

UNIT 1: FAMILY LIFE - TEST 01

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. T <u>a</u> mil | B. Isl <u>a</u> m | C. re <u>a</u> ction | D. g <u>a</u> ther |
| 2. A. o <u>ff</u> icial | B. mo <u>s</u> que | C. o <u>pt</u> ional | D. tro <u>p</u> ical |
| 3. A. co <u>ll</u> ection | B. ne <u>ce</u> ssary | C. e <u>x</u> planation | D. re <u>p</u> utation |
| 4. A. ca <u>s</u> ual | B. occa <u>s</u> ion | C. imp <u>re</u> ssion | D. u <u>s</u> ually |
| 5. A. comp <u>u</u> lsory | B. ad <u>u</u> lt | C. p <u>u</u> blish | D. camp <u>u</u> s |

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. deny | B. remote | C. income | D. unique |
| 2. A. nature | B. subject | C. scenery | D. tuition |
| 3. A. admire | B. Internet | C. violent | D. website |
| 4. A. government | B. linguistics | C. territory | D. journalism |
| 5. A. mausoleum | B. vegetarian | C. intermediate | D. informative |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each sentence below.

- If Hoa ____ rich, she would travel around the world.
A. is B. was C. were D. been
- Ba ____ a new bicycle recently.
A. bought B. buying C. buy D. has bought
- Nam ____ speaks Chinese but also speaks Japanese.
A. not only B. so C. only D. can
- It is raining very hard, ____ we can't go camping.
A. so B. so that C. more over D. however
- Mrs. Hoa ____ sings very well is Nam's mother.
A. which B. whom C. who D. where
- Hung enjoys ____ fishing and boating.
A. to go B. go C. going D. went
- We must finish our project ____.
A. on time B. in time C. yesterday D. time
- ____ a kind of everlasting energy, solar energy may be the solution to our crisis.

TIẾNG ANH MS. HUYỀN – E10. GLOBAL SUCCESS

A. Because B. Since C. As D. With

9. Students ____ universities may have many difficulties in finding good study methods.

A. enter B. entering C. that enter D. who enter

10. ____ tired, I went to bed early.

A. To feel B. Felt C. Feeling D. Having

11. Either John or his brothers ____ the money.

A. has stolen B. have stolen C. has been stolen D. have been stolen

12. My dog as well as my cats ____ twice a day.

A. eat B. eats C. has eaten D. have eaten

13. Do it right now, ____?

A. do you B. aren't you C. will you D. don't you

14. The teacher advised the children ____ and see the dentist regularly.

A. went B. going C. go D. to go

15. I wish you ____ to the theater last night, but you didn't.

A. would come B. had come C. was coming D. came

II. Choose the underlined words or phrases (A, B, C or D) that are incorrect in standard English.

1. My father prefers watching films at home than going to the cinema.

A B C D

2. Women nowadays have more free to participate in social activities.

A B C D

3. She had the gardener to plant some trees.

A B C D

4. The church where we are going to visit isn't far from here.

A B C D

5. Come up to my place and we will discuss it.

A B C D

III. Give the correct form of the words in CAPITAL to complete the sentences.

1. He treated them with _____. (GENEROUS)

2. There are many people living in _____ now in the world. (POOR)

3. My new car is more _____ than the one I had before. (ECONOMY)

4. How many _____ entered the race? (COMPETE)

5. Housework has _____ been regarded as women's work. (TRADITION)

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I was tired when I got home. I (work) _____ all day.
2. I want to get married, but I (not meet) _____ the right person yet.
3. Why John (not/ want) _____ to play soccer last Sunday?
4. The astronaut's clothes (make) _____ from special materials.
5. We would have caught the last bus if we (leave) _____ the cinema five minutes earlier.

C. READING

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

The popular image of student life is of young people with few responsibilities enjoying themselves and (1) _____ very little work. This is often not true. Many older people now study at college or university, sometimes (2) _____ a part-time basis while having a job and looking after a family. These students are often (3) _____ motivated and work very hard.

Younger students are often thought to be lazy and careless about money but this (4) _____ is changing. In Britain reduced government support for higher education means that students can no longer rely on having their expenses (5) _____ for them. Formerly, students received a grant towards their living expenses. Now most can only get a loan (6) _____ has to be paid back. Since 1999 they have paid over £1 000 towards tuition (7) _____ and this amount will increase up to a maximum of £3 000. In the US students already (8) _____ pay for tuition and room and board. Many get a financial aid package which may (9) _____ grants, scholarships and loans. The fear of having large debts places (10) _____ pressure on students and many take part-time jobs during the term and work full-time in the vacations.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. producing | B. carrying | C. doing | D. making |
| 2. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. at |
| 3. A. highly | B. mainly | C. absolutely | D. adequately |
| 4. A. position | B. state | C. situation | D. condition |
| 5. A. paying | B. paid | C. pay | D. to pay |
| 6. A. whether | B. what | C. which | D. who |
| 7. A. money | B. fees | C. allowances | D. charge |
| 8. A. had better | B. should | C. may | D. have to |
| 9. A. include | B. consist | C. compose | D. belong |
| 10. A. large | B. generous | C. considerate | D. considerable |

II. Fill in each of the numbered blanks with ONE suitable word to complete the following passages.

TIẾNG ANH MS. HUYỀN – E10. GLOBAL SUCCESS

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by (1) ____ TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in (2) _____. They spend part of each day alone. They are called “latchkey children”. They are children who (3) _____ after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, “We had a school rule against (4) _____ jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them (5) _____ put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant.” Slowly, she learned (6) _____ they were house keys.

She and her husband began (7) _____ to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried (8) _____ their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears (9) _____ by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often (10) _____ the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

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

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are by private car.

In Britain many people rely on their cars for daily local activities, e.g. getting to work, doing the shopping, and visiting friends. People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centers, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car. Some places in the country may have a bus only two or three times a week so people living there have no choice but to rely on their cars.

In the US, large cities have good public transportation systems. The El railroad in Chicago and the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, DC are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and even high-school students have their own cars.

TIẾNG ANH MS. HUYỀN – E10. GLOBAL SUCCESS

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive at their own convenience rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long-distance coach/bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable. Some long distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail services for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbors. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol/gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is bad, so they see no reason to use their cars less.

1. In Britain and the US most people travel by _____.
A. road B. rail C. air D. sea
2. According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to _____.
A. long distances B. heavy traffic C. air pollution D. cheap tickets
3. It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that the public transportation systems in the US are good in _____.
A. some states B. large cities C. all cities D. large states
4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Few college students in the US have their own cars.
B. Families in the US often have more than one car.
C. Most Americans prefer to drive their cars outside large cities.
D. The underground systems are popular in some major US cities.
5. The phrase “at their own convenience” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. at the latest time and nearest place B. at the fastest time and nearest place
C. at an appropriate time and place D. at an early time and nearby place
6. Which of the following is true about transport in Britain?

TIẾNG ANH MS. HUYỀN – E10. GLOBAL SUCCESS

- A. Trains are usually cheaper than long-distance coach services.
- B. There are no regular flights between regional airports.
- C. Heavier items and raw materials are often transported by train.
- D. Long-distance travel in Britain is only by road.

7. According to the information in paragraph 5, long-distance travellers in the US can choose from ____ mode(s) of transport.

- A. four B. three C. two D. one

8. It is stated in the passage that the major problems of road transport in Britain and the US are ____.

- A. accidents and pollution B. speeding and bad roads
C. drink-driving and traffic jams D. traffic jams and pollution

9. According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because ____.

- A. they see no reason to use their cars less B. petrol is relatively cheap in Britain
C. they like to share rides with neighbors D. they think it is not good enough

10. The word “they” in the last sentence of the passage can best be replaced by ____.

- A. neighbors B. major cities C. the government D. Americans

D. WRITING

I. Write the sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the original one.

1. I now regret spending too much money on clothes.
→ I wish _____
2. People say football is the best game to play.
→ Football _____
3. “It was nice of you to help me. Thank you very much” Tom said to you.
→ Tom thanked _____
4. It takes three hours to drive from Hai Phong to Ha Noi.
→ It is a _____
5. John has never been so rude to anybody.
→ Never _____

II. Reorder the following sets of words to make meaningful sentences.

1. air/ am/ that/ afraid/ the/ city/ pollution/ in/ our/ getting/ worse/ and/ is/ worse/ I/.

2. the/ way/ Internet/ we/ as/ can/ for/ use/ an/ effective/ self-study/.

TIẾNG ANH MS. HUYỀN – E10. GLOBAL SUCCESS

3. shouldn't/ river/ we/ is/ swim/in/ because/ this/ water/ polluted/ highly/ its/.

4. in/ relax / there/ much / noise / was/ time/ to/ no / so / there/ and/ traffic/ city/ the/ was / and/.

5. leave/ now/ train/ miss/ unless/ I / the / will / I/.

THE END