

## Bài tập đọc hiểu luyện thi lớp 10 môn tiếng Anh

### **I. Các dạng câu hỏi đọc hiểu thường gặp**

#### **1. Câu hỏi thông tin tổng quát:**

- What is the main idea/ topic/ subject... of the passage?
- What is the passage about?

Cái khó của câu hỏi này là nhằm xác định nội dung toàn bài nhưng nó có thể nằm ngay ở câu hỏi đầu tiên. Chính vì vậy:

Nếu đoạn văn có tiêu đề thì chúng ta chọn đáp án gần nghĩa nhất với tiêu đề.

Chú ý đến câu chủ đề topic sentence, thường nằm ở 1-2 câu đầu tiên của đoạn. Nếu bài đọc có nhiều đoạn nhỏ, ta nên chú ý vào câu chủ đề của đầu mỗi đoạn. Sau đó hãy tổng hợp thành ý chính của cả bài. Chú ý hãy để dành câu hỏi này để trả lời cuối cùng. Sau khi hoàn thành các câu hỏi còn lại, chúng ta sẽ quay trở về trả lời câu này, như vậy sẽ giúp tiết kiệm được thời gian và hiệu quả hơn.

- Ví dụ: Đề thi chính thức của sở GDĐT Hà Tĩnh

When Jane left school at the age of sixteen, her aunt Flory gave her \$500 for her birthday. Most of Jane's friends decided to go to the college, but Jane used her aunt's money to start her own business. She bought fruit, sugar and some glass jars and began making her own jam. She sold the jam to her friends for \$1 a jar and soon doubled her aunt's \$500.

At first, her parents wanted Jane to go on studying instead of spending time making jam. They hoped that one day she would be a teacher or a doctor. But Jane didn't listen to them. She just kept on making jam. After a few months, she started selling it to the local market. Then she started making orange juice. She sold this to a school where one of her friends worked.

After two years, her business was very large and her parents were very pleased with her. She made all kinds of food which she sold to shops and supermarkets. She was so busy that she had to get some people to work for her.

1. What is the passage about?

- A. spending money
- B. starting up business
- C. selling jam
- D. going to college

- Để trả lời câu hỏi này học sinh đọc câu hỏi và tìm ra các từ khóa chính là 4 đáp án A,B,C,D. Sau đó đọc 3 câu đầu tiên của 3 đoạn, học sinh có thể tìm ra câu trả lời cho câu hỏi, chính là nằm ở câu đầu tiên của đoạn 3 sau khi đã liên kết ý của các câu chủ đề lại với nhau.

## 2. Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết.

Thường có các câu hỏi:

- According to the passage who ,why, what, how...

- According to the information in paragraph 1/2/3, who, why, what, how...

Dạng câu hỏi này đòi hỏi học sinh phải xác định được đối tượng được nhắc đến trong câu hỏi và vị trí chứa thông tin liên quan đến đối tượng đó trong đoạn văn. Câu trả lời đúng nhất sẽ có nội dung sát với thông tin trong bài và có thể được diễn đạt khác đi nhưng thay đổi cấu trúc hay dùng từ đồng nghĩa, từ trái nghĩa.

Cách làm đối với câu hỏi này là phải tìm từ chìa khóa (scan keywords) trong câu hỏi để không bị đánh lừa bởi các đáp án, sau đó dò lại trong bài. Từ đó xác định được đoạn chứa thông tin được hỏi. Đọc kỹ câu hỏi và đối chiếu với thông tin trong đoạn nhằm xác định đối tượng được nhắc đến trong đoạn văn. Từ khóa ở đây bao gồm: tên riêng, con số, địa chỉ ....

Ví dụ: Đề thi chính thức của sở GDĐT Hà Tĩnh

Eva and Suzie are twins. They were born on June 2, 2006. They are fifteen now and in the ninth grade. Eva and Suzie do everything together. They are in the same class. They dress alike. They look the same. People always get them confused. This really makes Eva and Suzie laugh. Teachers always get them mixed up at school. Even their father has trouble telling them apart. Their mother doesn't, though. She always knows which twin is which. Eva and Suzie often try to confuse her, but it has never happened. Their older brother, Brad, is eighteen and in the twelfth grade. He never knows which one is which. He doesn't even try. Eva and Suzie have the same friends. They always mix them up. It doesn't matter to Eva and Suzie. One day, their father told

their mother to get one of them a different haircut, so that he could tell them apart. Eva and Suzie were horrified. They didn't want to look different. They liked looking the same. Their mother came to the rescue, and refused to make them cut their hair. The girls were happy just the way they were and didn't want to change. Their dad just shook his head. He would have to stay confused. Eva and Suzie didn't care. They knew which one was which, and that was all that mattered.

26. Who in their family can tell them apart?

- A. their brother
- B. no one
- C. their dad
- D. their teachers

### 3. Câu hỏi với thông tin không đúng (NOT true question):

+) Câu hỏi thường là:

- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE/ NOT STATED/ NOT MENTIONED....?

- Which is NOT true/ mentioned in the passage/ paragraph? Cách làm đối với câu hỏi này là:

Phải xác định được keywords trong câu hỏi.

Đọc lướt các đáp án để biết được những thông tin nào cần lưu ý khi đọc bài. Đọc kỹ đoạn có chứa từ khóa hoặc thông tin liên quan.

Xem kỹ lại các đáp án. Loại bỏ những đáp án đúng với đoạn văn. Lựa chọn câu trả lời là đáp án sai hoặc không được đề cập đến trong đoạn văn.

- Ví dụ: Đề thi chính thức của sở GDĐT Hà Tĩnh

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At first, her parents wanted Jane to go on studying instead of spending time making jam. They hoped that one day she would be a teacher or a doctor. But Jane didn't listen to them. She just kept on making jam. After a few months, she started selling it to the local market. Then she started making orange juice. She sold this to a school where one of her friends worked.

After two years, her business was very large and her parents were very pleased with her. She made all kinds of food which she sold to shops and supermarkets. She was so busy that she had to get some people to work for her.

33. Which of the following places that Jane did NOT sell her products to?

- A. schools
- B. Supermarkets
- C. Shops
- D. colleges

#### **4. Câu hỏi từ vựng:**

Dạng câu hỏi này có mục đích kiểm tra vốn từ vựng của học sinh. Cách làm:

- Nếu gặp từ đã biết hay quen thuộc thì chúng ta sẽ dễ dàng chọn được đáp án. Tuy nhiên vẫn nên dò lại xem nghĩa mình biết có phù hợp với ý của đoạn văn hay không.

- Nếu gặp từ lạ chúng ta bắt buộc phải đoán từ dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Hãy hướng dẫn học sinh đọc cả câu chứa từ đó, thậm chí câu trước hoặc sau rồi dựa vào ngữ cảnh để suy luận.

- Ví dụ: Đề thi chính thức của sở GDĐT Hà Tĩnh năm 2019-2020

The English language is the most widely spoken language in the world. It is used as either a primary or second language in many countries.

During the 1510s fewer than two million people spoke English. All of them lived in what is now the United Kingdom. Through the centuries, as a result of various historical events, English spread throughout the world. Today, about 400 million people speak English as their native language. Most of them live in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United States.

About 100 million people, chiefly living in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and in many African countries, speak English in addition to their own language. An additional 200 million people in the world probably know at least some English.

Today, English is the international language of science and technology. In addition, the English language is used throughout the world in business and diplomacy.

33. The word “chiefly” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. briefly
- B. hardly
- C. Recently
- D. mainly

Nếu học sinh không biết nghĩa của từ này thì các em sẽ đọc câu có chứa từ này và cố gắng dịch nghĩa của câu, dựa vào ngữ cảnh đó sẽ đoán nghĩa của từ, đồng thời làm phương án loại trừ những từ không phù hợp về mặt ngữ nghĩa.

### **5. Dạng câu hỏi liên hệ đại từ: (“refer to” question)**

Đây là dạng câu hỏi về liên kết ý trong văn bản thường hỏi về chủ thể thay thế các đại từ như: that, they, it, hoặc tân ngữ “them”, “it”...

Câu hỏi: What does the word “they” in line 3 refer to?

Cách làm: Với dạng này việc nắm vững cấu trúc của câu văn sẽ giúp suy luận chính xác. Hướng dẫn học sinh xác định vị trí của đại từ được đề cập. đọc câu chứa đại từ đó và câu ngay trước nó. Tìm 1 từ trong câu phía trước có thể thay thế cho từ được hỏi (chú ý đến số ít và số nhiều). Để chắc chắn thì hãy thay ngược đáp án vào các từ “it/ they/ them/ this”

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32. The word "it" in the line 7 refers to .

- A. sugar
- B. jam
- C. orange juice
- D. fruit

Để xác định được từ "it" ở đây chỉ cái gì, học sinh chỉ cần đọc câu ngay trước câu có chứa từ "it" là có thể tìm ra câu trả lời. Chỉ có 1 đối tượng được nhắc đến ở đây chính là "jam".

## II. Bài tập đọc hiểu tiếng Anh thi vào 10

### JACK LONDON

Jack London (1876 – 1916) is an American writer whose work combined powerful realism and humanitarian sentiment. He was (16) ..... in San Francisco. After finishing grammar (17) ....., Jack London worked at various jobs and in 1897 and 1898 he participated (18)..... the Alaska Gold Rush. Upon his return to the San Francisco area, he began to (19) ..... about his experiences. A collection of his short stories, *The Son of the Golf*, was (20) ..... in 1900. Jack's colourful life, during which he wrote more than 50 books and which included enormous popular successes as an (21) ....., ended in his suicide at the (22) ..... of 40.

Many of his stories including his masterpiece *The Call of the Wild* deal with the reversion of a civilized creature to the primitive state. Jack London's style – brutal, vivid and exciting – (23) ..... him enormously popular outside the United States; His (24) ..... were translated into many languages. Jack's important works include *People of the Abyss* about the poor in London; *the Sea Wolf*, a novel based on the author's experiences on a seal hunting ship; *John Barleycorn* , an autobiographical novel about Jack's struggle (25)..... alcoholism.

- |                  |            |              |              |
|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1: A. grown      | B. born    | C. developed | D. lived     |
| 2: A. lessons    | B. course  | C. notes     | D. school    |
| 3: A. in         | B. to      | C. at        | D. of        |
| 4: A. speak      | B. read    | C. talk      | D. write     |
| 5: A. printed    | B. ordered | C. sold      | D. published |
| 6: A. architect  | B. author  | C. actor     | D. orator    |
| 7: A. moment     | B. age     | C. time      | D. year      |
| 8: A. gave       | B. let     | C. made      | D. did       |
| 9: A. speeches   | B. sayings | C. words     | D. works     |
| 10: A. to B. for | C. against | D. of        |              |

### WATER

There's much more water than land on the (31) \_\_\_ of the earth. The seas and oceans cover nearly (32) \_\_\_ of the whole world, and only one-fifth of (33) \_\_\_ land. If you traveled over the earth in different directions, you would have to spend (34) \_\_\_ more of your time (35) \_\_\_ on water than on roads or railways. We sometimes forget that for every mile of land (36) \_\_\_ four miles of water.

There's so much water in the surface of our earth that we (37) \_\_\_ to use two words to describe. We use the word SEAS (38) \_\_\_ those parts of water surface which (39) \_\_\_ only few hundreds of mile, the word OCEANS to describe the huge area of water (40) \_\_\_ are thousands of miles wide and very deep.

- |                  |               |                |                  |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. cover      | B. surface    | C. outer       | D. outside       |
| 2. A. four-fives | B. four-fifth | C. four fifths | D. fourth-fifths |
| 3. A. it is      | B. it's       | C. its         | D. them are      |
| 4. A. many       | B. much       | C. few         | D. too           |
| 5. A. to move    | B. move       | C. moved       | D. moving        |
| 6. A. there are  | B. there is   | C. there has   | D. have          |
| 7. A. must       | B. should     | C. have        | D. would         |
| 8. A. describing | B. describes  | C. describe    | D. to describe   |
| 9. A. is         | B. are        | C. has         | D. will be       |
| 10. A. that's    | B. which      | C. where       | D. whose         |

## A VISIT TO LONDON

Jane's family decided to go to London last week because they want to \_\_(1)\_\_ a tour. The sight in London was so \_\_(2)\_\_ that she's been there a few days but it \_\_(3)\_\_ to her only to be yesterday. It means \_\_(4)\_\_ she enjoyed the trip so much. She and her father stayed \_\_(5)\_\_ a very big hotel \_\_(6)\_\_ two hundred rooms. From there, they can \_\_(7)\_\_ reach Hyde Park, \_\_(8)\_\_ very big park in London. In here, people can buy from a needle \_\_(9)\_\_ an elephant in two best \_\_(10)\_\_ streets, Regent Street and Oxford Street.

1. A. do                      B. make                      C. work                      D. have
2. A. interest                      B. interesting                      C. interested                      D. interestingly
3. A. makes                      B. thinks                      C. does                      D. seems
4. A. that                      B. is that                      C. that is                      D. that was
5. A. for                      B. on                      C. in                      D. to
6. A. have                      B. has                      C. with                      D. to with
7. A. easiness                      B. easily                      C. easy                      D. uneasy
8. A. the                      B. a which                      C. is a                      D. a
9. A. with                      B. and                      C. or                      D. to
10. A. shopping                      B. selling                      C. trading                      D. shop

## ISAAC NEWTON

Isaac Newton, one of the \_\_(1)\_\_ scientists, was born \_\_(2)\_\_ December 25<sup>th</sup>, 1642 in a small village \_\_(3)\_\_ Wool Thorpe in England. His father was a poor \_\_(4)\_\_\_. When the boy was fourteen, his father died. Newton \_\_(5)\_\_ school and helped his mother on the farm. \_\_(6)\_\_ he was fun \_\_(7)\_\_ physics and mathematics, Newton was sent to school. \_\_(8)\_\_ he left high school, Newton studied at Cambridge University. In 1667 he became \_\_(9)\_\_ professor on mathematics at the university. His greatest discovery is the \_\_(10)\_\_ of gravitation. He died in 1727.

1. A. great                      B. greatest                      C. most great                      D. greater
2. A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. a and b
3. A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. of
4. A. farmer                      B. apprentice                      C. bookbinder                      D. blacksmith
5. A. went                      B. sent                      C. left                      D. run
6. A. So                      B. So that                      C. Because                      D. Because of
7. A. in                      B. of                      C. at                      D. about



8. A. For                    B. While                    C. Before                    D. After  
 9. A. an                    B. one                    C. a                    D. the  
 10. A. law                    B. invention                    C. foundation                    D. operation

### NANCY LEE JOHNSON

Nancy Lee Johnson was a \_\_ (1) \_\_ girl. She was smart, pretty and \_\_ (2) \_\_ in well with the life of her school. One Thursday afternoon, Miss O'Shay, the vice-principal, \_\_ (3) \_\_ Nancy that the girl's pictures had won the Artist Club \_\_ (4) \_\_. Nancy was very happy at the news. She \_\_ (5) \_\_ have danced all the way home through the rain.

But the \_\_ (6) \_\_ didn't let Nancy get the scholarship \_\_ (7) \_\_ because they found that she was a \_\_ (8) \_\_ student and they said that the \_\_ (9) \_\_ of the coloured student in the local art school might \_\_ (10) \_\_ difficulties for all concerned.

1. A. colour                    B. coloured                    C. colourful                    D. colourless  
 2. A. fit                    B. fitted                    C. fix                    D. interested  
 3. A. asked                    B. spoke                    C. said                    D. told  
 4. A. scholar                    B. committee                    C. punishment                    D. scholarship  
 5. A. can                    B. may                    C. must                    D. might  
 6. A. jury                    B. committee                    C. statesman                    D. champion  
 7. A. just                    B. right                    C. one                    D. yet  
 8. A. black                    B. Negro                    C. colour                    D. white  
 9. A. attend                    B. attendance                    C. present                    D. presence  
 10. A. give                    B. form                    C. create                    D. drawl

### SEAN O'CASEY

Sean O'Casey was a famous Irish \_\_ (1) \_\_. Born \_\_ (2) \_\_ a poor worker's family, he had known, \_\_ (3) \_\_ his childhood, hunger, poverty and ill-health. He deeply \_\_ (4) \_\_ the unjust laws and the police \_\_ (5) \_\_ of the British in his home country. When \_\_ (6) \_\_ up, he worked first as a labourer, and \_\_ (7) \_\_ joined the Irish Citizen Army, \_\_ (8) \_\_ Irish nationalist organization, to fight \_\_ (9) \_\_ independence \_\_ (10) \_\_ great Britain.

1. A. writer                    B. reader                    C. player                    D. actor  
 2. A. on                    B. at                    C. in                    D. from  
 3. A. from                    B. to                    C. since                    D. for  
 4. A. recalled                    B. remembered                    C. thought                    D. felt

5. A. defence                      B. rule                      C. fight                      D. struggle
6. A. grown                      B. grew                      C. grow                      D. growing
7. A. but                      B. later                      C. an                      D. one
8. A. against                      B. an                      C. for                      D. to
9. A. from                      B. to                      C. of                      D. for

### OSEOLA MCCARTY

As a young girl, Oseola McCarty dreamed of becoming a nurse. However, her family duty stood as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (41) to educational goals. McCarty left school after completing the sixth. Since her family was one of washerwomen, McCarty followed \_\_\_\_\_ (42) their footsteps. She \_\_\_\_\_ (43) other people's clothes for over seventy years.

Due to good work and saving habits, McCarty, a washerwoman, \_\_\_\_\_ (44) a great deal of money. She made a \_\_\_\_\_ (45) of \$150,000 - a large portion of her life savings - to the University of Southern Mississippi to help needy students. She was 88 years old and had never married. She did not have any children. She did not own a car. From this simple and \_\_\_\_\_ (46) life, she was able to impress the world with a significant \_\_\_\_\_ (47) act.

Though she was unable to complete her own education, it was her \_\_\_\_\_ (48) that her gift would make \_\_\_\_\_ (49) possible for many others in \_\_\_\_\_ (50) need to do so. Now, with McCarty's support, specifically African American students have an opportunity to fulfill their dreams of a college education.

1.     A. solution                      B. problem                      C. obstacle                      D. difficulty
2.     A. with                      B. in                      C. on                      D. along
3.     A. cleaned                      B. made                      C. cleared                      D. did
4.     A. accomplished                      B. loaned                      C. paid                      D. accumulated
5.     A. money                      B. donation                      C. profit                      D. living
6.     A. frugal                      B. mean                      C. generous                      D. selfish
7.     A. helpful                      B. charitable                      C. useful                      D. remarkable
8.     A. generosity                      B. experience                      C. responsibility                      D. intention
9.     A. it                      B. them                      C. her                      D. us
10.    A. economical                      B. financial                      C. healthy                      D. fashionable

## ARE MEN LAZY

Men are lazy in the home, according to an official survey (41) \_\_\_\_\_ today. They have about six hours' a week more free time than wives, but play very little (42) \_\_\_\_\_ in cooking, cleaning, washing, and ironing, according to the Social Trends Survey by the Central (43) \_\_\_\_\_ Office.

Nearly three quarters of married women (44) \_\_\_\_\_ to do all or most of the housework, and among married men the proportion who admitted that their wives did all or most of the housework was only slightly lower.

The survey (45) \_\_\_\_\_ that washing and ironing was the least popular task among men, with only one per cent (46) \_\_\_\_\_ this duty, compared with 89 per cent of women, and 10 per cent sharing equally.

Only 5 per cent of men (47) \_\_\_\_\_ the evening meal, 3 per cent carry out household cleaning duties, 5 per cent household shopping, and 17 per cent wash the evening dishes.

But when household gadgets break down, (48) \_\_\_\_\_ are carried out by 82 per cent of husbands. The survey says that, despite our economic problems, the majority of Britons are substantially better (49) \_\_\_\_\_ than a decade ago. We're healthier, too – eating healthier foods and smoking less.

The (50) \_\_\_\_\_ Briton, not surprisingly, is more widely traveled than a decade ago. More people are going abroad for holidays, with Spain the favorite destination.

1. A. emerged                      B. edited                      C. published                      D. furnished
2. A. role                              B. section                      C. work                              D. part
3. A. Numerical                      B. Ordinal                      C. Cardinal                      D. Statistical
4. A. pronounced                      B. uttered                      C. claimed                      D. emitted
5. A. pointed                              B. evolved                      C. planned                              D. showed
6. A. forming                              B. formulating                      C. performing                      D. burdening
7. A. prepare                              B. process                              C. undertake                      D. fit
8. A. repairs                              B. fixings                              C. fittings                              D. amendments
9. A. over                                      B. off                                      C. through                              D. on
10. A. medium                              B. average                              C. popular                              D. normal

## CONCORDE

CONCORDE, the world's fastest and most graceful (41) \_\_\_\_\_ plane, will soon be 25 years old. It first flew on 2 March 1969, from Toulouse in France.

Concorde was developed by both France and Britain. From 1956 these two countries had a (42) \_\_\_\_\_ of a supersonic passenger plane. In 1962 they started to work together on the (43) \_\_\_\_\_. The plane cost over £1.5 billion to develop. It is the most (44) \_\_\_\_\_ plane in the history of (45) \_\_\_\_\_. It was given over 5,000 hours of testing.

Concorde flies at twice the speed of sound. This means that it takes only 3 hours 25 minutes to fly between London and New York, compared with 7 – 8 hours in other passenger jets. Because of the five-hour time (46) \_\_\_\_\_ between the USA and Britain, it is possible to travel west on Concorde and arrive in New York before you leave London! You can (47) \_\_\_\_\_ the 10.30 am flight from London, Heathrow and start work in New York an hour earlier!

Concorde is much used by business people and film stars. But its oldest passenger was Mrs. Ethel Lee from Leicestershire in England. She was 99 years old when she (48) \_\_\_\_\_ from Heathrow on 24 February 1985.

Each Concorde is built at a (49) \_\_\_\_\_ of £55 million. Twenty have been built so far. Air France and British Airways (50) \_\_\_\_\_ the most. They each have seven planes.

1. A. transportation    B. carriage    C. conveyance    D. passenger
2. A. expectation    B. dream    C. hope    D. imagination
3. A. project    B. plot    C. structure    D. development
4. A. tested    B. tried    C. investigated    D. experimented
5. A. flight    B. aviation    C. space    D. locomotion
6. A. separation    B. division    C. expansion    D. difference
7. A. run    B. transport    C. catch    D. register
8. A. blasted    B. launched off    C. took off    D. flew off
9. A. cost    B. price    C. expense    D. expenditure
10. A. own    B. mortgage    C. hire    D. master

### CHARLIE CHAPLIN

The person I am going to write about is Charlie Chaplin. He has always been one of my favorite actors and I really (41) \_\_\_\_\_ his films.

Charlie was born in London in 1889. Both his parents were music hall performers. His father was a drunkard and his mother later (42) \_\_\_\_\_ mad. Life was hard and Charlie and his half brother, Sidney, were sent to a(n) (43) \_\_\_\_\_ for a time.

He first appeared on the stage when he was seven and by the time he was ten he was a regular performer. When he was 17, he went on a tour of the USA where he was (44) \_\_\_\_\_ and given a part in a Hollywood film. His early films were not particularly successful but in 1915 he made his (45) \_\_\_\_\_, “The Tramp”, in which he first appeared in the baggy trousers and with the hat and cane. Soon he had had his own (46)\_\_\_\_\_ built and was making his own films which included “The Gold Rush”, “Modern Times” and “The Great Dictator”.

In the 1940s his reputation in the USA started to (47) \_\_\_\_\_. Silent films were no longer so popular. Chaplin went to Europe but was not allowed to return to the USA because he was (48) \_\_\_\_\_ of being a communist. The authorities finally let him back in 1972 and he was (49)\_\_\_\_\_ an Oscar, but by this time he had made Switzerland his home.

Chaplin did not have a very happy personal life and was married four times. He only found happiness with his fourth marriage in 1943. When he died on Christmas Day 1977, the world had lost one of the greatest (50) \_\_\_\_\_ comedians.

- |                   |                |               |                |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. admire      | B. admit       | C. claim      | D. encourage   |
| 2. A. ended       | B. went        | C. came       | D. began       |
| 3. A. orphanage   | B. institution | C. shelter    | D. lodging     |
| 4. A. spotted     | B. elected     | C. set        | D. drafted     |
| 5. A. achievement | B. completion  | C. fiction    | D. masterpiece |
| 6. A. factory     | B. workshop    | C. studio     | D. stage       |
| 7. A. slide       | B. split       | C. decline    | D. discredit   |
| 8. A. suspected   | B. doubted     | C. considered | D. abused      |
| 9. A. prized      | B. awarded     | C. delivered  | D. rewarded    |
| 10. A. ever       | B. before      | C. previously | D. present     |

### **DROUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES**

The Southwestern States of the United States suffered one of the worst droughts in their history from 1931 to 1938. The drought (41) \_\_\_\_\_ the entire country. Few food crops could be grown. Food became (42)\_\_\_\_\_, and prices went up (43) \_\_\_\_\_ the nation. Hundreds of families in the Dust Bowl region had to be moved to farms in other areas with the help of the federal government. In 1944, drought brought great damage to (44)\_\_\_\_\_ all Latin America. The drought moved to Australia and then to Europe, (45)\_\_\_\_\_ it continued throughout the summer of 1945. From 1950 to 1954 in the

United States, the South and Southwest suffered a (46)\_\_\_\_\_ drought. Hundreds of cattle ranchers had to ship their cattle to other regions because (47)\_\_\_\_\_ lands had no grass. The federal government again (48)\_\_\_\_\_ an emergency drought-relief program. It offered farmers (49)\_\_\_\_\_ credit and seed grains (50)\_\_\_\_\_ low prices.

1. A. pushed                      B. incurred                      C. occurred                      D. affected
2. A. scarce                      B. mystified                      C. hidden                      D. uncommon
3. A. over                      B. throughout                      C. all                      D. across
4. A. near                      B. totally                      C. almost                      D. factually
5. A. which                      B. that                      C. where                      D. when
6. A. heavy                      B. sharp                      C. strict                      D. severe
7. A. pasture                      B. culture                      C. moisture                      D. manure
8. A. carried                      B. conducted                      C. convened                      D. conformed
9. A. emergency                      B. crisis                      C. tension                      D. disaster
10. A. to                      B. in                      C. over                      D. at

### DRUGS

Drugs are one of the (56) \_\_\_\_\_ profession's most valuable tools. Doctors prescribe drugs to (57) \_\_\_\_\_ or prevent many diseases. Every year, penicillin and other (58) \_\_\_\_\_ drugs save the lives of countless victims of pneumonia and other dangerous infectious diseases. Vaccines prevent attacks by such diseases as (59) \_\_\_\_\_, polio, and smallpox. The use of these and many other drugs (60) \_\_\_\_\_ helped millions of people live longer, healthier lives than would (61) \_\_\_\_\_ have been possible.

Almost all our most important drugs, however, were unknown before the 1900's. For example, the sulfa drugs and antibiotics did not come into use (62) \_\_\_\_\_ the late 1930's and early 1940's. Before that time, about 25 percent of all pneumonia victims in the United States died of the disease. The new drugs quickly reduced the (63) \_\_\_\_\_ rate from pneumonia to less than 5 percent. Polio vaccine was introduced in 1955. At that time, polio struck about 30,000 to 50,000 Americans each year. (64) \_\_\_\_\_ 1960, the use of the vaccine has reduced the number of new polio cases to about 3,000 a year. In 1900, most Americans did not live (65) \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 47. Today, Americans live an average of more than 70 years, in great part because of the use of modern drugs.

56. A. medical                      B. medicine                      C. health                      D. medic
57. A. solve                      B. settle                      C. ruin                      D. treat

58. A. germ-killing                      B. helping                      C. saving                      D. rescuing
59. A. AIDS                      B. measles                      C. influenza                      D. hiccups
60. A. would have                      B. have                      C. has                      D. did
61. A. only                      B. even                      C. also                      D. otherwise
62. A. until                      B. to                      C. onto                      D. upon
63. A. end                      B. ruin                      C. death                      D. termination
64. A. About                      B. By                      C. To                      D. Prior
65. A. past                      B. passing                      C. well                      D. through

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made (41) \_\_\_\_\_ of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral (42)\_\_\_\_\_. When there is a language (43)\_\_\_\_\_, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions (44) \_\_\_\_\_ for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to (45) \_\_\_\_\_ to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language (46) \_\_\_\_\_ ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod (47) \_\_\_\_\_ approval, while shaking the head (48) \_\_\_\_\_ a negative reaction.

Other form of nonlinguistic language can be (49) \_\_\_\_\_ in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

(50) \_\_\_\_\_ verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

41. A. usage                      B. use                      C. employment                      D. utility
42. A. address                      B. speech                      C. utterances                      D. claims
43. A. barrier                      B. obstacles                      C. divisions                      D. separation
44. A. point                      B. signify                      C. imply                      D. stand
45. A. refer                      B. rotate                      C. resort                      D. revolve
46. A. progresses                      B. transmits                      C. remits                      D. emits
47. A. signifies                      B. signs                      C. registers                      D. presents
48. A. predicates                      B. indicates                      C. abdicates                      D. implicates
49. A. traced                      B. trailed                      C. found                      D. explored
50. A. While                      B. As                      C. Because                      D. Until

The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. (41)\_\_\_\_\_ its antiquity, certain (42)\_\_\_\_\_ of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are (43)\_\_\_\_\_ almost on exactly true north, south, east and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshippers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were (44)\_\_\_\_\_ on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations on the base of the structure (45)\_\_\_\_\_ many intersecting lines. Further scientific (46)\_\_\_\_\_ indicates that these (47)\_\_\_\_\_ a type of time line of events – past, present, and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to (48)\_\_\_\_\_ with known facts of the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are presently under (49)\_\_\_\_\_.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or (50)\_\_\_\_\_ built by a race far superior to any known today?

41. A. Though B. In spite C. By D. Despite  
 42. A. tenets B. relics C. aspects D. properties  
 43. A. lined B. aligned C. assigned D. fathomed  
 44. A. set B. based C. fitted D. founded  
 45. A. reveal B. testify C. impose D. reset  
 46. A. volume B. trial C. study D. text  
 47. A. front B. represent C. repose D. forward  
 48. A. tangle B. consort C. resort D. coincide  
 49. A. inspection B. introduction C. recommendation D. investigation  
 50. A. that B. which C. such D. one

Most ghost stories are (41)\_\_\_\_\_ in mysterious, old houses or castles. The ghosts themselves whose (42)\_\_\_\_\_ wander the earth at night, are usually the victims of some horrible crimes. This is not always the case as the following story (43)\_\_\_\_\_.

When my friend, Paul, was a schoolboy, he often used to chat to Mr. Scott, an elderly gentleman living on his own. Mr. Scott was a keen gardener. He would always be looking after his lawn or his flowers and Paul was (44)\_\_\_\_\_ the habit of saying a few words to him over the fence.



One summer's evening, as Paul was on his way home from school, he saw, as (45)\_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Scott in his garden. The old man was busily weeding his flowerbeds. When he saw Paul, he invited him into the garden with a (46)\_\_\_\_\_ of his hand. Slowly, they strolled all around, admiring the various flowers. Then, to Paul's surprise, Mr. Scott bent down and picked a (47)\_\_\_\_\_ of his finest dahlias. 'Here boy,' he said. 'Give these to your mother.'

No sooner had he arrived home than he (48)\_\_\_\_\_ the flowers to his mother. He then told her that they were with Mr. Scott's compliments. His mother's face went red with anger. 'You wicked boy!' she shouted. 'How (49)\_\_\_\_\_ you say such a thing! I (50)\_\_\_\_\_ into his daughter in the supermarket this morning. She told me that the poor old chap had passed away in his sleep last Friday.'

41. A. set                      B. put                      C. fixed                      D. programmed

42. A. bodies                      B. minds                      C. spirits                      D. phantoms

43. A. points                      B. indicates                      C. states                      D. shows

44. A. on                      B. in                      C. within                      D. with

45. A. frequent                      B. common                      C. often                      D. usual

46. A. rise                      B. spread                      C. wave                      D. shake

47. A. carton                      B. bunch                      C. roll                      D. packet

48. A. submitted                      B. turned                      C. presented                      D. demonstrated

49. A. should                      B. dare                      C. would                      D. wrong

50. A. bumped                      B. struck                      C. rushed                      D. knocked

(41)\_\_\_\_\_ of the garbage we produce every day is a major problem in cities around the world. In the United States, over 160 million tons of garbage are produced every year. Ten percent is recycled, ten percent is burned, and the rest is put in landfills. But finding (42)\_\_\_\_\_ for new landfills is becoming more difficult.

A city that has solved this problem in an unusual way is Machida, in Tokyo, Japan. They have developed a totally new (43)\_\_\_\_\_ to garbage disposal. The (44)\_\_\_\_\_ to the operation is public cooperation. Families must divide their garbage into six categories:

- 1) Garbage that can be easily burned (that is, combustible garbage), such as kitchen and garden trash.
- 2) Noncombustible garbage, such as small electrical appliances, plastic tools and plastic toys.
- 3) Products that are poisonous or that (45)\_\_\_\_\_ pollution, such as batteries and fluorescent lights.

- 4) Bottles and glass containers that can be recycled.
- 5) Metal containers that can be recycled.
- 6) Large item, such as furniture and bicycles.

The items in categories 1 to 5 are collected (46)\_\_\_\_\_ different days. (Large items are collected upon request). Then the garbage is taken to a center that looks like a clean new office building or hospital. Inside the center, special equipment is used to sort and (47)\_\_\_\_\_ the garbage. Almost everything can be reused: garden or kitchen trash becomes fertilizer; combustible garbage is burned to (48)\_\_\_\_\_ electricity; metal containers and bottles are recycled; and old furniture, clothing, and other useful items are cleaned, repaired, and resold cheaply or given away. The work provides (49)\_\_\_\_\_ for handicapped persons and gives them a (50)\_\_\_\_\_ to learn new skills.

Nowadays, officials from cities around the world visit Machida to see whether they can use some of these ideas and techniques to solve their own garbage disposal problems.

41. A. Disposing B. Dealing C. Contriving D. Ridding
42. A. land B. soil C. earth D. position
43. A. method B. process C. technique D. approach
44. A. answer B. solution C. key D. way
45. A. produce B. generate C. originate D. cause
46. A. on B. in C. by D. over
47. A. process B. create C. manipulate D. mould
48. A. cause B. exit C. produce D. emit
49. A. positions B. careers C. situation D. employment
50. A. time B. moment C. occasion D. chance

### ANGER ON THE ROADS

The anger that descends on people when they get behind the steering wheel of a car used to be (41)\_\_\_\_\_ as a joke. But the laughter is getting noticeably quieter (42)\_\_\_\_\_ that the problem has become increasingly widespread.

Stuck in a traffic jam, with family cars inching their (43)\_\_\_\_\_ past, the driver of a fast sports car begin to lose his temper. (44)\_\_\_\_\_ the capabilities of his car, there is nothing he can do. The outcome is anger.

Many people live in (45)\_\_\_\_\_ of losing control. This is true of many situations but driving is a good example. People think that the car might not start, it might break (46)\_\_\_\_\_ or, someone might run into it. Before anything even happens, people have worked themselves up into a (47)\_\_\_\_\_ of anxiety. And when something does happen, they are (48)\_\_\_\_\_ to explode. In fact, it's their anxiety about losing control that makes them lose control.

This isn't to say that all offenders have psychological problems or drive powerful sports cars. In fact, most of them are (49)\_\_\_\_\_ ordinary human beings who have no history of violence. There is (50)\_\_\_\_\_ something deep in our nature that awakens when we start up a car engine.

41. A. found      B. thought      C. treated      D. intended  
 42. A. once      B. even      C. since      D. now  
 43. A. path      B. way      C. course      D. route  
 44. A. However      B. Besides      C. Although      D. Despite  
 45. A. worry      B. fright      C. fear      D. concern  
 46. A. up      B. down      C. out      D. off  
 47. A. state      B. condition      C. feeling      D. case  
 48. A. good      B. prepared      C. near      D. ready  
 49. A. purely      B. fully      C. exactly      D. perfectly  
 50. A. openly      B. directly      C. clearly      D. frankly

Reading and gap fill

great	themes	avoided	happy	civil	works	win
influenced		movement	wealthy	dressed	helped	

**LEO TOLSTOY**

Leo Tolstoy was a famous Russian writer of the nineteenth century. He lived between 1828 and 1910. He wrote many novels. Two of his famous (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are “ War and Peace” and “Anna Karenina”. Tolstoy was born into a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ family. However, he was not (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that others were poor. He did not like living in the rich life when others did not have food or money. In fact, Tolstoy often (4) \_\_\_\_\_ like a peasant. He wanted the simple life.

In his novels, Tolstoy wrote about many things, but one of his most important (5) \_\_\_\_\_ was nonviolence. His ideas about nonviolence (6) \_\_\_\_\_ two other famoys

leaders: Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King. In fact, Tolstoy and Gandhi wrote letters to each other when Gandhi was in South Africa. Tolstoy's ideas (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Gandhi to use nonviolence.

Martin Luther King, the American (8) \_\_\_\_\_ right leader, also believed in nonviolence. In his demonstrations during 1960s, he always (9) \_\_\_\_\_ violence. He helped to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ more right for Blacks.

Thus, Leo Tolstoy, the (11) \_\_\_\_\_ Russian writer of the nineteenth century, greatly influenced two other great leaders of peace (12) \_\_\_\_\_.

operation	counterparts	glamorous	space	microcomputer
handle	components	variety	unlike	factory

### Industrial robots

One step beyond automated machines is the industrial robot, the heart and brain of which is the (1) \_\_\_\_\_. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ most automated machines, industrial robot can be programmed to do a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of tasks that are usually accomplished by human (4) \_\_\_\_\_ workers. Like their human (5) \_\_\_\_\_, industrial robots can be switched from one job to another and can be programmed to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ new tasks. Thus far, robots have found their greatest use in assembling (7) \_\_\_\_\_. However, they are swiftly branching from basic assembly (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to construction and mining, and their most (9) \_\_\_\_\_ use of all, the exploration of oceans and outer (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

transmission	growth	developed	energy	popular	basic	possible
improved	practical	regular				

### The development of television

Television was not really invented. Many scientists invented or (1) \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the systems that have become the television systems we know now. Radio, of course, was necessary before television could be (2) \_\_\_\_\_, because the television uses the same principles of electromagnetic waves that radio does. As soon as radio became possible, the possibility of television (3) \_\_\_\_\_ was also known, but it took many years for it to become (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

British and American scientists helped to develop the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ ideas that made television (6) \_\_\_\_\_, but it was a Russian who made the first practical television system.

By 1923, Vladimir Zworykin , a Russian, had invented a camera tub that could turn pictures into electric (7) \_\_\_\_\_. By 1929, Zworykin had built a television system that work.

By 1935, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ television broadcasts were begun in Germany. the first broadcasts in the United States began in 1939, but television did not really become (9) \_\_\_\_\_ until later the Second World War. Between 1945 and 1955 there were rapid (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in the practical use of television.

live	space	signals	poor	events	radio	until
transmitted		expensive	landing	one	use	

All early television was broadcast in black and white. Color television was possible, but it was too (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and of very (2) \_\_\_\_\_ quality (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the 1950s. Color television broadcasts began in the United States in 1954, in Japan in 1960 and in Europe in 1967.

The first (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon was broadcast (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on television in 1969, and now television programs are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world immediately through the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of satellites that transmit the (8) from the earth, through the(9) \_\_\_\_\_, and back to the earth.

More people now get their news and information through television than through newspapers and (10) \_\_\_\_\_. the development of television is (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of the most rapid and exciting(12) \_\_\_\_\_ of our century.

available	consequently	disturbing	eliminated	even explains
For example	in marine	poisons	refers	scattering
with				too

Environmental pollution is a item that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with gases and smoke, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with (3) \_\_\_\_\_ many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings (4) \_\_\_\_\_ various other ways. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ , people ruins natural beauty by (6) \_\_\_\_\_ junk and litter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with (7) \_\_\_\_\_ noise.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious 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 reduces the amount of land that is (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man's natural beauty world.

control	deficient	devote	generation	lead to necessary
plays	plentiful	produce	proper proposing	providing
scarce	seek	solution		

Food (1) \_\_\_\_\_ an important part in the development of nations. In countries where food is (2) \_\_\_\_\_, people have to spend most of their time getting enough to eat. This usually slows down progress, because man has little time to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ science, industry, government, and art. In nations where food is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and easy to get, men have more time to spend in activities that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ progress human betterment, and enjoyment of leisure. The problems of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ good food for everybody has not been solved. Many wars have been fought for the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of rich food – producing lands. But it is no longer (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to go to war for food. Nations are beginning to put scientific knowledge to work for a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to their food problems. They work together in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to help hungry nations (10) \_\_\_\_\_ more food.

### TEST 1

To do well at school, college or university you usually need to do well in exams. "All students hate exams" may be a generalization, but it is fairly true one. Certainly, all of the students I've known disliked doing exams, None of them thought that the exam system was fair; to do well in an exam you simply had to be able to predict the questions which would be asked, This was the case as regards two students in my class at college. Both of them were exceptionally bright, but in the final year "exam" neither of them got an A grade. In fact, they both got Cs. The exam had tested us on questions which had come up the previous year. They had both assumed that the same questions wouldn't come up again, and hadn't prepared for them.

- 1) Students need to do well in exams \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a. In order to do well at school.
  - b. Because they need to do well at school.



- c. teenagers
- c. all are correct
2. Most people learn English by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. themselves
- b. hearing the language on television
- c. working hard on the lesson
- d. speaking English to their friends
3. Where do many boys and girls learn English?
- a. at home
- b. in the office
- c. in evening class
- d. at school
4. Teenagers learn English because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. It's useful for their higher studies
- b. it's one of their subjects.
- c. They want to master it.
- D. a and c are correct.
5. Why do many adults learn English?
- a. Because they want to see movies in English.
- b. Because they need it for their job.
- c. Because they are forced to learn.
- d. Because it's not difficult to learn.

### TEST 3

More than two hundreds years ago, the term “ environmental pollution” was quite strange to people. They lived healthy, drank pure water, and breathed fresh air. Nowadays, the situation is quite differrent. People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually it is man that is destroying the surroundings with many kinds of wastes. Everybody knows that motorbikes and cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycle. Manufactures know that wastes from factories make water and soil polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on treating the wastes safely. Scattering rubbish is bad for our health, but no one wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?

1. More than two hundred years ago \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the environment was polluted as much as it is today.
- b. people knew nothing about environmental pollution.
- c. air was polluted badly
- d. people was faced with pollution.
2. In former days, people \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. led a healthy life



- b. lived in the polluted environment
  - c. were worried about pollution
  - d. drank contaminated water
3. Nowadays, many people are concerned about \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the destruction of the poisonous air.
  - b. the polluted water
  - c. the wastes from the factories.
  - d. the pollution of the environment.
4. Everybody knows that cars emit dangerous gases \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. so they do not travel by car
  - b. so they prefer travelling by bicycle
  - c. but they still prefer traveling by car
  - d. and they enjoy traveling on foot.
5. Factory owners \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. know nothing about pollution
  - b. have no awareness of pollution
  - c. treat wastes from their factories safely
  - d. do not want to spend money on treating the wastes safely
6. It's harmful for our health \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. if rubbish is piled over our sea
  - b. If we don't scatter our rubbish
  - c. if we spend time on gathering rubbish
  - d. if rubbish is buried

#### TEST 4

It is estimated that about 200 million people who use the Internet computer network around the world. The Internet allows people to work at home instead of traveling to work. The Internet allows businesses to communicate with customers and workers in many part of the world for the cost of a local telephone call. E.mail allows users to send documents, pictures and other data from one part of the world to another in at least 5 minutes. People can use the Internet to do shopping. This saves a lot of time. It is possible to use the Internet for education – students may connect

with their teachers from home to send or receive e.mail or talk their problems through “ on line” rather than attend a class.

1. The Internet allows people \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. to stay at home and rest                      b. not to work  
c. to travel to work                                d. to work at home
2. To a business, the Internet is \_\_\_\_\_ to communicate with customers.  
a. a cheap way                                      b. a very expensive way  
c. an inconvenient way                            d. a difficult way
3. E. mail can be use to send \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. documents                                        b. information  
c. data     d. all are correct
4. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ to do the shopping on the Internet.  
a. a lot of time                                      b. a little time  
c. less time                                         d. more time
5. To use the Internet for education is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. impossible                                        b. possible  
c. inconvenient                                     d. difficult

### TEST 5

The search of alternative resources of energy has resulted in different directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity.

Experimental work is being done to make synthetic fuels from coal, or coal tars. But to date, that process has proved expensive. Some experts are trying to revive hydroelectric power which is derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago, hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four percent. The oceans are another source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to change the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves into electricity.

1. What are many communities doing to produce electricity?  
a. burning garbage and other biological waste products.  
b. changing waste products into power  
c. searching for alternative resources
2. Has the process of making synthetic fuels proved cheap or expensive?  
a. It has proved cheap

- b. It has proved expensive
  - c. It has not proved expensive
3. Where is hydroelectric power derived from?
- a. rivers and ocean
  - b. lakes and streams
  - c. rivers and streams.
4. What percentage of the electricity used in the United States does hydroelectric power provide today?
- a. 33%
  - b. 35 %
  - c. 4 %
5. What are scientists studying?
- a. ways to have electricity from the energy of ocean.
  - b. ways to change the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves into electricity.
  - c. a and b are correct.

## TEST 6

Education is not an end, but a mean to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of education them; our purpose is to fit them for life. So it is very important to choose a suitable system of education which will really prepare children for life.

When we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability, and, secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work, or to scorn someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

1. Education is a mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. to reach one's goals
  - b. to earn lots of money
  - c. to make up one's personality
2. According to the writer, the purpose of education is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. simply to provide knowledge for children.
  - b. to fit children for life
  - c. to prepare anything which is suitable for children

3. Each of us must be educated to do \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. whatever job that is well-paid
  - b. whatever job that is suitable
  - c. whatever job that is professional
4. All jobs are necessary \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to the employees
  - b. to us
  - c. to society
5. It is very bad \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to look down on someone else's work
  - b. to feel ashamed of someone else's work
  - c. to think one's work as a means to earn money
6. Only a type of education \_\_\_\_\_ can be called valuable to society.
  - a. that helps people to get good jobs
  - b. that trains people to do whatever they want
  - c. that fit people for life

### TEST 7

Children's education is changing rapidly today. In the past, teachers made children sit still for hours. They made them memorize all sorts of things. In other words, children had to go on repeating things until they knew them by heart. Today, many teachers wonder if it possible to make children learn at all. They say you can only help them learn. They say you must let children learn and discover things for themselves.

1. What did teachers make children do in the past?
 

A. stand for hours	B. memorize everything
C. repeat their homework	D. sit for days
2. Children in the past were made to learn everything.....
 

A. by head	B. by hand	C. by hair	D. by heart
------------	------------	------------	-------------
3. Nowadays, many teachers say that they only .....
 

A. give children more homework	B. make children learn
C. help children	D. teach children at home
4. Today, the modern learning method is .....
  - A. Letting children play computer games
  - B. making children read a lot of books

C. doing homework for children

D. letting children discover things for themselves

### TEST 8

I often hear or read about “natural disaster”- the eruption of Mount St Helen, a volcano the state of Washington; Hurricane Andrew in Florida; the floods in the American Midwest; terrible earthquakes all over the world; huge fires; and so on. But I’ll never forget my first personal experience with the strangeness of nature – “the London Killer Fog” of 1952. It began on Thursday, December 4<sup>th</sup> when a high –pressure system (warm air) cover southern England. With the freezing-cold air below, heavy fog formed. Pollution from factories, cars, and coal stoves mixed with the fog. The humidity was terribly high, there was no breeze at all. Traffic (cars, trains, and boats) stopped. People couldn’t see, and some walked onto the railroad tracks or into the river. It was hard to breathe, and many people got sick. Finally on Tuesday, December 9<sup>th</sup> , the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick, many of them died.

1. Which natural disaster isn’t mentioned in the text?  
A. a volcanic eruption                      B. a flood  
C. a hurricane                                  D. a tornado
  2. What is his unforgettable person experience?  
A. the London killer              B. the heavy fog in London  
C. the strangeness of nature              D. a high-pressure system
  3. What didn’t happen during the time of the “London Killer Fog”?  
A. pollution                                  B. humidity  
C. heavy rain                                  D. heavy fog
  4. The traffic stopped because of .....
- A. The rain                                  B. the windy weather  
C. the humid weather                      D. the heavy fog

### TEST 9

Christmas is the biggest festival of the year in most of Britain. Celebrations start properly on December 24, Christmas Eve, although there have been several weeks of preparation beforehand. The Christmas tree and all the presents, food, drink and decorations have been bought. Christmas cards have already been sent to friends and relations. About a week before

Christmas, people usually put up their decorations and decorate the Christmas tree with lights, various colored decorations and an angel on the top. Family presents are usually put under the tree.

Christmas Day is the biggest day of the holiday. On the Christmas morning (often very early), children open the presents that are in their socks. Some families go to church. The traditional Christmas dinner consists of roast turkey with potatoes and various other vegetables. Before the dinner, people usually pull crackers-small rolls of paper that have gifts, jokes, and party hats inside.

1. *People usually decorate the Christmas tree .....*

- A. on December 24
- B. on December 25
- C. several weeks before Christmas
- D. about a week before Christmas

2. *The most important day of the holiday is .....*

- A. the day before Christmas
- B. the day after Christmas Day
- C. Christmas Eve
- D. Christmas Day

3. *Children open the presents.....*

- A. on the Christmas morning
- B. on the Christmas afternoon
- C. on Christmas Eve
- D. on December 24

4. *Which of the following is the traditional Christmas dinner?*

- A. Roast turkey and potatoes and bread
- B. Roast potatoes, tomatoes with turkey and various vegetables
- C. Roast turkey with tomatoes and various other vegetables
- D. Roast turkey with potatoes and vegetables

### TEST 10

Pollution is the process of making air, water, soil etc dangerously dirty and not suitable for people to use. For example:

\* *Air pollution* is where there are gases in the air that is harmful, these gases come from object or buildings like harmful smoke from factories, vehicles, automobiles. (cars, trucks, planes, boats) and many more.

\* *Light pollution* is unwanted light, such as the light of cities, street lights, and others makes it hard to see the stars.

\* *Noise pollution* is unwanted noise, such as the sound of cars in a city, loud boats/ship, airplanes, and trains.

\* *Water pollution* is where there are things in the water that are harmful such as crude oil spilled from a shipwrecked tanker, smoke, poison, air pollution, and a lot other things that are not human/plant/animal remains.

1. Air pollution comes from harmful.....from factories, vehicles, etc.  
A. trees                      B. parks                      C. smoke                      D. liquid
2. All of the following things cause light pollution except.....  
A. traffic light                      B. light of cities  
C. street lights                      D. light of the moon
3. Noise pollution is .....sound of cars, trains, planes, etc.  
A. unwanted                      B. small                      C. interesting                      D. useful
4. Which of the following sentences is Not true?  
E. Air pollution comes from harmful gases.  
B. Light of the stars causes light pollution  
C. Sound from a loud ship cause pollution  
D. Water pollution can come from the land.

### TEST 11

In biology and ecology the environment is all of the natural materials and living things on the Earth. This is also called the natural environment. Some people call themselves environmentalists. These people think that harmony with the environment is important. They think we must protect the environment. The important things in the environment that we value are called natural resources. For example fish, sunlight, and forests. These are renewable natural resources because they grow naturally when we use them. Non-renewable natural resources are important things in the environment that do not come back naturally. For example coal and natural gas.

1. What does the word “environmentalists” in line 3 mean?  
A. living things                      B. people who protect the environment  
C. people who destroy the environment                      D. people who pollute the environment
2. One example of renewable natural resource is.....  
A. sunlight    B. coal                      C. oil                      D. natural gas
3. One example of renewable natural resource is.....  
A. fish                      B. tree                      C. water                      D. coal
4. All of the following things are renewable natural resource except.....  
A. Air                      B. gas                      C. silver                      D. animal





- b) They put on Christmas record.      d) a , b and c are correct.

**\*CHOOSE THE WORD (A, B,C OR D) THAT BEST COMPLETES THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE.**

**TEST 1**

Environmental (1).....is one of the most serious problems (2).....mankind today. Air, water and soil are necessary to the survival of all (3).....things. Badly polluted air can (4).....illness and even death. Polluted water (5)..... many kinds of wild animals and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land (6) .....growing food.

- |              |             |                |                 |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.A. pollute | B. polluted | C. pollution   | D. polluting    |
| 2.A. face    | B. faces    | C. to face     | D. facing       |
| 3.A. lived   | B. living   | C. live        | D. lives        |
| 4.A. cause   | B. give     | C. make        | D. catch        |
| 5.A. kills   | B. kill     | C. are killing | D. doesn't kill |
| 6.A. of      | B. to       | C. from        | D. for          |

**TEST 2**

Among the festivals (1)..... by some of Asian people is the Moon Cake Festival, also known (2)..... the Mid August Festival. Large numbers of small round moon cakes are eaten (3)..... this day, and children enjoy carrying colorful (4)..... lanterns come in all shapes; the most popular ones are shaped like fish, rabbits and butterflies. According to (5)....., the moon shines the brightest on the night of the Moon Cake Festival. As the moon rises, tables are placed (6)..... the house and women make offerings of fruit and moon cakes to the Moon Goddess.

- |                  |          |            |           |
|------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. celebrated | B. made  | C. held    | D. set    |
| 2. A. like       | B. as    | C. such as | D. P      |
| 3. A. in         | B. for   | C. at      | D. on     |
| 4. A. wood       | B. metal | C. paper   | D. gold   |
| 5. A. they       | B. them  | C. it      | D. their  |
| 6. A. under      | B. near  | C. outside | D. around |

**TEST 3**

Nowadays, people are destroying rain forests of the earth seriously. It is (1)..... that every year 100,000 (2)..... kilometers of rain forests are destroyed for

(3)..... of wood paper and fuel as well as for the residence and (4)..... land. Rain forests are very important for the world's climate. They receive the rainfall on the earth and produce a large amount of the world's oxygen. Destroying rain forests,(5)..... , is destroying our environment. Saving rain forests is a(n) (6)..... problem. Nations need cooperation to save rain forests, if not, it will be late.

- |                 |                  |                |              |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. exhausted | B. pleasure      | C. interesting | D. estimated |
| 2. A. square    | B. cross         | C. round       | D. heart     |
| 3. A. bring     | B. supply        | C. support     | D. suggest   |
| 4. A. planting  | B. field         | C. farming     | D. rice      |
| 5. A. moreover  | B. however       | C. so          | D. therefore |
| 6. A. national  | B. international | C. world wide  | D. world     |

#### TEST 4

Halloween is a holiday. It is on the night of October 31. It is (15).....in many English speaking countries. Children (16).....costumes. They go to people's homes. The people give them candy. Children say "trick or treat!" to ask (17).....candy. This comes from a threat. It means, "Give me a treat (18).....I will play a tricks o you. "Children today usually (19).....not do the tricks (20).....they do not get treats. But some students still do (21).....(playful pranks or things to make fun of people like putting toilet paper in trees or writing with soap on windows). In these countries Halloween is about ghosts, witches, goblins, and (22).....acray things.

- |                  |              |               |              |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 15. A. presented | B. proposed  | C. celebrated | D. played    |
| 16. A. wear      | B. hold      | C. take       | D. up        |
| 17. A. with      | B. for       | C. after      | D. movies    |
| 18. A. otherwise | B. when      | C. but        | D. fire      |
| 19. A. do        | B. goes      | C. will       | D. little    |
| 20. A. if        | B. unless    | C. before     | D. Therefore |
| 21. A. problem   | B. mischief  | C. incident   | D. little    |
| 22. A. other     | B. another's | C. other      | D. Therefore |

#### TEST 5

Garbage is what someone leaves behind that they do not want to use anymore. It can also be called (1)..... or rubbish. A definition of garbage is anything left behind at a place (2).....you used to be, but are not anymore. In modern home and businesses,

(3)....., garbage is normally separated and put where it can be (4).....and taken to a place designed to hold, burn, or (5).....garbage.

Smoke is a cloud of very small, solid parts. It is made when (6).....something. Smoke is can be bad because if it goes into the lungs of a person, it can kill them. Most people think that they are always (7).....to see smoke, but it can also can (8).....(a thing that a person is not able to see).

1. A. waste            B. save                            C. safe                            D. stone
2. A. it                B. that                            C. which                        D. where
3. A. but                            B. however                        C. therefore                      D. moreover
4. A. wrapped        B. organized                      C. collected                      D. picked
5. A. recycle         B. rebuild                        C. reuse                         D. rearrange
6. A. firing            B. fighting                        C. burning                        D. chopping
7. A. could            B. possible                        C. capable                        D. able
8. A. invisible        B. unmovable                      C. unspeakable                  D. insensible

### TEST 6

Television is one of man's most (31) ..... means of communication. It brings events and sounds (32) ..... around the world into millions of homes. A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the president making a (33)..... or visit a foreign country . He can see a war being (34)..... and watch statesmen try (35) ..... about peace . Through television, home viewers can see and learn about people places and things all over the world. TV even takes its viewers out of the world. It brings them coverage of American's astronauts as the astronauts explore outer space.

- 31.A. importance    B. important    C. unimportance    D. unimportant
- 32.A. from            B. at            C. in                D. to
- 33.A speak         B. speaking    C. speech            D. spoken
- 34.A fight            B. find                            C. found                D. fought
- 35.A bring            B. brought    C. bringing         D. to bring

### TEST 7

I keep a vocabulary notebook. It's organized ( 1) \_\_\_\_\_. Whenever I hear or read a new word, I write it (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Then (3) \_\_\_\_\_ I have time, I look it up in my dictionary. Then I put down some key (4) \_\_\_\_\_ about the word- you know, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it's a noun or a verb, and some (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of how it's used. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the notebook and study the words as often as I can. I really (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that the only way to learn new words- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in your own language- is by (10) \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- |                   |                 |               |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. alphabet    | b. alphabetical | c. alphabetic | d. alphabetically |
| 2. a. in          | b. on           | c. down       | d. beside         |
| 3. a. when        | b. if           | c. while      | d. unless         |
| 4. a. examples    | b. information  | c. meaning    | d. usage          |
| 5. a. what        | b. where        | c. whether    | d. when           |
| 6. a. meanings    | b. things       | c. examples   | d. words          |
| 7. a. go after    | b. go through   | c. go on      | d. go up          |
| 8. a. believe     | b. mean         | c. guess      | d. learn          |
| 9. a. whether     | b. ever         | c. even       | d. though         |
| 10. a. forgetting | b. memorizing   | c. improving  | d. learning       |

### TEST 8

Are there intelligent (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on the other planets in our solar system? Maybe there are. In our (2) \_\_\_\_\_ galaxy there are millions of stars. Some must have planets with (3) \_\_\_\_\_ like those on the earth. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in space there could be other thinking beings. They would probably look (5) \_\_\_\_\_ different that we might not (6) \_\_\_\_\_ them as people. However, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ their planet is older than our planet, they may know more than (8) \_\_\_\_\_. They may have more progress (9) \_\_\_\_\_ some aspects. They may be traveling in space and be (10) \_\_\_\_\_ human beings.

- |                 |               |              |              |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a. things    | b. humans     | c. beings    | d. animals   |
| 2. a. own       | b. distant    | c. nearby    | d. faraway   |
| 3. a. air       | b. conditions | c. climate   | d. gemstones |
| 4. a. nowhere   | b. Anywhere   | c. Somewhere | d. Where     |
| 5. a. much      | b. many       | c. such      | d. so        |
| 6. a. recognise | b. look       | c. approve   | d. consider  |
| 7. a. when      | b. if         | c. in case   | d. unless    |

8. a. our                      b. us                      c. we do                      d. we are  
 9. a. on                      b. for                      c. with                      d. in  
 10. a. examining                      b. looking                      c. discovering                      d. in

**TEST 9**

Every year many people in the world learn English. Some of them are young children. (1).....are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school, and some learn in evening classes. A few learn English by (2).....or just by (3) ..... to the language on television or among their friends. Most people must work hard to learn English. (4) ..... do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer that question.

Young children learn English at school to study better at their subject. Many adults learn English because (5) ..... useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their (6) ..... studies, because some of their books are written (7) .....English at their college or university. Other people learn English because they want to read English newspaper or magazine for (8) .....and entertainment.

- |                 |             |                   |                |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. The other | B. Others   | C. Another        | D. Each other  |
| 2. A. them      | B. their    | C. themselves     | D. theirs      |
| 3. A. listening | B. speaking | C. talking        | D. hearing     |
| 4. A. What      | B. How      | C. Why            | D. Where       |
| 5. A. they are  | B. it is    | C. there is       | D. of being    |
| 6. A. taller    | B. higher   | C. better         | D. fuller      |
| 7. A. in        | B. at       | C. by             | D. with        |
| 8. A. equipment | B. example  | C. transportation | D. information |

**TEST 10**

The Internet has (1).....and become part of our life .It's very fast and convenient way to get information. People use the Internet (2).....many purposes: education, communication, (3).....and commerce. The Internet helps people communicate (4).....friends and relatives by (5).....of email or chatting.

However, the Internet has limitations. It is time-(6).....and costly. It is also dangerous because of virus and bad programs. (7).....the other hand, the Internet (8).....sometimes have to suffer various risks such as spam or electronic junk mail and personal information leaking. So, while enjoying surfing, be alert!

- |               |                |               |              |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1.A-develop   | B-developed    | C-development | D-developing |
| 2.A-for       | B-in           | C-at          | D-to         |
| 3.A-          | B-entertaining | C-entertained | D-entertain  |
| entertainment | B-among        | C-with        | D-between    |
| 4.A-to        | B-meaning      | C- meant      | D-means      |
| 5.A- mean     | B-consumed     | C-consumer    | D-consuming  |
| 6.A-consume   | B-on           | C-to          | D-in         |
| 7.A-at        | B-users        | C-using       | D-used       |
| 8.A-use       |                |               |              |

### TEST 11

Television is one of man’s most (1).....means of communication. It brings events and sounds (2).....around the world into millions of homes .A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the president making a (3).....or visit a foreign country , He can see a war being fought and watch statesmen try (5) .....about peace . Through television, home viewers can see and learn about people, places, and things all over the world. TV even takes its (6).....out of this world. It brings them coverage of America’s astronauts as the astronauts explore outer space.

In (7).....to all these things, television brings its viewers a steady stream of programs that are (8).....to entertain. In fact, TV provides (9).....entertainment programs than any other kind. The programs include action-packed dramas, light comedies , sporting events and motion pictures .

- |                |             |              |               |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1.A-importance | B-important | C-           | D-unimportant |
| 2.A-from       | B-at        | unimportance | D-to          |
| 3.A-speak      | B-speaking  | C-in         | D-spoken      |
| 4.A-bring      | B-brought   | C-Speech     | D-to bring    |

- |             |            |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 5.A-viewers | B-seers    | C-bringing | D-watchers |
| 6.A-add     | B-edit     | C-lookers  | D-editor   |
| 7.A-made    | B-designed | C-addition | D-built    |
| 8.A-many    | B-much     | C-did      | D-most     |
|             |            | C-more     |            |

### TEST 12

I believe that it is (1).....to wear uniforms when students are at school. Firstly ,(2).....encourage the children to take pride in being students of the school they are going to (3).....they are wearing uniforms with labels bearing their school's name .

Secondly, wearing uniforms helps students feel (4).....in many ways .They all start (5).....the same place no matter they are rich or poor. They are really friends to one another (6).....one school roof.

Last but not least, it is (7)..... to wear uniforms .It doesn't take you time to think of what to wear every day.

In conclusion ,all students ,from primary to high schools should (8)..... uniforms

- |                |              |             |               |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1.A-importance | B-           | C-important | D-unimportant |
| 2.A-uniforms   | unimportance | C-shirts    | D-blouses     |
| 3.A-so         | B-clothes    | C-and       | D-but         |
| 4.A-happy      | B-because    | C-equal     | D-interesting |
| 5.A-in         | B-lucky      | C-at        | D-from        |
| 6.A-at         | B-on         | C-on        | D-under       |
|                | B-in         |             |               |
| 7.A-exciting   | B-practical  | C-terrible  | D-fashionable |
| 8.A-wear       | B-wearing    | C-to wear   | D-wore        |

### TEST 13

When Malaysia became (1)....., Malay language was chosen as the National Language. The reason (2).....this choice is that it is the language of the Malays who are the natives of Malaysia.

The (3).....of Malaysia takes pride in promoting this language among all the races in Malaysia. The Chinese, The Indians and other non-Malay communities have accepted the decision of the government. It is the (4).....language (5).....the country.

In Malaysia, the national language is (6).....the Bahasa Malaysia .It is the language of (7).....in schools. Since the introduction of Malay in schools, it has become the most (8).....used language in Malaysia.

- |                 |              |               |               |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.A-            | B-independ   | C-dependent   | D-            |
| independence    | B-in         | C-since       | independent   |
| 2.A-for         | B-government | C-governor    | D-at          |
| 3.A-govern      | B-official   | C-officer     | D-governing   |
| 4.A-office      | B-to         | C-of          | D-officially  |
| 5.A-in          | B-calling    | C-to call     | D-for         |
| 6.A-call        | B-instruct   | C-instructive | D-called      |
| 7.A-instruction | B-widen      | C-widely      | D-            |
| 8.A-wide        |              |               | instructively |
|                 |              |               | D-widening    |

### TEST 14

Television is an important (1).....of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It has been so (2)..... that now we can't (3).....what life would be like if there were no television. Television is a major mean (4)..... communication . It brings pictures and sound from around the world into millions of home. TV (5)..... can see and learn about people , places and things in faraway lands . TV widens our (6).....by introducing us to new ideas which may lead us to new hobbies and recreations. In addition to the news. TV provides us with a variety of programs that can satisfy every taste. Most people now like (7).....their evenings watching TV. It is more (8).....for them to sit at home watching TV than to go out for amusement elsewhere.



- |                     |               |                |              |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1.A-invent          | B-inventive   | C-invention    | D-inventor   |
| 2.A-popularity      | B-popular     | C-popularly    | D-popularize |
| 3.A-<br>imagination | B-imaginative | C-to imagine   | D-imagine    |
|                     | B-in          | C-to           | D-with       |
| 4.A-of              | B-lookers     | C-seers        | D-watchers   |
| 5.A-viewers         | B-knowledge   | C-knowing      | D-known      |
| 6.A-know            | B-spent       | C-spending     | D-to spend   |
| 7.A-spend           | B-            | C-inconvenient | D-convenient |
| 8.A-<br>convenience | inconvenience |                |              |

### TEST 15

My village is about 50 kilometers (1).....the city center. It is a very beautiful and (2) ..... place where people (3)..... flowers and vegetables only. It's very famous for its pretty roses and picturesque (4) .....The air is quite (5) .....; however, the smell of the roses makes people (6) ..... cool. In spring, my village looks like a carpet with plenty of (7) ....Tourists come to visit it so often. Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn't take the (8) ..... much time to water the roses. And even at night, people can walk along the path and enjoy the fresh smell of the flowers.

- |               |             |               |                  |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. on      | B. for      | C. from       | D. since         |
| 2. A. peace   | B. peaceful | C. peacefully | D. quite         |
| 3. A. grow    | B. buy      | C. grew       | D. bought        |
| 4. A. scenery | B. sneces   | C. sceens     | D. scenes        |
| 5. A. dirty   | B. fresh    | C. bad        | D. hot           |
| 6. A. felt    | B. to feel  | C. feel       | D. feeling       |
| 7. A. colors  | B. colorful | C. spots      | D. styles        |
| 8. A. village | B. towns    | C. villagers  | D. city-dwellers |

### TEST 16

At 6.30 in the morning, the bus (1) .....Ba and his family from their home. After picking (2) .....everyone, the bus continued North on the Highway Number 1. It crossed the Dragon Bridge and stopped at the gas station to get some more fuel. Then, it left the highway and turned

onto a small road westward. This road ran (3) ..... green paddy fields, (4) ..... the people on the bus could see a lot of cows and buffaloes. The road ended before a big store beside a pond. Instead of (5) .....left towards a small airport, the bus went on the opposite direction. It didn't stay on that road for very long, but turned left onto a road (6) ... ..... went across a small bamboo forest. Finally, the bus dropped everyone at the (7) ..... lot ten meters from a big old banyan tree. It would park there and waited (8) .....people to come back in the evening.

- |               |            |               |               |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. collect | B. collect | C. collecting | D. to collect |
| 2. A. at      | B. in      | C. on         | D. up         |
| 3. A. between | B. to      | C. for        | D. besides    |
| 4. A. so      | B. and     | C. but        | D. because    |
| 5. A. to turn | B. turned  | C. turning    | D. turn       |
| 6. A. who     | B. whom    | C. whose      | D. which      |
| 7. A. park    | B. parking | C. parked     | D. to park    |
| 8. A. in      | B. at      | C. for        | D. to         |

### TEST 17

Millions of people (1) .....the world want to learn English. Many of them go to the US and other English (2) ..... countries to study at language schools, especially (3) .....Summer. There are thousands of different schools. They often course (4) .....children, teenagers and adults.

If you go to a language school, you should try (5) ..... English as much as possible. Students can stay with a local family. This is a good opportunity (6) .....your English and to learn a lot about everyday life. You should try to talk to students from other countries. This will help you to improve your English (7) .....it will also show how important English is for international (8) .....

- |                 |             |              |             |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. at        | B. around   | C. on        | D. to       |
| 2. A. speak     | B. spoke    | C. speaking  | D. spoken   |
| 3. A. at        | B. on       | C. for       | D. in       |
| 4. A. to        | B. with     | C. between   | D. for      |
| 5. A. to speak  | B. speak    | C. spoke     | D. speaking |
| 6.A. to improve | B. improved | C. improving | D. improve  |

7. A. but                    B. so                    C. and                    D. therefore  
 8. A. communicat    B. communication    C. communicative    D. communicate  
 or

### TEST 18

Television is an important invention of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It has been (1) ..... popular that now we can't imagine what life would be like if (2)..... were no television. Television is a major means of communication, It (3) ..... pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of home. Though television (4)..... can see and learn about people, places and things in far away lands, television widens our knowledge by introducing us to new ideas which may lead us to new hobbies and recreations. In addition (5) ..... the news, television provides us with a variety of program that can satisfy (6)..... taste. Most people now seem to like spending their evenings (7)..... television. It is more convenient for them to sit at (8)..... watching television than to go out for amusements elsewhere.

1. a. very                    b. too                    c. enough                    d. so  
 2. a. there                    b. those                    c. these                    d. they  
 3. a. gets                    b. brings                    c. gives                    d. shows  
 4. a. audience                    b. spectators                    c. viewers                    d. people  
 5. a. of                    b. spectators                    c. for                    d. at  
 6. a. each                    b. many                    c. all                    d. every  
 7. a. watching                    b. looking                    c. seeing                    d. cleaning  
 8. a. house                    b. home                    c. building                    d. office

### TEST 19

Air pollution is a ( 23 ) \_\_\_\_\_ of ill health in human beings. In a lot of countries there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can ( 24 ) \_\_\_\_\_. Although there isn't enough ( 25 ) \_\_\_\_\_ on the effects of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have ( 26 ) \_\_\_\_\_ that air pollution cause lung diseases. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also ( 27 ) \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a ( 28 ) \_\_\_\_\_ gas which often collects in busy streets surrounded by high buildings. Children who ( 29 ) \_\_\_\_\_ in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere can not think as ( 30 ) \_\_\_\_\_ as other children and are clumsy when they use their hands.

23. A. reason                    B. cause                    C. effect                    D. effort

- |                    |              |               |              |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 24. A. reduce      | B. send      | C. produce    | D. give      |
| 25. A. information | B. news      | C. data       | D. figures   |
| 26. A. said        | B. told      | C. proclaimed | D. proved    |
| 27. A. increased   | B. decreased | C. minimized  | D. sent      |
| 28. A. poison      | B. poisonous | C. poisoned   | D. poisoning |
| 29. A. stay        | B. live      | C. come       | D. work      |
| 30. A. quick       | B. slow      | C. quickly    | D. slowly    |

### TEST 20

New Year is one of the most important (23) \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States. On New Year's Eve, most people go to the parties. At twelve o'clock (24) \_\_\_\_\_ night, everyone says "Happy New Year" and they (25) \_\_\_\_\_ their friends and relatives good luck. New Year's Eve is usually a long night to this holiday children (26) \_\_\_\_\_ as witches, ghosts or others. Most children go from house to house asking for candy or fruit. (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the people at the house do not give (28) \_\_\_\_\_ candy, the children will (29) \_\_\_\_\_ a trick on them. But this (30) \_\_\_\_\_ ever happens. Many people give them candy or fruit.

- |                  |             |             |                 |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 23. A. festivals | B. meetings | C. contests | D. courses      |
| 24. A. on        | B. at       | C. in       | D. for          |
| 25. A. dream     | B. greet    | C. wish     | D. congratulate |
| 26. A. wear      | B. dress    | C. put on   | D. take off     |
| 27. A. Whether   | B. So       | C. Although | D. If           |
| 28. A. they      | B. them     | C. their    | D. theirs       |
| 29. A. say       | B. tell     | C. play     | D. speak        |
| 30. A. hardly    | B. hard     | C. soon     | D. always       |

### TEST 21

Mr. Brown and some (23) \_\_\_\_\_ conservationists are on a very dirty beach now. Today they are ready to make the beach a clean and beautiful place again. After listening to Mr. Brown's instructions, they are divided (24) \_\_\_\_\_ three groups. Group 1 needs to walk along the shore. Group 2 should check the sand, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ group 3 has to check among the rocks. Garbage must be put into plastic bags, and the bags will be (26) \_\_\_\_\_ by Mr. Jones. He will take the bags to the garbage (27) \_\_\_\_\_. Each member will be given a map to find the right place. They won't eat the picnic lunch (28) \_\_\_\_\_ by Mrs. Smith until

the whole area is clean. (29) \_\_\_\_\_ are eager to work hard so as to refresh this (30) \_\_\_\_\_ area.

23. A. voluntary                      B. volunteers                      C. volunteering                      D. volunteer  
24. A. in                      B. to                      C. into                      D. onto  
25. A. or                      B. and                      C. because                      D. though  
26. A. selected                      B. chosen                      C. collected                      D. elected  
27. A. dump                      B. yard                      C. area                      D. place  
28. A. happened                      B. provided                      C. achieved                      D. shown  
29. A. Them all                      B. They all                      C. All them                      D. All they  
30. A. spoiling                      B. spoil                      C. spoiled                      D. spoils

### TEST 22

A great number of people from many countries have joined in trips to space up to now. A trip to space is very \_( 1 )\_. Do you want to join in a trip in the future?

If you decide to take a trip, you will have to get ready a few months before the \_( 2 )\_. You must be in excellent physical condition. You should run a lot, swim everyday, and do aerobics and push-ups. You must get a letter from the doctor that shows you are in perfect \_( 3 )\_.

Once you get on the trip, you will be in a(n) \_( 4 )\_ world. You will see pictures of the Earth. You may also find your country and other interesting places. You will be able to see the oceans, the big rivers, the tall mountains. You will be able to see them many times because you will \_( 5 )\_ the Earth 16 times a day! You will also be able to see stars that you couldn't see \_( 6 )\_ the Earth.

When you are in orbit, you will be able to get out of your seat and walk in the cabin. You will be able to walk on the walls or on the ceiling like in a circus. You will not \_( 7 )\_ anything! You will feel totally free and enjoy the wonderful feeling you have never had before. If you \_( 8 )\_ on board now, you would experience those marvelous things.

1. A. marvelous                      B. harmful                      C. dangerous                      D. terrible  
2. A. walk                      B. course                      C. voyage                      D. flight  
3. A. knowledge                      B. health                      C. intelligence                      D. wisdom  
4. A. ancient                      B. imaginary                      C. different                      D. mysterious  
5. A. fly                      B. orbit                      C. travel                      D. go  
6. A. by                      B. in                      C. around                      D. from  
7. A. eat                      B. see                      C. weigh                      D. know

8. A. were

B. sit

C. are

D. come

### TEST 23

One of the main sources for the spreading of news and events throughout the world is the newspaper.

The purpose of newspapers is to inform the public of political, social economic and entertainment happenings, among other things .Generally, there are three types of newspapers: daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, and special-interest newspapers. Daily newspapers publish at least one edition every weekday. Most dailies also have a weekend edition. Daily newspapers often have sections for news, sports, arts and entertainment, business and classified advertising. Weekly newspapers print once a week and cover news of interest to readers in a smaller area than that of a daily paper. They focus on local happenings rather than national or international events. Special-interest newspapers may publish daily, weekly, monthly, or even less frequently. They generally disseminate news of interest to a particular group of readers or feature news about a specific topic. Thanks to the development of the Internet, we can now get access to electronic newspapers. To some extent, e-newspapers are cheap, up-to-date, and convenient for most readers in the world.

1. The purpose of newspapers is to inform the public of...
  - A. political and social happenings
  - B. economic and entertainment happenings
  - C. other different events
  - D. all A, B and C
2. Three types of newspapers are...
  - A. daily newspapers, weekly newspapers and special-interest newspapers.
  - B. weekly newspapers, monthly newspapers , yearly newspapers .
  - C. daily newspapers, weekly newspapers and monthly newspapers.
  - D. weekly newspapers, monthly newspapers and special-interest newspapers.
3. Most daily newspapers publish...
  - A. only one edition every weekday .
  - B. one edition every weekend .
  - C. at least once every weekday and once at weekend.
  - D. one different edition for one different section
4. Weekly newspapers usually focus on...
  - A. local happenings

- B. national happenings
  - C. international happenings
  - D. local and international happenings .
5. Social-interest newspapers cover news of interest to...
- A. special people
  - B. particular group of readers
  - C. feature news about a specific topic
  - D. both B and C
6. We can easily get access to electronic newspapers because they are...
- A. modern, up-to-date but expensive
  - B. cheap, up-to-date and convenient worldwide
  - C. quick, cheap and convenient
  - D. modern, quick and up-to-date