

ENGLISH PRACTICE 24

SECTION ONE: PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word whose stress is different from the other three

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. difficult | B. corporate | C. different | D. engineer |
| 2. A. demolish | B. substantial | C. dramatic | D. terrorist |
| 3. A. proficiency | B. electronic | C. petroleum | D. equivalent |
| 4. A. vineyard | B. ignite | C. business | D. Finland |
| 5. A. change | B. image | C. danger | D. oasis |
| 6. A. reference | B. interview | C. government | D. understand |
| 7. A. scholarship | B. develop | C. equipment | D. discourage |
| 8. A. expectation | B. temperament | C. opportunity | D. decoration |
| 9. A. religious | B. miserable | C. performance | D. including |
| 10. A. decision | B. personal | C. interest | D. wonderful |

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. impair <u>ed</u> | B. perform <u>ed</u> | C. produc <u>ed</u> | D. design <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. <u>h</u> ealthy | B. <u>w</u> hom | C. <u>h</u> onest | D. <u>h</u> eal |
| 3. A. amuse <u>s</u> | B. repeat <u>s</u> | C. attack <u>s</u> | D. cough <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. stoma <u>ch</u> | B. <u>ch</u> ange | C. wat <u>ch</u> | D. <u>Ch</u> urch |
| 5. A. rel <u>a</u> x | B. c <u>a</u> mpus | C. f <u>a</u> shion | D. loc <u>a</u> te |
| 6. A. wor <u>th</u> y | B. toge <u>th</u> er | C. e <u>th</u> nic | D. <u>th</u> ough |
| 7. A. thr <u>ow</u> | B. br <u>ow</u> | C. sl <u>ow</u> | D. cr <u>ow</u> |
| 8. A. pi <u>zz</u> a | B. papara <u>zz</u> i | C. sei <u>z</u> ure | D. blitz |
| 9. A. c <u>o</u> mb | B. c <u>o</u> me | C. s <u>o</u> me <u>th</u> ing | D. d <u>o</u> ne |
| 10. A. wash <u>ed</u> | B. call <u>ed</u> | C. talk <u>ed</u> | D. pass <u>ed</u> |

SECTION TWO: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Question 1. Choose the best option

- Tom and Mary never came to class late.
 A. So did we B. Neither did we C. We did either D. Neither we did
- I rememberto Hanoi when I was a very small child.
 A. taking B. to take C. to be taken D. being taken
- Helen asked methe film called "Star Wars".
 A. if I had seen B. have I seen C. have you seen D. if had I seen
- At first I foundto get used toon the other side of the road.
 A. it difficult - drive B. difficult - drive
 C. it difficult - driving D. difficult- driving
- Had we known your new address, weto see you.
 A. would have come B. will come C. would come D. came
- I don't believe a word she said; I think he just made.....that story.
 A. out B. up C. off D. down
- She warned me.....
 A. to not do it B. I should do it C. about to do it D. not to do it
-had they recovered from the first earthquake when they felt the second tremor.
 A. Scarcely B. Never C. No sooner D. Just
- Jason's professor had him.....his thesis many times before allowing him to present it to the committee.
 A. rewrites B. rewriting C. rewrite D. to rewrite
- The problemslast year caused to the committee members to table the proposal temporarily.
 A. were discovered B. which was discovered C. that discovered D. discovered

Question 2. Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: (2pts)

Jane (1. **join**).our firm twelve years ago. She had worked for the previous seven years with an advertising company and (2. **acquire**).....much useful experience. For the first eight years with us, she (3. **work**).....in the Sales Department, and (4. **work**).....there when I became a Managing Director. Since then she (5. **work**).....as my personal assistant, and (6. **prove**).....herself to be outstandingly capable on many occasions. She (7. **work**) on the top floor, in an office next to mine, but at the moment she (8. **work**).....in London on a special assignment.

Question 3. Use the correct form of the words given in brackets to fill in the blanks in each sentence:

1. She has one of the biggestin Britain. (**COLLECT**)
2. The judge told him it wasto drink and drive, and banned him for a year. (**RESPONSIBLE**)
3. The keys were locked inside the car, a side window was open. (**LUCKY**)
4. Three firms are infor the same contract. (**COMPETE**)
5. It is forbidden to hunt for that kind of bird. It has been listed as one of thespecies. (**DANGER**)
6. The government is spending a lot of money in the attempt to fight against (**LITERATE**)
7. These shoes look quite smart but they're terribly..... (**COMFORT**)
8. Burning coal is an way of heating a house. Gas is much cheaper. (**ECONOMY**)
9. Theof his knowledge surprised them.(**EXTEND**)
10. In design and quality of manufacture they wereby Italians. (**CLASS**)
11.fish always live in lakes and rivers. (**WATER**)
12. IQ stand forquotient (**INTELLIGENT**)
13. Scholarships and awards are usually given on the(**DAY**)
14. Everyone admired herbeauty. She's old but she is still beautiful.(**TIME**)
15. She is extremelyof heights and will feel faint when she only on the fifth floor.(**FEAR**)
16. It was sheerriding in the rollercoaster and I would like to try it again.(**ECSTATIC**)
17. Thomasbroke the expensive vase.(**ACCIDENT**)
18. Part of the building has beeninto offices. (**DIVIDE**)

SECTION THREE. READING

Question 1. Read the following passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word:

How easy is (1)..... to understand another person's character? My friend Jack was once a rather annoying person. He was always getting (2).....trouble because he was so disobedient. In class he was very talkative and never stopped (3).....jokes. The teachers all told him (4).....was impolite because he interrupted them. When I met him, he was very unfriendly and didn't want to talk to me (5).....all. People told me he stole things and that he was dishonest. His school work was terrible. He didn't take any pride in his writing, he never (6).....enough time doing his homework, and that he was not at all conscientious. One day he saw a gang of boys attacking an old man. Jack hated violence and he fought them all (7)..... they ran away. He was awarded a medal for bravery. After that people changed their (8).....about him.

Question 2. Read the passage below and then choose a suitable word A, B, C or D to fill in each blank

PROBLEMS OF WATCHING TELEVISION IN BRITAIN

British parents are always complaining that their children spend too much time glued to the telly and not enough (1).....other activities like sports and reading. A survey recently carried out on people's viewing habits (2)..... not disapprove it. It shows that young people in Britain spend on (3).....twenty three hours a week in front of the television, (4).....works out at over three hours every day.

What is surprising, however, is the fact that the average adult watches even more: an incredible 28 hours a week. We seem to have become a nation of telly addicts. Just about (5).....household in the country has a television and over half have two or more. According (6).....the survey, people

nowadays don't just watch television sitting in their living room, they watch it in the kitchen and in bed as well.

The Education Minister said a (7).....weeks ago that Britain's pupils should spend more time reading. Unfortunately , parents are not setting a good example: adults do (8).....reading than young people. In fact, reading is (9).....the bottom of their list of favorite pastimes. They would(10)listen to the radio, go to the cinema or hire a video to watch on their television at home.

Question 3. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D :

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became **sluggish**, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples take from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and **cruise** at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit **information** back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially **those** concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

1. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?

- A. Communication among drivers B. Technological advances in oceanography
C. Direct observation of the ocean floor D. Undersea vehicles

2. The word "**sluggish**" is closest in meaning to

- A. nervous B. confused C. slow moving D. very weak

3. Divers have had problems in communicating underwater because

- A. the pressure affected their speech organs B. the vehicles they used have not been perfected
C. they did not pronounce clearly D. the water destroyed their speech organs

4. This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon

- A. the limitations of diving equipment B. radios that divers use to communicate
C. controlling currents and the weather D. vehicles as well as divers

5. Undersea vehicles

- A. are too small for a man to fit inside B. are very slow to respond
C. have the same limitations that divers have D. make direct observations of the ocean floor

6. The word "**cruise**" could best be replaced by

- A. travel at a constant speed B. function without problems
C. stay in communication D. remain still

7. How is a radio-equipped buoy operated?

- A. By operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater

- B. By operators outside the vehicle on a ship
- C. By operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform
- D. By operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore

8. The word **information** is closest in meaning to

- A. data
- B. articles
- C. samples
- D. photographs

9. Which of the following are NOT shown in satellite photographs?

- A. The temperature of the ocean's surface
- B. Cloud formations over the ocean
- C. A model of the ocean's movements
- D. The location of sea ice

10. The words **those** refers to

- A. ships
- B. vehicles
- C. problems
- D. computers

SECTION FOUR: WRITING

Question 1.

Read the passage and find out an odd word out in each line. There is an example in the first line:

- 0.....to..... I could to remember one of the good things I did. While I was walking
- 1. along the road the other one day I happened to notice a small brown
- 2. leather purse which lying on the pavement. I picked it up and
- 3. had opened it to see if I could find out the owner's name. There
- 4. was nothing in it except of some small change and a photograph
- 5. of a woman about 40 years old. Though I put the photograph back and
- 6. took the purse to the police station, at where I handed it to the
- 7. sergeant in charge. Before I left, the sergeant he made a note of my
- 8. name and address in case of the owner of the purse wanted to write and thank me.

Question 2. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it: (2pts)

- 1. Our house is going to be painted by a local firm.
→ We are
- 2. It was such a dull play that he fell asleep.
→ The play
- 3. She didn't say a word as she left the room.
→ She left the room
- 4. "I didn't steal the bicycle" he said "I just borrowed it."
→ He denied..... but admitted
- 5. I just had time to put up my umbrella before the rain came down in torrents.
→ No sooner
- 6. Is smoking permitted in Vietnamese cinemas?
→ Are we
- 7. Because he didn't study hard, he failed the exam.
→ Had
- 8. Her grief was so great that she almost fainted.
→ So

Question 3. Write an essay about the effect of traditional festivals in Vietnam.

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KEYS – PRACTICE 24

Section one

Choose the word whose stress is different from the other three

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. difficult | B. corporate | C. different | D. engineer |
| 12. A. demolish | B. substantial | C. dramatic | D. terrorist |
| 13. A. proficiency | B. electronic | C. petroleum | D. equivalent |
| 14. A. vineyard | B. ignite | C. business | D. Finland |
| 15. A. change | B. image | C. danger | D. oasis |
| 16. A. reference | B. interview | C. government | D. understand |
| 17. A. scholarship | B. develop | C. equipment | D. discourage |
| 18. A. expectation | B. temperament | C. opportunity | D. decoration |
| 19. A. religious | B. miserable | C. performance | D. including |
| 20. A. decision | B. personal | C. interest | D. wonderful |

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 11. A. impair <u>ed</u> | B. perform <u>ed</u> | C. produc <u>ed</u> | D. design <u>ed</u> |
| 12. A. <u>h</u> althy | B. <u>w</u> hom | C. <u>h</u> onest | D. <u>h</u> eal |
| 13. A. amuse <u>s</u> | B. repeat <u>s</u> | C. attack <u>s</u> | D. cough <u>s</u> |
| 14. A. stomac <u>h</u> | B. <u>ch</u> ange | C. wat <u>ch</u> | D. <u>Ch</u> urch |
| 15. A. rel <u>a</u> x | B. <u>c</u> ampus | C. f <u>a</u> shion | D. <u>l</u> ocate |
| 16. A. wor <u>th</u> y | B. toge <u>th</u> er | C. <u>e</u> thnic | D. <u>th</u> ough |
| 17. A. thr <u>ow</u> | B. <u>br</u> ow | C. sl <u>ow</u> | D. cr <u>ow</u> |
| 18. A. pi <u>zz</u> a | B. papara <u>zz</u> i | C. sei <u>z</u> ure | D. blit <u>z</u> |
| 19. A. c <u>o</u> mb | B. c <u>o</u> me | C. s <u>o</u> omething | D. d <u>o</u> ne |
| 20. A. wash <u>ed</u> | B. call <u>ed</u> | C. talk <u>ed</u> | D. pass <u>ed</u> |

SECTION TWO: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: (6điểm)

Question 1: Choose the best options: (2đ)

Chọn đúng mỗi câu (0.2đ)

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

Question 2: Give the correct of tense of the verbs in brackets: (2đ)

Đúng mỗi câu (0.25đ)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. joined | 2. had acquired |
| 3. worked/ was working | 4. was working |
| 5. has been working/has worked | 6. has proved |
| 7. works | 8. is working |

Question 3: Use the correct form of the words in brackets: (2đ)

Đúng mỗi từ (0.25đ)

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. collections | 2. irresponsible | 3. Luckily | 4. competition |
| 5. endangered | 6. illiteracy | 7. uneconomical | 8. uncomfortable |

SECTION III. READING COMPREHENSION: (6đ)

Question 1: Cloze test: (2đ) Điền đúng mỗi từ (0.25đ)

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| 1. it | 2. into | 3. making/ telling | 4. he |
| 5. at | 6. spent | 7. until | 8. minds |

Question 2: Gap-fill: (2đ) Điền đúng mỗi từ (0.2đ)

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

Question 3: Questions: (2đ) Đúng mỗi câu (.....đ)

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C | 6. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

SECTION FOUR: WRITING: (6đ)

Question 1: Đúng mỗi câu (0.25đ)

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|-------|
| 1. one | 2. which | 3. had | 4. of |
| 5. though | 6. at | 7. he | 8. of |

Question 2: Biến đổi câu (2đ): Viết đúng mỗi câu (0.25 đ)

1. The play was so dull that he fell asleep.
2. We are going to have our house painted by a local firm.
3. She left the room without saying a word.
4. He denied having stolen/ stealing the bicycle but admitted having borrowed/ borrowing it.
5. No sooner had I put up my umbrella than the rain came down in torrent.
6. Are we allowed to smoke in Vietnamese cinemas?
7. Had he studied hard, he wouldn't have failed the exam.
8. So great was her grief that she almost fainted.

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