

PRACTICE TEST 6

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in the following questions.

Question 1: A. dump B. rubbish C. pollute D. reduction

Question 2: A. icon B. accent C. castle D. capital

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

Question 3: A. pasture B. unique C. invention D. historic

Question 4: A. refugee B. politician C. celebration D. historical

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 5: If I were her, I will quit that job immediately and look for another one.

A B C D

Question 6: He felt sadly when he heard the news of the earthquake.

A B C D

Question 7: The project will be show to the public when it is finished.

A B C D

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

Question 8: David uses English as his mother because he comes from the UK.

A. tongue B. mouth C. nose D. cheek

Question 9: The Maori in New Zealand greet each other by their noses.

A. touching B. punching C. blowing D. rubbing

Question 10: The soil is because of the use of so many pesticides.

A. pollute B. polluted C. pollution D. pollutant

Question 11: A number of buildings in a storm a few days ago.

A. are damaged B. were damaged C. had been damaged D. has been damaged

Question 12: It was guessed that the fish died a powerful toxin in the sea water.

A. because of B. because C. since D. as a result

Question 13: If you spoke more slowly, he you.

A. understands B. understood C. will understand D. would understand.

Question 14: about the storm that stroke Ha Noi last night?

A. Do you hear B. Have you hear C. Did you hear D. Did you heard

Question 15: What can be done to protect people from disasters?

A. environment B. environmental C. environmentally D. environmentalists

Question 16: Peter told me that he everything for his party.

A. prepares B. prepared C. had prepared D. has prepared

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 17: – “Mai, I have won the first prize of the English speaking contest.”

- “ _____ !”

- A. You are well B. Well done C. That’s awful D. Thanks

Question 18: “ Most people had moved to safe areas when the storm broke.” -“ _____ ”

- A. Oh, no! B. That’s awful! C. That’s relief! D. That’s shocking!

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19: The polluted water results in the death of the fish.

- A. because B. leads to C. due to D. make

Question 20: I’ve come up with an idea about our environmental project.

- A. thought of B. made of C. doubted of D. heard about

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 21: If we continue throwing garbage carelessly, the environment will be polluted.

- A. careful B. carefully C. wonderful D. wonderfully

Question 22: It is safe to play with this animal.

- A. good B. lucky C. fine D. dangerous

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Tsunamis, whose name derives from the Japanese expression for ‘high wave in a harbour’, are giant sea waves. These waves are quite different from storm surges. They are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves although they have nothing to do with tides. Scientists often refer to **them** as seismic sea waves, which is far more appropriate because they are often the result of undersea seismic activity. Tsunamis can be caused when the sea floor suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly **displaced**. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances, at speeds close to 700 kilometres per hour. In the open ocean, tsunami waves are not very high, often no more than one or two metres. It is when they hit the shallow waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 metres.

Question 23: The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. tornado B. tides C. tsunamis D. storm surges

Question 24: What do “Tsunamis” mean in Japan?

- A. giant sea waves B. storm surges C. typhoons D. tornadoes

Question 25: All of the following is true about tidal waves EXCEPT _____

- A. they are as another name for tsunamis B. they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides
C. this term is not used by the scientists D. the name refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves

Question 26: The word “them” in the passage refers to _____

- A. tidal waves B. tornado C. storm surges D. sea waves

Question 27: The word “displaced” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. located B. not pleased C. filtered D. moved

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Water pollution happens _____ (28) toxic substances enter water bodies such as lakes, rivers, oceans and so on, getting dissolved in them, lying suspended in the water or depositing on the bed. This degrades the quality of water. Not _____ (29) does this spell disaster for aquatic ecosystems, the pollutants also seep through and reach the groundwater, which might end up in our households as contaminated water we use in our daily activities, including drinking.

Water pollution can be _____ (30) in a number of ways, one of the most polluting being city sewage and industrial waste discharge. Indirect sources _____ (31) water pollution include contaminants that enter the water supply from soils or groundwater systems and from the atmosphere via rain. Soils and groundwater contain _____ (32) residue of human agricultural practices and also improperly disposed of industrial wastes.

Pollutants can be of varying kinds: organic, inorganic, radioactive and so on. In fact, the list of possible water contaminants is just too vast to be listed here.

Question 28: A. what

B. when

C. why

D. while

Question 29: A. both

B. only

C. well

D. either

Question 30: A. cause

B. caused

C. causing

D. causes

Question 31: A. of

B. in

C. at

D. for

Question 32: A. a

B. an

C. the

D. x

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues.

Question 33: If/ people/ breath/ contaminate/ air, they/ have/ breathing problems

A. If people breathed contaminated air, they had breathing problems.

B. If people breathed contaminated air, they would have breathing problems.

C. If people breath contaminated air, they have breathing problems.

D. If people breath contaminated air, they will have breathing problems.

Question 34: Many/ people/ this area/ have/ cholera/ because/ they/ drink/ untreat/ water.

A. Many people in this area have cholera because they drink untreated water.

B. Many people on this area have cholera because they drink untreated water.

C. Many people on this area have cholera because they drink untreating water.

D. Many people in this area have cholera because they drink untreating water.

Question 35: Could/ you/ tell/ me/ what/ the symbol/ Scotland?

A. Could you tell to me what is the symbol of Scotland?

B. Could you tell to me what the symbol of Scotland is?

C. Could you tell me what is the symbol of Scotland?

D. Could you tell me what the symbol of Scotland is?

Question 36: What/ you/ do/ if/ there/ tornado/ in/ your area?

A. What would you do if there is a tornado in your area?

B. What would you do if there will be a tornado in your area?

C. What would you do if there were a tornado in your area?

D. What would you do if there has been a tornado in your area?

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is almost in meaning as the sentence given

Question 37: If you don't stop swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.

- A. Unless you don't stop swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.
- B. Unless you stop swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.
- C. If you don't keep swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.
- D. Unless you keep stop swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.

Question 38: The polluted water results in the death of many aquatic animals and plants

- A. The polluted water causes in the death of many aquatic animals and plants.
- B. The polluted water leads to the death of many aquatic animals and plants.
- C. The polluted water causes to the death of many aquatic animals and plants.
- D. The polluted water leads in the death of many aquatic animals and plants.

Question 39: Because the storm is getting bad, you shouldn't go out

- A. The storm is getting bad, so you shouldn't go out.
- B. The storm is getting bad, but you shouldn't go out.
- C. The storm is getting bad, for you shouldn't go out.
- D. The storm is getting bad, or you shouldn't go out

Question 40: Australians use English as their mother tongue so they are native speakers.

- A. Australians are native speaker although they use English as their mother tongue.
- B. Australians are native speaker because they use English as their mother tongue.
- C. Australians are native speaker though they use English as their mother tongue.
- D. Australians are native speaker owing to they use English as their mother tongue.