

ENGLISH PRACTICE 21

I. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (10.8 pts)

a. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. She swam strongly and _____ cross the river easily, even though it was swollen by the heavy rain.
A. used to B. was able to C. could D. was supposed to
2. The government has spent one million pounds on an advertising _____ to encourage energy conservation.
A. campaign B. promotion C. operation D. competition
3. Toxic chemicals are one of the factors that lead wildlife to the _____ of extinction.
A. wall B. fence C. verge D. bridge
4. _____ the best of my knowledge, this system cannot work automatically.
A. For B. To C. Within D. In
5. The aim of ASEAN is to promote closer economic _____.
A. delegation B. integration C. reputation D. migration
6. The International Committee of the Red Cross is a private _____ institution founded in 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland.
A. human B. humanity C. humanization D. humanitarian
7. Affected by the Western cultures, Vietnamese young people's attitudes _____ love and marriage have dramatically changed.
A. for B. with C. through D. towards
8. How do you speak the fraction 2/5?
A. two-five B. two-fifths C. second-fifths D. two-fifth
9. Don't be late for the interview, _____ people will think you are a disorganized person.
A. unless B. otherwise C. if not D. or so
10. You may borrow as many books as you like, provided you show them to _____ at the desk.
A. whoever B. who C. whom D. which
11. It is essential that your luggage _____ thoroughly before delivery.
A. to be checked B. being checked C. be checked D. should be checking
12. The reason why this game attracts so many youngsters is that _____ other video games, this one is far more interesting.
A. comparing to B. in compared with
C. on comparison to D. in comparison with
13. Take the shortcut round the church _____ late for school.
A. in order not to be B. in order that we won't be
C. so that not to be D. so that we couldn't
14. A cooperative program between two companies building a famous ancient city, into a(n) _____ city has proceeded smoothly since it started in September last year.
A. friendly ecology B. ecology-friendly
C. friendly-ecological D. ecological-friendly
15. Doctor Pike _____ the hospital after he _____ an uneventful evening on duty. He _____ of his day of rest.
A. was leaving / has had / thought B. left / had had / was thinking
C. will leave / had / will think D. is leaving / will have / thinks
16. Something _____ immediately to prevent teenagers from _____ in factories and mines.
A. should be done /being exploited B. we should do /exploiting
C. should do / be exploited D. should have done /exploited
17. John: "Have you decided on a present yet?"
Ben: "Almost, I need to choose one of _____."
A. new two exciting spy novels B. two spy exciting new novels
C. two exciting new spy novels D. exciting new two spy novels

b. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. I knew he was only flattering me because he wanted to borrow some money.
A. making me impatient B. praising me too much
C. making me feel worse D. elevating me
 2. We spent the entire day looking for a new apartment.
A. all day long B. all long day C. the long day D. day after day
 3. He testified that he had seen the man leaving the building around the time of the murder.
A. said B. provided evidence C. disapproved D. denied
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4. She has a deep **aversion** to getting up in the morning so she usually goes to work late.
A. intense dislike B. feeling C. provocation D. trouble
5. Those who **transgress** the laws of society will be punished.
A. disagree with B. disperse C. violate D. interfere with

c. Fill a suitable preposition/ particle into each gap to complete the sentences.

1. She felt a bit dizzy and had to lean _____ the wall before walking on.
2. Next year, we intend to bring _____ several new products. But at the moment, we are still testing them.
3. I'm not sure if this is a suitable topic for a research paper. I need to talk it _____ with my teacher before I start writing.
4. The store had to lay _____ a number of clerks because sales were down.
5. "Have you ever heard _____ William Carlos Williams?"
"I believe so. He was a poet, wasn't he?"
6. "Mitchell looked pale and tired."
"He told me he was feeling a little _____ the weather.
7. "Are you going to take that job?"
"No, I decided to pass it _____ because I don't want to relocate."

d. Choose and give correct form of the verbs in column A with particles in column B to make phrasal verbs to complete the sentences. There are some extra.

A	B
give fall step go get hold come	off down in up through on

1. Let's hope the rain will _____ long enough for them to finish the cricket match.
2. He twisted my arm to make me tell what I knew, but I refused to _____.
3. Some people think that the Queen should _____ and allow the Prince to become King.
4. Whenever the subject of holidays _____, Ruth and her husband have an argument.
5. They were planning to hold a Pop Concert in one of the parks but it _____ owing to opposition from the local residents.

e. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. One is left with the _____ problem of larger populations requiring more and more food. **(solve)**
2. The _____ of the trains and buses causes frustration and annoyance. **(frequent)**
3. Women who are slimming can never enjoy a meal without being afraid of _____ their diet. **(organize)**
4. They frequently _____ the traffic as they march through the streets. **(mobile)**
5. There will sometimes be silences and pauses in a TV commentary, although these are becoming _____ rare. **(increase)**
6. More women than men emphasized _____ and trust; more men than women emphasized pleasure in a friend's company, going out with a friend and having a friend in one's home. **(confidence)**
7. Among the middle-aged men and women, the lack of contact with relatives, even those who lived nearby, was notable, suggesting that friends and relatives are indeed _____. **(change)**
8. There is _____ dissatisfaction with the government's policies. **(wide)**
9. Welcome to another edition of the club newsletter. A list of _____ events for the autumn is being prepared. **(come)**
10. One of the _____ of this car is its high petrol consumption. **(draw)**

f. Fill a suitable word in each space to complete the passage.

The Countryside Agency began the process of designating the South Downs as a National Park in April last year. We believe that being a National Park is the best way to protect the Downs, build on the achievements of the past to (1) _____ and enhance the area in its widest sense for future (2) _____. The Downs are under huge and increasing pressure. The South East is one of the busiest and most pressurised regions (3) _____ Europe. This means there is (4) _____ demand for the development of new homes, roads and industry. There are also more people living and working in the region, which means more need for people to be able to access beautiful and peaceful countryside to get (5) _____ from it all. The Downs already receives around 35 million visits a year: this number is likely to increase as more and more people live and work in the area. Designation will bring a body with new ideas and resources specifically focused on (6) _____ and visitor management, working with others across the whole of the Park to encourage co-ordination and joint

The two common ways of **infringing upon** the copyright are plagiarism and piracy. Plagiarizing the work of another person means passing it off as one's own. The word plagiarism is derived from the Latin *plagiarus*, which means "abductor." Piracy may be an act of one person but, in many cases, it is a joint effort of several people who

action, and taking action itself where needed. It will be able to manage the increasing number of visitors so that the Downs themselves are not (7) _____, but are still a resource everyone can enjoy. It will also be best placed to protect and enhance the Downs, so that the qualities so many people love in this special area remain for future generations. We have two (8) _____: to identify a boundary for the proposed National Park and to prepare advice to the Government on the arrangements needed for a South Downs National Park Authority.

The Agency is launching a widespread public consultation in November 2015 which will last for three months and give all interested organisations and individuals the (9) _____ to comment in detail on our initial proposals for the boundary and the administrative options for the National Park Authority. If you would like to receive a copy of the consultation document once it is published then please contact us (10) _____ the feedback form.

II. READING (5.2 pts)

a. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions.

Most forms of property are concrete and tangible, such as houses, cars, furniture, or anything else that is included in one's possessions. Other forms of property can be intangible, and copyright deals with intangible forms of property. Copyright is a legal protection extended to authors of creative works, for example, books, magazine articles, maps, films, plays, television shows, software, paintings, photographs, music, choreography in dance, and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property.

Although the purpose of artistic property is usually public use and enjoyment, copyright establishes the ownership of the creator. When a person buys a copyrighted magazine, it belongs to this individual as a tangible object. However, the authors of the magazine articles own the research and the writing that went into creating the articles. The right to make and sell or give away copies of books or articles belongs to the authors, publishers, or other individuals or organizations that hold the copyright. To copy an entire book or a part of it, permission must be received from the copyright owner, who will most likely expect to be paid.

Copyright law distinguishes between different types of intellectual property. Music may be played by anyone after it is published. However, if it is performed for profit, the performers need to pay a fee, called a royalty. A similar principle applies to performances of songs and plays. On the other hand, names, ideas, and book titles are excepted. Ideas do not become copyrighted property until they are published in a book, a painting, or a musical work. Almost all artistic work created before the 20th century is not copyrighted because it was created before the copyright law was passed.

reproduce copyrighted material and sell it for profit without paying royalties to the creator. Technological innovations have made piracy easy, and anyone can duplicate a motion picture on videotape, a computer program, or a book. Video cassette recorders can be used by practically anyone to copy movies and television programs, and copying software has become almost as easy as copying a book. Large companies zealously monitor their copyrights for slogans, advertisements, and brand names, protected by a trademark.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Legal rights of property owners
 - B. Legal ownership of creative work
 - C. Examples of copyright piracy work
 - D. Copying creating work for profit
 2. Which of the following properties is NOT mentioned as protected by copyright?
 - A. music and plays
 - B. paintings and maps
 - C. printed medium
 - D. scientific discoveries
 3. It can be inferred from the passage that it is legal if _____.
 - A. two songs, written by two different composers, have the same melody
 - B. two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles
 - C. two drawings, created by two different artists, have the same images
 - D. two plays, created by two different playwrights, have the same plot and characters
 4. With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?
 - A. Teachers are not allowed to make copies of published materials for use by their students.
 - B. Plays written in the 16th century cannot be performed in theaters without permission.
 - C. Singers can publicly sing only the songs for which they wrote the music and the lyrics.
 - D. It is illegal to make photographs when sightseeing or traveling.
 5. The phrase "*infringing upon*" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. impinging upon
 - B. inducting for
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- C. violating
D. abhorring
6. The purpose of copyright law is most comparable with the purpose of which of the following?
A. A law against theft
B. A law against smoking
C. A school policy
D. A household rule
7. According to the passage, copyright law is _____.
A. meticulously observed
B. routinely ignored
C. frequently debated
D. zealously enforced

b. Read the passage and do the tasks followed

At any given time, more than a million international students around the world are engaged in the study of the English language in a predominantly English-speaking country. The five most popular destinations, in order of popularity, are the U. S., Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The reasons for choosing to study English abroad differ with each individual, as do the reasons for the choice of destination.

Numerous studies conducted in Britain and the United States show that the country of choice depends to a large extent on economic factors. While this should not provoke much surprise, careful analysis of the data suggests that students and their parents are most influenced by the preconceptions they have of the countries considered for study abroad, which, in turn, influence the amount they or their parents are prepared to outlay for the experience. The strength of international business connections between countries also gives a good indication of where students will seek tuition. In the main, students tend to follow the traditional pattern of study for their national group. The United States attracts the most diverse array of nationalities to its English language classrooms, this heterogeneity being largely due to its immense pulling power as the world's foremost economy and the resulting extensive focus on U.S. culture. Furthermore, throughout the non-European world, in Asia and North and South America especially, the course books used to teach English in most elementary and high schools introduce students to American English and the American accent from a very early age. Canada also benefits from worldwide North American exposure, but has the most homogenous group of students - most with French as their first language. Before furthering their English skills, students in Europe study from predominantly British English material; most Europeans, naturally, opt for neighboring Britain, but many Asian, Middle-Eastern, and African students decide upon the same route too.

Australia and New Zealand are often overlooked, but hundreds of thousands of international students have discovered the delights of studying in the Southern Hemisphere. The majority are Asian for reasons that are not difficult to comprehend: the proximity of the two countries to Asia, (Jakarta, the capital of Australia's closest Asian neighbor, Indonesia, is only 5506 kilometers from Sydney), the comparatively inexpensive cost of living and tuition, and, perhaps of most importance to many Asian students whose English study is a prelude to tertiary study, the growing awareness that courses at antipodean universities and colleges are of an exceptionally high standard. In addition, revised entry procedures for overseas students have made it possible for an increasing number to attend classes to improve their English for alternative reasons.

Australia and New Zealand have roughly the same mix of students in their language classrooms, but not all students of English who choose these countries are from Asia. The emerging global consciousness of the late twentieth century has meant that students from as far as Sweden and Brazil are choosing to combine a taste for exotic travel with the study of English 'down under' and in 'the land of the long white cloud'. But even the Asian economic downturn in the 1990s has not significantly altered the demographic composition of the majority of English language classrooms within the region.

Nor have the economic problems in Asia caused appreciable drops in full-time college and university attendances by Asian students in these two countries. This is partly because there has always been a greater demand for enrolment at Australian and New Zealand tertiary institutions than places available to overseas students. In addition, the economic squeeze seems to have had a compensatory effect. It has clearly caused a reduction in the number of students from affected countries who are financially able to study overseas. However, there has been a slight but noticeable shift towards Australia and New Zealand by less wealthy Asian students who might otherwise have chosen the United States for English study.

The U.S. and Britain will always be the first choice of most students wishing to study the English language abroad, and it is too early to tell whether this trend will continue. However, economic considerations undoubtedly wield great influence upon Asian and non-Asian students alike. If student expectations can be met in less traditional study destinations, and as the world continues to shrink, future international students of English will be advantaged because the choice of viable study destinations will be wider.

1-3. Complete the missing information in the table below

	U.S	Britain	Australia	New Zealand	Canada
order of popularity	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
type of English in	American	(1).....	(2).....	not given	not given

course books used in this country					
student heterogeneity (1 = most heterogenous 5 = least heterogenous)	1	2	(3).....	equal 3	5

4-9. Tick (✓) in the right column if the statement is True, False or Not Given in the text

	True	False	Not Given
4. Study destination choices are mostly influenced by proximity to home.			
5. Students who wish to study business will probably study English overseas.			
6. Students of the same nationality usually make similar study choices.			
7. English language classrooms in the U.S. have the widest range of student nationalities.			
8. Standards at Australian and New Zealand tertiary institutions are improving.			
9. Despite the 1990s Asian economic crisis, Asian students still dominate the English language classrooms of Australia and New Zealand.			

c. Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the numbered blanks.

The expression on your face can actually dramatically alter your feelings and perceptions, and it has been proved that (1) ____ smiling or frowning can create corresponding emotional responses. The idea was first (2) _____ by a French physiologist, Israel Waynbaum, in 1906. He believed that different facial (3) _____ affected the flow of blood to the brain, and that this could create positive or negative feelings. A happy smile or irrepressible laughter increased the blood flow and contributed to joyful feelings. But sad, angry expressions decreased the flow of oxygen- carrying blood, and created a vicious (4) _____ of gloom and depression by effectively (5) _____ the brain of essential fuel.

Psychologist Robert Zajonc rediscovered this early research, and (6) ____ that the temperature of the brain could affect the production and synthesis of neurotransmitters which definitely influence our moods and energy levels. He argues that an impaired blood flow could not only deprive the brain of oxygen, but create further chemical imbalance by inhibiting these vital hormonal messages. Zajonc goes on to propose that our brains remember that smiling is associated with being happy, and that by deliberately smiling through your tears you can (7) ____ your brain to release uplifting neurotransmitters – replacing a depressed condition with a happier one. People suffering from psychosomatic illness depression and anxiety states could (8) _____ from simply exercising their zygomatic (9) ____ which pull the corners of the mouth (10) ____ to form a smile, several times an hour.

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|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. desperately | B. determinedly | C. deliberately | D. decidedly |
| 2. A. put off | B. put down | C. put by | D. put forward |
| 3. A. aspects | B. looks | C. expressions | D. appearances |
| 4. A. cycle | B. spiral | C. circle | D. vortex |
| 5. A. cutting | B. starving | C. removing | D. eliminating |
| 6. A. advises | B. wants | C. demands | D. suggests |
| 7. A. make | B. persuade | C. give | D. decide |
| 8. A. recover | B. improve | C. benefit | D. progress |
| 9. A. muscles | B. nerves | C. veins | D. bones |
| 10. A. to and from | B. up and back | C. now and then | D. up and down |

III. WRITING (4.0 pts)

a. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. I am having a lot of trouble now because I lost my passport last week.

2. The hurricane blew the roof off the house.

The house _____.

3. He was sentenced to six months in prison for his part in the robbery.

He received a _____.

4. That rumor about the politician and the construction contract is absolutely false.

There is _____.

5. I thought about what had happened all those years before.

I cast _____.

6. There aren't many other books which explain this problem so well.

In few other books _____.

7. Don't you think we should ask the price?

Hadn't _____?

8. Doris tiptoed up the stairs because she didn't want to wake anyone up.

To _____.

9. I'm sure it wasn't Mr. Bill you saw because he's in New York.

It can't _____.

10. The collision didn't damage my car much.

Not a great _____.

b. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given in any way.

1. Most people regard him as the best man for the job. (**widely**)

2. The suspect could not explain why he had sand on his boots. (**account**)

3. The best solution was thought of by Sally. (**came**)

4. You should consider the fact that he hasn't spoken French for years. (**allowances**)

5. He stood no chance of passing his driving test. (**inevitable**)

_____The end _____

<p>I. Lexico – Grammar (54 x 0.2 pt = 10.8 pts)</p> <p>a. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B. was able to 2. A. campaign 3. C. verge 4. B. To 5. B. integration 6. D. humanitarian 7. D. towards 8. B. two-fifths 9. B. otherwise 10. A. whoever 11. C. be checked 12. D. in comparison with 13. B. in order that we won't be 14. B. ecology-friendly 15. B. left / had had / was thinking 16. A. should be done / being exploited 17. C. two exciting new spy novels <p>b. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B. praising me too much 2. A. all day long 3. B. provided evidence 4. A. intense dislike 5. C. violate <p>c. Fill a suitable preposition/ particle into each gap to complete the sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. against 2. out 3. over 4. off 5. of 6. under 7. up 	<p>d. Choose and give correct form of the verbs in column A with particles in column B to make phrasal verbs to complete the sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hold off 2. give in 3. step down 4. comes up 5. fell through <p>e. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. insoluble/unsolved 2. infrequency 3. disorganizing 4. immobilize 5. increasingly 6. confidentiality 7. interchangeable 8. widespread 9. forthcoming/ upcoming 10. drawbacks <p>f. Fill a suitable word in each space to complete the passage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. conserve/ protect 2. generations 3. in 4. increasing/ greater 5. away 6. conservation 7. damaged 8. tasks 9. opportunity 10. using
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II. READING (26 x 0.2 pts = 5.2 pts)

a. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions.

1. B. Legal ownership of creative work
2. D. scientific discoveries
3. B. two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles
4. A. Teachers are not allowed to make copies of published materials for use by their students.
5. C. violating
6. A. A law against theft
7. B. routinely ignored

b. Read the passage and do the tasks followed

1. British 2. not given (NG) 3. (equal) 3
4. F 5. NG 6. T 7. T 8. NG 9. T

c. Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the numbered blanks.

1. C. deliberately
2. D. put forward
3. C. expressions
4. C. circle
5. B. starving
6. D. suggests
7. B. persuade
8. C. benefit
9. A. muscles
10. B. up and back

III. WRITING (4.0 pts)

a. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

(10 x 0.2 pt = 2.0 pts)

1. If I hadn't lost my passport last week, I wouldn't be having so much trouble now.
2. The house had its/the roof blown off by/in/during/because of the hurricane.
3. He received a six month sentence (in prison) for his part in the robbery.
4. There is absolutely no truth in that rumor about the politician and the construction contract.
5. I cast my mind back to what had happened all those years before.
6. In few other books is this problem explained so well./ will we see this problem so well explained.
7. Hadn't we better ask the price?
8. To avoid waking anyone up, Doris tiptoed up the stairs.
9. It can't have been Mr. Bill you saw because he's in New York.
10. Not a great deal of damage was done to my car in/by the collision./

Not a great amount of damage was caused to my car in/by the collision.

b. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given in any way. (5 x 0.4 pt = 2.0 pts)

1. He is widely regarded as the best man for the job.
 2. The suspect could not account for the sand on his boots /
The suspect could not account for the fact (that) he had sand on his boots.
 3. Sally came up with the best solution.
 4. You should make allowances for the fact that he hasn't spoken French for years.
You should make allowances for his not speaking French for years.
 5. It was inevitable that he would fail his driving test.
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