

ENGLISH PRACTICE 16

SECTION A: PRONUNCIATION and VOCABULARY

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1.	A. <u>d</u> isease	B. <u>s</u> erene	C. <u>c</u> ancer	D. <u>s</u> ea <u>s</u> on
2.	A. <u>g</u> ulf	B. <u>s</u> urface	C. <u>b</u> umper	D. <u>d</u> is <u>c</u> over
3.	A. <u>A</u> tlantic	B. <u>ch</u> ampion	C. <u>ch</u> allenge	D. <u>n</u> ature
4.	A. <u>q</u> uiz	B. <u>w</u> ildlife	C. <u>c</u> ompet <u>i</u> tion	D. <u>p</u> un <u>i</u> sh
5.	A. <u>cough</u> ed	B. <u>laugh</u> ed	C. <u>weigh</u> ed	D. <u>photograph</u> ed

II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. She is a famous She is very interested in protecting wild animals from extinction.
 A. conserve B. conservationist C. conservation D. conservational
7. About.....of the employees in that advertising company are in their twenties.
 A. four-fifth B. four-fifths C. fourth-fifths D. four-fives
8. National teams must compete ingames in their regions before being able to play in the final.
 A. continent B. tournament C. champion D. elimination
9. Thanks to thte invention of labor-saving....., domestic chores are no longer a burden.
 A. devices B. things C. equipment D. furniture
10. This college provides a wide.....Of courses for students.
 A. supply B. variety C. circulation D. environment
11. I cannot see any easy.....to this rather complicated problem.
 A. result B. release C. reason D. solution
12. "I am going to get engaged on Sunday." "....."
 A. That's right B. Thanks for your attention
 C. Congratulation D. It's a nice idea
13. After thte collision he examined the considerable.....to his car.
 A. destruction B. damages C. injuries D. damage
14. Scientists believe that the Universe came intoabout fifteen billion years ago.
 A. achievement B. tradition C. memory D. existence
15. That town has aclimate. It is neither hot nor very cold
 A. tropical B. extreme C. temperate D. harsh

SECTION B: GRAMMAR

III. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

16. They will never forget(see).....the Prince.
17. " What happened to the old mail carrier?"
 " He.....(send).....to the new neighbourhood to work."
18. The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he.....(not fly).....before.
19. After (**take**) to the hospital, the injured victim felt much better yesterday.
20. A: " Have you got a ticket for the play?" B: " Yes, I.....(see).....it on Thursday.
21. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody(go)..... to bed.
22. "When.....(these photos/ take).....?" " I took them last year"
23. Not until we arrived at his house we..... (discover)... that he was on holiday.
24. His teacher regrets(tell)..... him that his application for the job has been turned down.
25. He.....(go).....to study abroad if his family had had enough money
26. Many buildings which are currently in disuse could.....(put)..... to other purposes.
27. She found it hard ...(concentrate).....on her book because of the noise.
28. We couldn't understand the teacher if he(speak)..... too fast.
29. I ...(confuse).... I cannot understand the instructions on this box.
30. Hardly he ...(arrive)....home when a water-heater exploded.

IV. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

31. That boy didn't pay any attention to his studies., he failed the examination.
 A. However B. Although C. As a result D. In spite of this
32. Neither the director nor his assistant.....yet.
 A. has come B. hasn't come C. have come D. haven't come
33. He control a thousand employees, all of.....must obey his orders in business
 A. who B. whom C. that D. which
34. I failed the test for my driver's license.....I wasn't prepared
 A. in spite of B. even though C. because D. because of
35. That book is written by a famous anthropologist. It is about the people in Samoafor two years.
 A. that she lived B. that she lived among them
 C. among whom she lived D. where she hardly know
36. The girl.....car had broken on the highway had to take a taxi home.
 A. who B. whose C. which D. who
37.the rise in unemployment, people still seem to be spending more.
 A. Nevertheless B. Meanwhile C. Despite D. Despite of
38.that I cannot think of anything to say.
 A. I am too astonishing C. I am very astonished
 B. I am so astonished D. I am too astonished
39. No soonerthan the boss came in.
 A. he had left C. he was leaving
 B. had he left D. was he leaving
40. You should look up the meaning of the new word in the dictionary.....misuse it.
 A. so as to B. to C. so as not to D. so that

V. Word Formation: Fill in the each gap with the most correct forms of the block word on the right.

41. Parents are always proud of their children's **ACHIEVE**
 42. The extinction of a species is itsfrom the Earth forever. **APPEAR**
 43. Cinema in Britain is undergoing a revival of **POPULAR**
 44. The Italians are said to be the most people in Europe **PASSION**
 45. She went on working in spite of strong.....from many parents. **OPPOSE**

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION

VI. Fill in each numbered gap with one suitable word or phrase.

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the(1).....by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man(2).....the air with gases and smoke, contaminates the water(3)..... chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with too many....(4).....and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings with various ways. For example, people ruin(5).....beauty by scattering junk and litter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with(6).....noise. Environmental pollution is one of the most(7).....problems facing mankind today. Air, water, and soil are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and(8).....death. Polluted water kills fish and other ...(9).....life. Pollution of soil(10).....the amount of land that is available for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man's naturally beautiful world.

46	A. ways	B. paths	C. roads	D. streets
47	A. fills	B. washes	C. dirties	D. cleans
48	A. by	B. with	C. for	D. in
49	A. fertile	B. fertilize	C. fertilizers	D. fertilization
50	A. nature	B. natural	C. naturally	D. nation
51	A. disturbing	B. interesting	C. exciting	D. thrilling
52	A. attractive	B. favourite	C. serious	D. fascinating
53	A. moreover	B. so	C. therefore	D. even
54	A. water	B. marine	C. hydro	D. coastal

55	A. reduces	B. increases	C. grows	D. makes up.
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VII. Read the following passage carefully, then answer the question below.

Unlike national parks in North and South America, those in Britain are not entirely owned by the government or managed primarily for recreation and wildlife. Many park lands are privately owned and encompass old settlements. Within 2331 sq km (900 sq mi) Lake District National Park (1951) are many quaint towns and villages. Working farms, rock quarries, and old mines are scattered throughout the park. These farms provide habitat for red deer, fox, swans, and trout. The hundreds of lakes within the park inspired its name, and England's tallest peak, 978 m (3,209 ft) Scafell Pike, stands here. Stone and earthen ruin as well as burial mounds of England's Stone, Iron and Bronze Ages are sheltered in 1437 sq km (555 sq mi) Peak National Park (1951) and 694 sq km (268 sq mi) Exmoor National Park (1954).

National Park in Norway protect colonies of seabirds, walrus, and reindeer herds. Forlandet National Park (1973) is a narrow island with several small glaciers clinging to high peaks. The 640 sq km (270 sq mi) island lies along the northernmost reach of the ocean stream from the Gulf of Mexico, which creates a mild climate, making this an important breeding ground for guillemot ducklike auks. Seals, eider ducks and geese also depend on its habitat.

56. How are national parks in Britain different from those in North and South America?

57. What is the area of Lake District National Park?

58. Where can you find burial mounds of England's Stone, Iron, and Bronze Ages?

59. When was Forlandet National Park established?

60. What kind of climate does Forlandet National Park have?

VIII. Read and choose the best answer

An Important Fuel

One of the most important discoveries of the nineteenth century was a method of using natural gas for cooking and heating. Large amounts of natural gas are found in the United States, usually several thousand feet below the surface of the earth. Natural gas is most often found in places where petroleum, the oil from which gasoline is made, is found.

Often the natural gas must be removed before the oil itself can be reached. For many years after natural gas was first discovered, it was thought to have no value. Finally, however, people began to understand its uses and to find ways of storing it and of moving it from place to place.

Today natural gas is stored in large tanks and used for lighting, cooking, and heating. In many ways natural gas is one of our finest fuels. It can be used for cooking without making room hot. It is cheap and can be moved easily from one place to another through long pipelines, some of which are hundreds of miles in length.

61. While not stated in the article, you can tell that

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. natural gas is useless | B. people once wasted natural gas |
| C. natural gas is moved in trucks | D. natural gas is found where there is no petroleum |

62. This article as a whole is about

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. discovering natural gas. | B. finding petroleum. |
| C. using petroleum. | D. natural gas and use it. |

63. Which of the following is Not true?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Natural gas is not used for heat. | B. Natural gas is cheap. |
| C. Natural gas moves through pipes. | D. Natural gas can be stored. |

64. The easiest way to move natural gas from one place to another is

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. by truck. | B. by underground passages. |
| C. through long pipelines. | D. by car. |

65. How many uses of natural gas are mentioned?

- A. two B. three C. four D. five

IX. Read and choose the best answer

You would like to take good photographs of real-life situations but you have few ideas for pictures. I suggest you look around you. The everyday world is full of scenes being played by an ever-changing group of actors. You probably passed a dozen picture situations without noticing on your way to work this morning.

The realistic approach to photography has been perfected in the past by such masters as Henri Cartier-Bresson and Bill Brandt. But while you can learn a great deal from looking at the work of others, any success you can hope to achieve in this field has to come from developing an individual approach.

The main requirement for any photographer has little to do with technical matters. You must develop an awareness of the world around you and the people who inhabit it, and you should learn to notice when a situation may develop to a point where you will be able to take a good picture. Those who have reached this happy state will be prepared when that moment arises, and will simply raise their camera quickly and shoot. Others who are not so aware will be struggling with camera cases and lens caps.

Film manufacturers must be delighted at the thought of the inexperienced photographer setting out in search of the right situation and the right moment. Many miles of costly material have passed through thousands of cameras as this endless search continues. But although a lot of this waste must be put down to inexperience, you will find that even the professionals have to use a lot of film when they are out shooting.

Not every shot is going to be a winner. If you look at the work of even the best photographer you will notice dozens of pictures have had to be taken only because they lead up to the successful shot of a situation that the photographer has obviously been observing through the lens. You may find that you have taken one or two pictures after the right moment has passed as well. There is seldom more than one shot which stands out. There is just one point where it all comes together, and you often have to waste film to catch that precious moment.

66. How can you become a better real-life photographer?

- A. by watching other photographers at work B. by learning about famous photographers
C. by just taking a great many photographs D. by developing skills and ideas for yourself.

67. The best real-life photography depends on

- A. going out and searching for unusual situations B. becoming highly skilled in camera techniques
C. being able to tell when a good situation might arise. D. having a camera which is easy and quick to use

68. The waste of film in real-life photography is

- A. expensive and unnecessary. B. essential to the production of good pictures
C. limited to amateur photographer D. the result of poor choices of subject.

69. What is likely to be most successful?

- A. taking pictures without too much preparation B. taking a whole series of similar pictures
C. taking great care to set up the situation D. taking one picture at the right moment

70. This text is taken from

- A. a camera instruction booklet B. an advertisement for film
C. a history of photography D. an introduction to photography

SECTION D: WRITING

X. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.

71. Marine life would be in danger if the biodiversity were not maintaining.

72. The sick needs to be looked after. So money must be spent on hospitals. 73. Although his recent injury, he will play in the final match

74. Hung Yen has long been well-known for its excellent longan fruit and fertile soil.

75. He studied very hard, so he passed the exam easy.

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first one.

76. They have cancelled all of the flights because of thick fog.

All of the flights

77. The climbers spent three days reaching the top of the mountain.

It took

78. You won't understand the lessons if you don't pay attention to the lectures.

Unless

79. He doesn't give you good advice because he isn't your true friend.

If he

80. She didn't feel well, so she didn't go to work that day.

If she

XII. Write an essay (*about 150 to 200 words*) to say about advantages and disadvantages of using the Facebook.

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KEYS – PRACTICE 16

SECTION A: PRONUNCIATION and VOCABULARY

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.
 (mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)

1.	A. d <u>i</u> ease
2.	B. s <u>u</u> rface
3.	D. n <u>a</u> ture
4.	B. w <u>i</u> ldlife
5.	C. w <u>e</u> ighed

II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.
 (mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)

6.	B. conservationist
7.	B. four-fifths
8.	D. elimination
9.	A. devices
10.	B. variety
11.	D. solution
12.	C. Congratulation
13.	D. damage
14.	D. existence
15.	C. temperate

SECTION B: GRAMMAR

III. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
 (mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)

16.	seeing
17.	was sent
18.	hadn't flown
19.	being taken
20.	am goin g to see

.	
21	had gone
.	
22	were these photos taken
.	
23	did we discover
.	
24	to tell
.	
25	would have gone
.	
26	be put
.	
27	to concentrate
.	
28	spoke
.	
29	am confused
.	
30	had he arrived
.	

IV. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.
(mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)

31	C. As a result
.	
32	A. has come
.	
33	B. whom
.	
34	C. because
.	
35	C. among whom she lived
.	
36	B. whose
.	
37	C. Despite
.	
38	B. I am so astonished
.	
39	B. had he left

.	
40	C. so as not to
.	

V. Word Formation: Fill in the each gap with the most correct forms of the block word on the right.(mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)

41	ACHIEVEMENTS
.	
42	DISAPPEARANCE
.	
43	POPULARITY.
.	
44	PASSIONATE
.	
45	OPPOSITION
.	

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION

**VI. Fill in each numbered gap with one suitable word or phrase.
 (mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)**

46	A. ways
47	C. dirties
48	B. with
49	C. fertilizers
50	B. natural
51	A. disturbing
52	C. serious
53	D. even
54	B. marine
55	A. reduces

**VII. Read the folloing passage carefully, then answer the question below.
 (mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)**

Unlike national parks

56.	They are not entirely owned by the government or managed primarily for recreatrion and wildlife
57.	2331 sq km (900 sq mi)
58.	In Peak National Park and Exmoor National Park
59.	In 1973
60.	It has a mild climate

VIII. Read and choose the best answer. (mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)

An Important Fuel

61	B. people once wasted natural gas
62	D. natural gas and use it.
63	A. Natural gas is not used for heat.
64	C. through long pipelines.
65	B. three

IX. Read and choose the best answer (mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)

You would like

66	D. by developing skills and ideas for yourself.
67	C. being able to tell when a good situation might arise.
68	B. essential to the production of good pictures
69	B. taking a whole series of similar pictures
70	D. an introduction to photography

SECTION D: WRITING

X. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.

(mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)

	Lỗi	Sửa
71	maintaining	(maintained)
72	needs	(need)
73	Although	(In spite of)
74	it's	(its)
75	easy	(easily)

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first one.

(mỗi câu đúng 0.2 điểm)

76. All of the flights have been cancelled because of the thick fog.
77. It took the climbers three days to reach the top of the mountain.
78. Unless you pay attention to the lectures, you won't understand the lesson.

79. If he were/ was your true friend, he would give you good advice.

80. If she had felt well, she would have gone to work

XII. Write an essay (about 150 to 200 words) to say about advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet.

Task completion – 2.6 điểm

Tùy mức độ hoàn thành các yêu cầu, giám khảo có thể chấm từ 0.1 đến 2.6 điểm.

- **Grammatical accuracy and spelling – 1.3 điểm:** bài viết không có lỗi chính tả và dưới 3 lỗi ngữ pháp được cho 1.3 điểm tối đa. Cứ 4 lỗi chính tả hoặc ngữ pháp trừ 0.3 điểm (Trừ không quá 1.3 điểm).

- **Coherence and cohesion (tính mạch lạc và sự liên kết câu, đoạn) – 1.3 điểm:**

Tùy mức độ mạch lạc, liên kết câu, liên kết đoạn của bài viết, giám khảo có thể chấm 0.3 đến 1.3 điểm.