



GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ
Chuyên cung cấp giáo viên gia sư ngoại ngữ chất lượng
Mọi ngôn ngữ- Mọi lứa tuổi- Mọi trình độ
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Part 1 Complete the resume/CV with **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** or **A NUMBER**.

Name: Pia Marcotti

Place of Birth: (1) _____, Italy.

Age: (2) _____

Post-University Experience

October (3) _____ - September 2002

Worked for mother's (4) _____ company, Meals On Wheels. Main responsibilities: webmaster and advertising.

September 2002 - February 2003

Travelled mostly in Europe but also a month in (5) _____.

March 2003 - July 2005

Worked for (6) _____ Footwear, shoe company near hometown. Worked in (7) _____ department for most of this time.

Languages Spoken:

(8) _____ - fluent

(9) _____ - good after (10) _____ years study.

Part 2 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. tertiary B. trustworthy C. tempting D. shortilist

2. A. challenging B. energetic C. management D. organized

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

3. A. employ B. reduce C. option D. inform

4. A. capable B. robotic C. industry D. futurist

5. A. organization B. enthusiastic C. compassionate D. qualification

part 3

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

1. By the time you come back next year, they _____ their house.
- A. finish B. will finish
C. will have finish D. will have finished
2. They got a volunteer teacher _____ them to read and write.
- A. teach B. to teach C. teaching D. will teach
3. Nam felt upset and decided to _____ school after two months.
- A. drop out of B. keep up with C. come up with D. cut down on
4. High intelligent machines can be automated to operate without human _____
- A. intervene B. intervening C. intervention D. interventionist
5. When you _____ the interview, remember to bring your CV and covering letter.
- A. apply B. participate C. attend D. make
6. I'm not sure I'm doing it right, but I'll try to _____ ahead with it anyway.
- A. drive B. bang C. touch D. press
7. Not all disasters are natural, most of them relate to _____ pollution.
- A. environment B. environmental
C. environmentalist D. environmentally
8. She decided to leave her job in the company _____ she could earn a lot of money there.
- A. because B. although C. despite D. since
9. If it hadn't been for you, I _____ here now.
- A. wouldn't be B. hadn't been
C. wouldn't have been D. won't be
10. You should keep the milk in the refrigerator _____ it wouldn't go bad.
- A. so that B. since C. if D. when

Part 4

Read the passage and decide if the statements are True or False. Write T if it is true, F if it is false.

Zoos are hugely popular attractions for adults and children alike. But are they actually a good thing?

Critics of zoos would argue that animals often suffer physically and mentally by being enclosed. Even the best artificial environments can't come close to matching the space, diversity, and freedom that animals have in their natural habitats. This deprivation causes many zoo animals to become stressed or mentally ill. Capturing animals in the wild also causes much suffering by splitting up families. Some zoos make animals behave unnaturally: for example, marine parks often force dolphins and whales to perform tricks. These mammals may die decades earlier than their wild relatives, and some even try to commit suicide.

On the other hand, by bringing people and animals together, zoos have the potential to educate the public about conservation issues and inspire people to protect animals and their habitats. Some zoos provide a safe environment for animals which have been mistreated in circuses, or pets which have been abandoned. Zoos also carry out important research into subjects like animal behaviour and how to treat illnesses.

One of the most important modern functions of zoos is supporting international breeding programmes, particularly for endangered species. In the wild, some of the rarest species have difficulty in finding mates and breeding, and they might also be threatened by poachers, loss of their habitat and predators. A good zoo will enable these species to live and breed in a secure environment. In addition, as numbers of some wild species drop, there is an increased danger of populations becoming too genetically similar. Breeding programmes provide a safeguard: zoo-bred animals can be released into the wild to increase genetic diversity.

However, opponents of zoos say that the vast majority of captive breeding programmes do not release animals back into the wild. Surplus animals are sold not only to other zoos but also to circuses or hunting ranches in the US or South Africa, where some people are willing to pay a lot of money for the chance to kill an animal in a fenced enclosure. Often, these animals are familiar with humans and have very little chance of escaping.

So, are zoos good for animals or not? Perhaps it all depends on how well individual zoos are managed, and the benefits of zoos can surely outweigh their harmful effects. However, it is understandable that many people believe imprisoning animals for any reason is simply wrong.

1. Modern zoos can offer animals a living environment that is as _____ good as their natural habitats.
2. One of the reasons zoo animals become distressed is because _____ they are separated from their families.
3. Dolphins and whales usually live longer in zoos than in the _____ wild.
4. People who have visited zoos are more likely to support animal _____ conservation and protection.
5. Zoos protect animals from being used for scientific research. _____
6. Endangered animals kept in zoos are less likely to meet a mate _____ and breed.
7. In their natural habitats, animals suffer problems related to _____ human activity.
8. Endangered species often lack genetic diversity in their pop- _____ ulation.
9. Zoos promote genetic diversity by breeding animals and then _____ releasing them back into the wild.
10. If zoos have more animals than they can look after, they _____ always give them to another zoo or release them back into the wild.

Part 5

Use the words in brackets to rewrite the sentences.

1. "Why don't we go out for dinner?" the boy said
→ The boy _____ (suggest)
2. He failed the final exam because he didn't study hard.
→ If he _____ (hard)
3. "If you shout, I'll shoot you" the man said.
→ The man _____ (threaten)
4. Despite the fact that the doctor told her to stay in bed, she went out.
→ She _____ (even though)
5. He made me do this exercise again.
→ I _____ (made)