue

Collect

Prosper

Tend

Critisize

V. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. It's a small island, four miles _____ the Thai coast.
2. I know her _____ sight, but I've never talked to her.
3. _____ be half of everyone here tonight, I'd like to thank you _____ your advice.
4. You can refer _____ these documents _____ more information.
5. How much did he change you _____ doing _____ the room?
6. She began her talk _____ an apology _____ the audience.

C. READING (30 points).

I. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question. (10 points)

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today **emerged** around 1350, after having incorporated many **elements** of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the **course** of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small **enclaves** of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities **proliferated**, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, **constituting** the largest number of nonnative users than any other language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of this passage ?
 - A. The number of non-native users of English.
 - B. The French influence on the English language.
 - C. The expansion of English as an international language.
 - D. The use of English for science and technology.
2. The word "emerged" in line 2 could best be replaced by which of the following ?
 - A. appeared
 - B. hailed
 - C. frequented
 - D. engaged
3. As used in line 3 , the word " elements " is not similar to which of the following :
 - A. declaration
 - B. features
 - C. curiosities
 - D. customs
4. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?
 - A. in 1066
 - B. around 1350
 - C. before 1600
 - D. after 1600
5. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world except _____.
 - A. The slave trade
 - B. Colonization
 - C. Missionaries
 - D. The Norman invasion
6. As used in line 6, which of the following is closet in meaning to the word "course"?

- A. Subject B. Policy C. Time D. Track

7. The word “enclaves” in line 8 could be best replaced by which of the following?
 A. communities B. organizations C. regions D. countries
8. The word “proliferated” in line 9 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 A. prospered B. organized C. disbanded D. expanded
9. Which of the following is closet in meaning to the word “ constituting ” in line 15 ?
 A. looking over B. sitting down C. doing in D. making up
10. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world to day?
 A. a quarter million B. half a million C. 350 million D. 700 million

II. These paragraphs or sentences (A – H) are not in a good order. Rearrange them into a good order (1 – 8) to make it a logical meaningful passage.

- A. Anyone can try to make a drink which tastes similar to Coca-Cola. Chemists say that it consists almost entirely of carbonated water and sugar.
- B. In only a few years Coca-Cola became the national drink of the United States. The shape of the famous bottle was invented in 1961. During the Second World War, American soldiers drank three million bottles of Coca-Cola a day.
- C. Coca-Cola was originally invented by John Pemberton, a pharmacist in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1886, he created a new kind of medicine to cure tiredness and headaches.
- D. This helped spread the name and flavour of ‘ Coke ’ all over the world .
- E. Then a businessman bought Pemberton’s recipe for his creation. He did something to the recipe and made a really refreshing drink that appealed to many people. Demand for the drink grew.
- F. But no one outside the Coca-Cola company has yet discovered what the ‘ magic ’ combination of ingredients is, and a very few people- only seven, have ever known the secrete formula of Coca-Cola. Only two of them are still alive today, so they never travel on the same aeroplane.
- G. Today, nearly a hundred million bottles or cans are drunk every day, in one hundred and fifty-five different countries.
- H. It tasted so revolting that just about no one wanted to buy it. In the first year, Pemberton only made \$50 from his creation.

Answer:

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III. Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete this passage.

LOOKING FOR A JOB

I finished university six month (1) _____, I’ve got a degree in business administration. I enjoyed the course very much (2) _____ I realize I should have studied a lot harder! A few of my friends have (3) _____ got full-time jobs but most, me, are still waiting (4) _____ something suitable to turn up. Meanwhile, I make sure that I keep myself busy. I look through the job advertisements (5) _____ the newspapers every day and I also ask all the people I know to tell me if they hear of any vacancies (6) _____ they work . What I am looking for is something challenging and I would certainly be happy to move to another city or even work abroad for a while. The (7) _____ is not so important at this stage , provided I earn enough to live on , because I don’t want to continue (8) _____ to depend on my parents , although they are (9) _____ generous to me . At the moment,

I'm working in a nearby restaurant two evenings (10) _____ week, washing up and generally helping out, which brings a little money . The other people working there are very friendly, and many of them are in the same (11) _____ as me, so we have lots of to talk (12) _____.

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as those printed before them.

- 1. Martin may not be very well but he still manages to enjoy life.
Martin's
- 2. Thanks to his aunt's legacy of £10.000 he was able to buy the house he wanted.
Had his
- 3. Mary was the only student absent from class.
Apart
- 4. Jane hasn't made much progress at school.
Jane has only
- 5. My parents find fault with everything I do.
No matter
- 6. It's the cheapest watch but it's the nicest.
Not only
- 7. The police didn't at all suspect that the judge was the murder.
Little
- 8. " What you have cooked is the best in the world!", John said to his girlfriend.
John congratulated
- 9. Now that his mother was being there, they said nothing about it.
On
- 10. The last storm destroyed Lan's house.
It's high time

II. Use the suggest words and phrases to write complete sentences of a passage.

- 1. Jack London/ famous/ American writer.
- 2. He/ bear/ January 13th/1876/ San Francisco/ California.
- 3. family/ poor/ he/ have/ leave/ school/ make money.
- 4. He/ work/ hard/ different jobs.
- 5. Later/ he/ return/ school/ he/ not/ stay/ long.
- 6. 1897/he/ go/ Alaska/ find/ gold.
- 7. There/ he/ find/ ideas/ books / stories.
- 8. He/ come/ home/ start/ write.
- 9. writings/ successful/ he/ become/ rich/ famous/ twenties.
- 10. poor health/ he/ die/1916/ age/ 40.

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KEYS – PRACTICE 43

A. pronunciation (10 points).

I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others in each group. (5 points) - 1/ each.

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others. (5 points) - 1/ each.

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (35 points).

I. Choose the best answers to completes each sentence (10 points) - 1/ each.

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

II. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (10 points) - 1/ each.

1. have read – written 4. to avoid - being recognized
2. has been playing – would turn 5. Having written
3. to be included 6. will have been sold – get

III. Fill in the blank with a / an / the. Put an Ø where none is required. (5 points) - 0.5/ each.

1. an 2. the 3. a 4. a 5. Ø
6. the 7. the 8. the 9. Ø 10. Ø

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage (10 points) - 1/ each.

1. comparison 6. pursuits
2. youth 7. collection
3. abundant 8. prosperity
4. Unemployment 9. tendency
5. sizeable 10. critical

V. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition (5 points) - 0.5/ each.

1. off 2. by 3. on 4. for 5. to
6. for 7. for 8. up 9. with 10. to

C. READING (30 points).

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question (5 points) - 1/ each.

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

II. These paragraphs or sentences (A – H) are not in a good order. Rearrange them into a good order (1 – 8) to make it a logical meaningful passage. (8 points)

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

III. Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete this passage (12 points) - 1/ each.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. ago | 2. although | 3. already | 4. for | 5. in | 6. where |
| 7. salary | 8. having | 9. a/per | 10. very | 11. situation | 12. about |

IV. WRITING (20 points).

I. Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as those printed before them. (10 points) - 1/ each.

1. Martin's poor health doesn't prevent him from enjoying life.
2. Had his aunt not died and left him her legacy of £10.000, he wouldn't have been able to buy the house he wanted.
3. Apart from Mary every students was present in class.
4. Jane has only made a little progress at school.
5. No matter what I do, my parents find fault with it.
6. Not only is it the cheapest watch but it's also the nicest.
7. Little did the police suspect that the judge was the murder.
8. John congratulated his girlfriend on her cooking.
9. On account of his mother's being there, they said nothing about it.
On account of the fact that his mother was being there, they said nothing about it.

On account of his mother's presence , they said nothing about it.
10. It's high time Lan repaired her house. / It's high time for Lan's house to be repaired.

II. Use the suggest words and phrases to write complete sentences of a passage. (10 points)

1. Jack London was a famous American writer. (1 point)
2. He was born (0.5 point) on January 13, 1876 in San Francisco, California.(0.5 point)
3. His family was very poor, (0.5 point) and he had to leave school to make money.(0.5 point)
4. He worked hard in different jobs. (1 point)
5. Later, he returned to school (0.5 point) where he didn't stay long.(0.5 point)
6. In 1897, he went to Alaska (0.5 point) to find gold.(0.5 point)
7. There he found ideas (0.5 point) for his books and stories.(0,5 point)
8. He came back home (0.5 point) and started to write. (0.5 point)
9. His writings were successful,(0.5 point) and he became (0.5 point)rich and famous in his twenties
Or : His writings were so successful that he became rich and famous in his twenties
10. In poor health, he died in 1916 at the age of 40. (1 point)

- **Tæng ®iÓm búi thi : Tæng sè c©u ®óng/ 10.**

