



Q ENGLISH - TIẾNG ANH CÔ QUỲNH

M: 0904.239.699

Fanpage: qenglishclub

G10 - TEST 20 | Unit 6,7

Time: 45 minutes

Part 2 Pronunciation

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. m <u>ir</u> ror | B. s <u>ti</u> cky | C. g <u>i</u> ft | B. br <u>i</u> de |
| 2. A. g <u>e</u> nder | B. e <u>l</u> iminate | C. w <u>o</u> men | B. e <u>u</u> al |
| 3. A. p <u>r</u> opose | B. i <u>n</u> formation | C. o <u>p</u> portunity | B. s <u>u</u> ppose |

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

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|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 4. A. collect | B. decide | C. relax | B. travel |
| 5. A. ancestor | B. article | C. assignment | B. additive |

Part 3 Vocabulary and grammar

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- This room must _____ by her every day.
A. be cleaning B. cleaned C. be cleaned D. clean
- The Vietnamese government has done a lot to _____ hunger and poverty.
A. eliminate B. increase C. protect D. keep
- Her math result is _____ than her English result.
A. bad B. badly C. worse D. well
- Electronic devices are bad _____ your eyes, and radiation from these devices could harm _____ your body and cause permanent damage.
A. for/ B. to/ to C. for/ to D. / Ø/Ø
- The economic conditions today are _____ they were in the past.
A. much more good B. much better than
C. much better D. the best than
- You _____ pick those flowers. Don't you see the sign?
A. mustn't B. don't need to C. can't D. needn't
- _____ against women and girls should be eliminated when government and people co-operate.

- A. Equality B. Discrimination C. Dissatisfaction D. Disbelief
8. You should _____ attention to what your teacher is saying.
A. take B. give C. have D. pay
9. Educated women are likely to get _____ jobs and become more important at home.
A. well-trained B. well-paid C. well-prepared D. well-educated
10. We _____ get there on time. The boss is away today.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. can't D. couldn't

Part 4 Reading

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Mary got (1) _____ to Bill last Saturday, and we went to the wedding, which (2) _____ place in a lovely little church in the country. Mary, the (3) _____, wore a beautiful white dress; it had a long train made of silk, and it was carried by a young (4) _____, who was the daughter of her elder sister. At the start, her husband-to-be, the (5) _____, was waiting for her in the front of the church. She walked down the aisle to the front with her father, and after the ceremony, she came back down again with her husband.

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|------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. married | B. marry | C. marriage | D. marries |
| 2. A. found | B. held | C. took | D. stood |
| 3. A. lady | B. groom | C. maid | D. bride |
| 4. A. bridesmaid | B. bridegroom | C. bride | D. groom |
| 5. A. male | B. man | C. groom | D. bride |

Read the passage below and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each question.

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality reacts to the strange new things we encounter when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves bowing when we greet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve bowing. If the language we use when talking to someone in our own culture is influenced by levels of formality based on the other person's age and status, it may be difficult for us to feel comfortable communicating with people in the new culture.

Culture begins with the "honeymoon stage". This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and language, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a

home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems that everybody in life has seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new arrival rejecting or pulling away from the new culture. This "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much, being too concerned over food or contact with people from the new culture). This can, unfortunately lead to the person getting sick or developing skin infections or rashes which then makes the person feel even more scared and confused and helpless. This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language.

The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humour usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can cope with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

(From: <http://gzyy.cooco.net.cn>)

6. When does culture shock happen?
 - A. when you reach your teens
 - B. when you move to a big city
 - C. when you meet foreign people for the first time
 - D. when you go to live in a foreign culture
7. How do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?
 - A. lonely and depressed
 - B. bored and homesick
 - C. happy and excited
 - D. angry and frustrated
8. How do you feel during the second stage?
 - A. homesick and afraid
 - B. interested and amused
 - C. stressed, but positive
 - D. you have no particular feelings
9. How could the third stage be described?
 - A. adjustment
 - B. rejection
 - C. enthusiasm
 - D. anger
10. How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock?
 - A. tense, but positive
 - B. relaxed

C. negative and stressed

D. afraid

Part 5 Writing

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original sentence.

1. The students should clean the classroom every day.

→ The classroom _____

2. You must water these flowers in the morning.

→ These flowers _____

3. He runs the business more successfully than his uncle.

→ His uncle doesn't _____

4. This is the first time I have met such a pretty girl.

→ She is _____

5. They brush their teeth twice a day.

→ Their teeth _____