

CHECK 7**I. Rewrite the following sentences so that they have similar meaning to the first one.**

1. Jack became ill after swimming in the cold river. (**CAME**)
→ Jack _____ after swimming in the cold river.
2. Linda has a good relationship with her classmates. (**GETS**)
→ Linda _____ her classmates.
3. Even though it was raining heavily, they went hiking. (**IN SPITE**)
→ In spite _____, they went hiking.
4. When they were children, they didn't use to eat vegetables. (**NEVER**)
→ When they were children, they never _____
5. I don't have the knowledge to solve this math problem. (**HOW TO**)
→ I don't _____ solve this math problem.
6. The coach showed us some new basketball techniques. (**HANDED**)
→ The coach _____ some new basketball techniques _____.
7. If you exercise more regularly, your health will improve better. (**THE/ THE**)
→ The _____
8. The streets are crowded with cars during rush hour. (**FULL**)
→ The streets _____ cars during rush hour.
9. I find listening to classical music very relaxing. (**ENJOY**)
→ I _____
10. If Mia doesn't study harder, she won't pass the entrance test. (**UNLESS**)
→ Unless _____
11. Without proper training, athletes often fail to perform well in competitions. (**PROPERLY**)
→ If athletes _____, they often fail to perform well in competitions.
12. When students participate more in class, their understanding improves more. (**THE / THE**)
→ The _____
13. Some companies reduce the amount of plastic they use in production. (**CUT**)
→ Some companies _____ the amount of plastic they use in production.

II. Write the order of stress of each word. For example: computer-2

1. maintain _____	11. facility _____	21. communal _____
2. metro _____	12. assignment _____	22. delay _____
3. handicraft _____	13. disaster _____	23. develop _____

4. artisan _____	14. support _____	24. suggestion _____
5. mental _____	15. counsellor _____	25. remind _____
6. suburb _____	16. anxiety _____	26. sympathy _____
7. accomplish _____	17. optimistic _____	27. pagoda _____
8. minimize _____	18. congest _____	28. process _____
9. preserve _____	19. garbage _____	29. remind _____
10. concrete _____	20. biogas _____	30. downtown _____

III. Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

FIRST AID BASICS

Knowing basic first aid can help in emergencies. Here's what you should do:

(13) _____ calm and assess the situation before acting.

If someone is bleeding, apply (14) _____ lean cloth to the wound.

Make sure someone is nearby to (15) _____ for help if needed.

(16) _____ any medical conditions to the emergency team when they arrive.

Question 13. A. Feel B. Move C. Run D. Stay

Question 14. A. The B. A C. An D. No article

Question 15. A. Call B. Find C. Ask D. Help

Question 16. A. Mention B. Mentioned C. Mentioning D. Mentions

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 18.

Question 17: Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text. The holiday in Singapore last week was memorable but didn't go as smoothly as planned.

_____.

a. Upon arriving at the safari park two hours later, it was discovered that it was closed for maintenance.

b. The situation began when the decision was made to visit the safari park.

c. Excitement about the trip was high, but the moment the hotel was left, it started raining.

A. b-c-a B. a-c-b C. c-b-a D. b-a-c

Question 18: Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

A. Then a local resident was asked for directions to another place of interest.

B. Initially, this park was considered a must-see for all nature enthusiasts.

C. The day ended with a return to the hotel, feeling quite sad and disappointed.

D. The visit included a lot of fun while exploring various animal exhibits.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 24.

Good morning. Welcome to our Fun Science Program. This week we have received (19) _____ questions about life on the moon. We have talked to some experts and these are what we have found out. There is no water or air on the moon. It is all silent (20) _____ there is no air. Of course, there will be no music, no sounds. (21) _____ and no lakes. At night, it is very cold. The temperature (22) _____ down to 151°C below zero. But during the day, it rises to 100°C above zero.

There are great round holes on the moon. They are called craters. There are more than 30,000 of them. There are also high mountains. The highest mountains on the moon are about 26,000 feet or 8,000 meters.

And here is something very (23) _____ for you to know: on the moon, you weigh one sixth of what you weigh on the earth. If you weigh 50 kilos on the moon, you will weigh only a little more than 8 kilos. You will be able to jump very high, even higher than any high jump Olympic champions. You can take very long steps as well. And maybe you won't (24) _____ because one day on the moon lasts two weeks. So, is there life on the moon? I'll leave the question for you to answer yourselves in the group discussion.

Question 19: A. other B. much C. a lot of D. lots of

Question 20: A. but B. because C. so D. although

Question 21: A. There are rivers B. There isn't rivers C. There are no rivers D. There is no rivers

Question 22: A. go B. goes C. decrease D. decreases

Question 23: A. interested B. interesting C. interest D. interestingly

Question 24: A. very well sleep B. sleep very well C. sleep very good D. very good sleep

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 25: "If I were you, I would apply for the job," Peter said to Tom.

A. Peter told Tom to apply for the job. B. Peter advised Tom to apply for the job.

C. Peter suggested that Tom should apply for the job.

D. Peter told Tom that if he were him, he would apply for the job.

Question 26: In spite of not speaking English, Macron decided to settle in Melbourne.

A. Macron wanted to settle in Melbourne though he didn't speak English.

B. Although Macron didn't speak English, he decided to live in Melbourne.

C. Macron decided to settle in Melbourne because he didn't speak English.

D. Macron didn't speak English, and so he decided to live in Melbourne.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27: I/ wish/ there/ not/ environmental/ problems/ city.

A. I wish there weren't environmental problems in our city.

B. I wish there aren't environmental problems in our city.

C. I wish there hadn't environmental problems in our city.

D. I wish there won't be environmental problems in our city.

Question 28: Brown/much/ rich/ than/ anyone else/I/known.

A. Mr. Brown is much richest man than anyone else I have known.

B. Mr. Brown is much richer than anyone else I have known.

C. Mr. Brown is more richer than anyone else I have known.

D. Mr. Brown is much more richer than anyone else I have known.

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

Question 29: What will you do when you see this sign?

A. This place is for parking. B. This is for parking your car.

C. You must park your car here. D. You mustn't park your car in this area.



Question 30: What does this message say?

Notification
James, Neil rang. He can't play tennis with you tomorrow unless you lend him a racket because his is broken and can't be repaired.

- A. Neil's racket will be repaired tomorrow.
- B. Neil cannot meet James tomorrow.
- C. Neil's tennis racket has been broken.
- D. Neil will lend James a racket tomorrow.

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 following questions from 31 to 36.

One of the greatest security **threats** in the online world is computer hacking. Hackers are people who illegally enter systems. They may alter or delete information, steal private information, or spread viruses that can damage or destroy files. But how exactly can a hacker get into a system to do these things?

Most hackers use information called protocols that are built into computer software. These protocols allow computers to interact with one another. Protocols are sort of like computer police officers. When a computer connects to another system, the protocols check to see if the access is valid. The protocols can also determine how much information can be shared between the two systems. Hackers can manipulate the protocols to get unlimited access to a computer system.

In fact, just the act of entering a computer network is commonly considered passive hacking. Passive hackers get a rush from just being able to access a challenging system like a bank or military network. Another kind of hacker tries to do damage to a system. After hacking into systems, these hackers release viruses or alter, delete, or take information. Known as active hackers, they are the more dangerous of the two.

The easiest way to protect a system is with a good password. Long and unusual passwords are harder for hackers to guess. For even greater security, some online services now use "password-plus" systems. In this case, users first put in a password and then put in a second code that changes after the user **accesses** the site. Users either have special cards or devices that show them new code to use the next time. Even if a hacker steals the password, they won't have the code. Or if the hacker somehow gets the code, they still don't know the password.

Question 31. What should be the main title of the passage?

- A. Hackers and Computer Security
- B. Funny Things Hackers Do
- C. Famous Hackers
- D. Good Ways to Stop Hackers

Question 32. The word "threats" in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. danger
- B. safety
- C. solution
- D. benefit

Question 33. What do hackers do to get into a computer?

- A. manipulating its codes
- B. replacing security programs
- C. making a new password
- D. spreading viruses

Question 34. Which of the following can NOT be inferred about active hackers?

- A. They make use of the hacked information.
- B. They deactivate the protocols in computers.
- C. They are more warning than passive ones.
- D. They take over the computers systematically

Question 35. What is the easiest way to protect a system?

- A. Using a long and unusual password
- B. Avoiding online services
- C. Sharing passwords
- D. Using the same password everywhere

Question 36. The word "**assesses**" in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. designs
- B. forgets
- C. ignores
- D. invents

Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

A healthy diet is very important for good health. It includes a variety of foods such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins. Eating more fruits and vegetables (37) _____. Whole grains, like brown rice and oats, (38) _____. Lean proteins, such as chicken and fish, help build strong muscles. It's also important to drink enough water and limit sugary snacks. Additionally, cooking at home can (39) _____. Making meals with fresh ingredients is a great way to control what we eat. Regular meals and snacks can (40) _____. By making these simple choices, we can feel better, have more energy, and stay healthy for a long time.

A. helps our bodies get essential vitamins and minerals B. help us choose healthier ingredients
C. provide energy and keep us full D. help keep our energy steady throughout the day

Question 37. _____.

Question 38. _____.

Question 39. _____.

Question 40. _____.

IV. Read and choose the correct answer:

Lake Vinney My favourite place for watersports is Lake Vinney, but it has only existed since 1975 when the valley was filled with water to provide electricity. Under the water is the village, Vinnthorpe. Last week I talked to Pat Smithers, who runs a shop on the edge of the lake and looks after the huge car park. She gets up early to travel to her shop to sell newspapers and food and doesn't finish work till late because of the car park. She said drowning the village was the best thing that ever happened, as it brought a lot of business to the area, and the number of visitors from all over the country continues to increase, especially as there is a new road which means it is easier to get to. When I asked people enjoying the watersports, they said they never thought about the drowned houses and	streets. When I spoke to some people sitting in the café overlooking the lake, I was surprised to find they still get angry about what happened. They used to live in Vinnthorpe and were moved to other places in the area, among them thirty children who are now middle-aged, but they still miss the village. They say that nobody asked them what they wanted – they were told one day that everything was decided. They were separated from their friends and had to get buses to new schools instead of walking there together. It is a shame that these people lost their homes, and I hope something similar never happens again in the future. I would miss the watersports if they weren't there, however, and I must say that I hadn't ever thought about what was under the water until last week.
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- 21 What is the writer trying to do?
- A describe what people think about the drowned village
 - B persuade people to take up watersports on Lake Vinney
 - C discuss what might happen to Lake Vinney in the future
 - D explain why people like living by Lake Vinney

- 22 What do we learn about Pat Smithers?
- A She lives beside the lake.
 - B She used to live in Vinnthorpe.
 - C She often visits the area on holiday.
 - D She earns her living near Lake Vinney.

- 0 A left B went
- B There are lots of houses on the banks.
 - C More people are visiting it every year.
 - D Mainly local people do watersports there.

- 24 What does the writer think about Vinnthorpe?
- A He agrees with Pat Smithers.
 - B He feels sorry for the people who lived there.
 - C He thinks it should now be forgotten.
 - D He has always felt guilty about water-skiing there.

- 25 Which of these is an advert for Lake Vinney?

A

Come to Lake Vinney and water-ski or sail. No ugly car parks, shops or cafés around the lake to spoil the views.

B

Come to Vinnthorpe and stay in a hotel in the village. Enjoy the walks around the lake in complete peace and quiet.

C

Lake Vinney is perfect for all kinds of watersports. Wonderful café by the side of the lake and plenty of car-parking space.

C removed D departed

D

Enjoy water-skiing on Lake Vinney, but leave time to visit the old village beside the lake – nothing has changed there for 30 years.

V. Read and choose the correct answer:

The airport man

Yesterday Ahmed (0) his home for the first time in eleven years. But his home is a very unusual one – he has (26) the last eleven years living in an international airport. Ahmed had no family in his own country, so eleven years ago he set off to search (27) his sister who lived in Scotland. He hadn't heard from her for (28), but he had an old address. He never (29) Scotland, however, because while he was (30) for a connecting flight, all his documents (31) stolen and he had to ask for new ones. (32) he had nowhere to go, he stayed in the airport. After a (33) weeks, he was still there. He became (34) as 'Sir George' and all the airport staff liked him. Eleven years (35) his documents arrived and he was free to go. But he no longer wanted to!

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|----|---|-----------|---|----------|---|-----------|---|---------|
| 26 | A | taken | B | passed | C | spent | D | used |
| 27 | A | to | B | for | C | from | D | at |
| 28 | A | years | B | times | C | long | D | ever |
| 29 | A | got | B | arrived | C | travelled | D | reached |
| 30 | A | waiting | B | thinking | C | booking | D | sitting |
| 31 | A | had | B | were | C | are | D | have |
| 32 | A | Although | B | Even | C | As | D | If |
| 33 | A | several | B | many | C | lot | D | few |
| 34 | A | called | B | known | C | told | D | said |
| 35 | A | following | B | since | C | later | D | next |

THE END