

ENGLISH PRACTICE 27

PART I. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options

1. He's really shy _____ girl.
A. by B. at C. for D. with
2. The teacher _____ her to improve her drawing.
A. insisted B. encouraged C. made D. persisted
3. I couldn't quite _____ what they were doing because they were so far away.
A. bear out B. make out C. think out D. try out
4. The meal Mary cooked tastes _____.
A. well B. nice C. good D. worse
5. _____ at the party, we saw Ruth standing alone.
A. Arriving B. We arrived C. Arrived D. We were arriving
6. The people who _____ the survey said that they had examined over 1,000 accidents.
A. gave B. proceed C. set D. conducted
7. The judge found him _____ of stealing and sent him to prison.
A. evil B. innocent C. guilty D. wicked
8. The house we have rented is _____. So we will have to buy some beds, chairs, tables, etc.
A. unrestored B. unrepaired C. unfurnished D. undecorated
9. He was turned down for the job because he is _____.
A. qualified B. qualifying C. unqualified D. qualification
10. The trouble started only _____ the other man came into the room.
A. when B. until C. and then D. too soon
11. _____, the disaster would not have happened.
A. Had you have obeyed the orders B. You had obeyed the orders
C. You obeyed the orders D. Had you obeyed the orders
12. _____ had booked in advance were allowed in.
A. Only who B. Only those who C. Only who were those D. Only were those who
13. Traveling alone to a jungle is adventurous, _____.
A. if not impossible B. if it not impossible C. when not impossible D. when it not impossible
14. I _____ the hot weather in the south.
A. use to B. used to C. am use to D. am used to
15. The meat looked very _____ to the dog.
A. invited B. invite C. inviting D. invitingly

II. Use the correct form of each word on the right to complete the numbered spaces provided in the passage. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

The mysteries of the skies

Three hundred and fifty years before the first men looked down on the amazingly beautiful surface of the moon from close quarters, Galileo's newly built telescope (1) _____ him to look at the edge of the hitherto mysterious sphere. He saw that the apparently (2) _____ surface was not divinely smooth and round, but bumpy and imperfect. He realized that although the moon might appear (3) _____, resembling a still life painted by the hand of a cosmic (4) _____, it was a real world, perhaps not very different from our own. This amounted to a great (5) _____ hardly to be expected in his day and age, although nowadays his (6) _____ may appear to some to be trivial and (7) _____.

Not long after Galileo lunar's observations, the skies which had previously been so (8) _____ revealed more of their extraordinary mysteries. Casting around for further wonders, Galileo focused his lens on the (9) _____

1. ABLE
2. LIVE
3. ACT
4. ART
5. ACHIEVE
6. CONCLUDE
7. SIGNIFY
8. ELUDE
9. STRIKE

_____ planet of Jupiter. Nestling next to it, he saw four little points of light circling the distant planet. Our moon it appeared, perhaps (10) _____ 10. FORTUNE in the eyes of those fearful of what the discovery might mean, was not alone!

III. In the following passage, some numbered lines contain a word that shouldn't be there. Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct and write the words that shouldn't be there in the numbered space.

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

Personal space is a term that refers to the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When someone we do not know well gets too close that we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If such a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is to move away. Some interesting studies have been done in libraries. If strangers will come too close, many people get up and leave the building, others use to different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people to develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on so crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contract, and apologize if hands touch by a mistake. People use newspapers as a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, making sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.	0 <u>✓</u> _____ 00 <u>someone</u> 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____
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PART III. READING

I. Complete the following passage by choosing A, B, C or D to fill in each blank.

In recent years, there has been a remarkable increase into happiness. The researchers have come up a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy, in other words, happiness (1) _____ in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite strongly with the main dimensions of personalities: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are less so.

Second, people often report good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (2) _____ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal (3) _____ such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (4) _____ relationships can also form the basis of lasting happiness.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (5) _____ overall satisfaction, and vice versa - perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (6) _____ both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but (7) _____ by social interactions with co-workers. Unemployment, on the contrary, can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (8) _____ than most other causes of happiness. Activities (9) _____ sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (10) _____ themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members - it is very strong in the case of religious groups.

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|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. runs | B. arrives | C. goes | D. descends |
| 2. A. source | B. origin | C. base | D. meaning |
| 3. A. movements | B. signals | C. slogans | D. motions |
| 4. A. near | B. tight | C. close | D. heavy |
| 5. A. consists of | B. applies to | C. counts on | D. contributes to |
| 6. A. works | B. effects | C. makes | D. turns |
| 7. A. too | B. as well | C. also | D. plus |
| 8. A. check | B. power | C. choice | D. control |
| 9. A. so | B. such | C. like | D. thus |
| 10. A. facilities | B. activities | C. exercises | D. amenities |

II. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option to answer the questions.

Scientists have established that influenza viruses taken from man can cause disease in animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a greater numbers of wild birds seem to carry the virus without showing any evidences of illness. Some scientists conclude that a large family of influenza

virus may have evolved in the bird kingdom, a group that has been on earth 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without contracting the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strain are transmitted from place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.

It is known that two influenza viruses can recombine when both are present in an animal at the same time. The result of such recombination is a great variety of strains containing different H and N spikes. This raises the possibility that a human influenza virus can recombine with an influenza virus from a lower animal to produce an entirely new spike. Research is underway to determine if that is the way major new strains come into being. Another possibility is that two animal influenza strains may recombine in a pig, for example, to produce a new strain which is transmitted to man.

1. According to the passage, scientists have discovered that influenza viruses _____.
 - A. cause ill health in wild animals
 - B. do not always cause symptoms in birds
 - C. are rarely present in wild birds
 - D. change when transmitted from animals to man
2. What is known about the influenza virus?
 - A. It was first found in a group of very old birds.
 - B. All the different strains can be found in wild birds.
 - C. It existed over 100 million years ago.
 - D. It can survive in many different places.
3. According to the passage, a great variety of influenza strains can appear when _____.
 - A. H and N spikes are produced
 - B. animal and bird viruses are combined
 - C. dissimilar types of viruses recombine
 - D. two viruses of the same type are contracted
4. New strains of viruses are transmitted to man by _____.
 - A. a type of wild pig
 - B. diseased lower animals
 - C. a group of migrating birds
 - D. a variety of means
5. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are ways of producing new strains of influenza EXCEPT _____.
 - A. two influenza viruses in the same animal recombining
 - B. animal viruses recombining with human viruses
 - C. two animal viruses recombining
 - D. two animal viruses recombining in a human

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D in the following questions.

Several hundred million years ago, plants similar to modern ferns covered vast stretches of the land. Some were as large as trees, with giant fronds bunched at the top of trunks as straight as pillars. ***Others*** were the size of bushes and formed thickets of undergrowth. Still others lived in the shade of giant club mosses and horsetails along the edges of swampy lagoons where giant amphibians swam.

A great number of these plants were ***true*** ferns, reproducing themselves without fruits or seeds. Others had only the appearance of ferns. Their leaves had organs of sexual reproduction and produced seeds. Although their "flowers" did not have corollas, these false ferns (today completely extinct) ushered in the era of flowering plants. Traces of these floras of the earliest times have been preserved in the form of fossils. Such traces are most commonly found in shale and sandstone rocks wedged between coal beds.

Today only tropical forests bear living proof of the ancient greatness of ferns. The species that grow there are no longer those of the Carboniferous period, but their variety and vast numbers, and the great size of some, remind us of the time when ferns ruled the plant kingdom.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Plant reproduction
 - B. How to locate fossils
 - C. An ancient form of plant life
 - D. Tropical plant life
2. The word "***Others***" refers to _____.
 - A. plants
 - B. pillars
 - C. trees
 - D. fronds
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of the plants described in the passage?
 - A. They once spread over large areas of land.
 - B. They varied greatly in size.
 - C. They coexisted with amphibians, mosses, and horsetails.
 - D. They clung to tree trunks and bushes for support.

4. The word "**true**" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. accurate B. genuine C. straight D. dependable
5. The author states that fossils of early plant life are usually found in rocks located between deposits of ____.
A. coal B. shale C. sandstone D. corollas

PART D. WRITING: The graph below shows the figures for population distribution in the Northwest Region for 1900-2050

IV. Read the passage carefully then fill in the blank a suitable word.

As swimming became a popular recreation in England during the 1860s and 1870s, several (1) ____ sports developed, roughly patterned after land sports. (2) ____ them were water football (or soccer), water rugby, water handball, and water polo, in which players rode on floating barrels, painted to look (3) ____ horses, and struck the ball with a stick.

Water rugby became most popular of these sports, but somehow the water polo name became attached to it, and it's been attached (4) ____ since.

As played in England, the object of the sport was for a player to touch the ball, with both (5) ____, at the goal end of the pool. The goaltender stood on the pool deck, ready to dive on any opponent who was about to score.

Water polo quickly became a very rough sport, filled (6) ____ underwater fights away from the ball, and it wasn't unusual for players to pass out for lack of air.

In 1877, the sport was tamed in Scotland by the addition of goalposts. The Scots also replaced (7) ____ original small, hard rubber ball with a soccer ball and adopted (8) ____ that prohibited taking the ball under the surface or, "tackling" a player unless he had the ball.

The Scottish game, which emphasized swimming speed, passing, and (9) ____ work, spread to England during the early 1880s, to Hungary in 1889, to Austria and Germany in 1894, to France in 1895, and (10) ____ Belgium in 1900.

Water polo was the first team sport added to the Olympic program, in 1900.

WRITING

I. Write the new sentences using the given word. Do not change the word given in any way.

1. They have discovered some interesting new information. (LIGHT)
.....2.
They suspended Jack for the next two matches. (BANNED)
.....3.
I really want to see her again. (DYING)
.....4.
She was so beautiful that I couldn't stop looking at her. (EYES)
.....5.
We are looking forward to watching the program. (WAIT)

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the original one.

1. If you changed your mind, you would be welcomed to join our class.
→ Were you _____
2. I'd rather not go out this afternoon.
→ I do not feel _____
3. Adeles tries hard, but she doesn't get anywhere.
→ However _____
4. It is thought that the boss is considering raising wages.
→ The boss _____
5. His disabilities did not prevent him from sailing around the world.
→ Despite the fact _____
6. I didn't arrive in time to see her.
→ I wasn't _____
7. I'd prefer you not to smoke.

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→ I'd rather _____

8. The mother smiled happily. She took the baby in her arms.

→ Smiling _____

9. The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.

→ It was not _____

10. You can ring this number whenever there is any difficulty.

→ Should _____

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KEYS – PRACTICE 27

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (35pts)

I. (15pts: 1pt/item)

1. D	2. B	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. D	7. C	8. C	9. C	10. A
11. D	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. C

II. (10pts: 0.1pt/item)

1. enabled	4. artist	7. insignificant	10. unfortunately
2. lifeless	5. achievement	8. elusive	
3. inactive	6. conclusion	9. striking	

III.(10pts: 1pt/item)

1. that	3. √	5. to	7. √	9. a
2. such	4. will	6. to	8. so	10. √

PART III . READING (30pts)

I. (10pts: 1pt/item)

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

II. (5pts: 1pt/item)

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. D	5. D
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III. (5pts: 1pt/item)

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. A
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IV. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. water	2. Among	3. like	4. ever	5. hands
6. with	7. the	8. rules	9. team	10. to

PART IV. WRITING (20pts)

I. (10pt: 2 pts/item)

1. Some interesting new information has come to light.
2. Jack was banned from playing in the next two matches.
3. I'm dying to see her again.
4. She was so beautiful that I couldn't take my eyes off her.
5. We can't wait to watch the program.

II. (10 pts: 1pt/item)

1. Were you to change your mind, you would be welcomed to join our class.
2. I do not feel like going out this afternoon.
3. However hard Adeles tries, she doesn't get anywhere/gets nowhere.
4. The boss is thought to be considering raising wages.
5. Despite the fact that he was disabled, he sailed/managed to sail around the world.
6. I wasn't early enough to see her.
7. I'd rather you didn't smoke.
8. Smiling happily, the mother took the baby in her arms.
9. It was not until after midnight that the noise next door stopped
10. Should there is any difficulty, you can ring this number.

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