

PRACTICE TEST
READING SKILL - Unit 3: Transport
Time allowance: 25 minutes

PART 1

Questions 1–5: For each question, choose the correct answer.

Passage 1

Many people in big cities spend a lot of time travelling to work every day. During rush hour, roads are often crowded with cars, buses and motorbikes. As a result, traffic jams are common, and people may arrive at work late. Driving a car is convenient, but it can be expensive because of fuel costs and parking fees.

In recent years, more people have started using public transport. Buses and underground trains can carry many passengers at the same time. They are often cheaper than driving a car, especially for people who travel long distances every day. Public transport can also help reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality.

However, public transport is not always reliable. Some buses are late, and passengers may have to wait a long time at bus stops. In some areas, there are not enough bus routes. For this reason, many people still prefer to travel in their own cars. To make public transport more attractive, cities need to provide more frequent services and better transport facilities.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The history of cars in big cities.
- B. The problems of travelling by train.
- C. Urban transport problems and the benefits of public transport.
- D. The reasons why people enjoy driving.

2. Why may people arrive at work late during rush hour?

- A. They cannot find their cars.
- B. They get stuck in traffic jams.
- C. They have to pay parking fees.
- D. They often miss their trains.

3. According to the passage, public transport can help _____.

- A. increase fuel costs
- B. make roads more crowded

- C. increase carbon emissions
- D. improve air quality

4. The word “reliable” in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. expensive
- B. dependable
- C. traditional
- D. crowded

5. What can cities do to encourage more people to use public transport?

- A. Provide more frequent services.
- B. Increase the price of bus tickets.
- C. Reduce the number of bus routes.
- D. Make people drive their own cars.

Questions 6–10: For each question, choose the correct answer.

Passage 2

In the Netherlands, cycling is one of the most popular ways to travel. Many people ride bicycles to school, work and local shops. In fact, cycling is often more convenient than driving, especially in busy city centres. It is also much cheaper because cyclists do not need to pay for fuel or parking.

The Netherlands has an excellent network of cycle paths. These paths make cycling safer and more comfortable. In many cities, bicycles have their own space, separate from cars and buses. As a result, people of different ages can cycle around their neighbourhoods with greater confidence.

Cycling is not only good for individuals but also for the environment. Unlike cars and motorbikes, bicycles do not produce carbon emissions while being ridden. They also help people stay active and healthy. Although cycling may be slower than travelling by car over long distances, it is a practical choice for short journeys.

Other countries are now trying to make cycling more attractive. They are building more cycle paths and providing better facilities for cyclists. With these improvements, cycling could become a more common means of transport around the world.

6. Why is cycling often more convenient than driving in busy city centres?

- A. Cyclists can avoid all traffic rules.
- B. Bicycles are faster than cars on every journey.
- C. Cycling can be easier in crowded urban areas.

D. Drivers have to use cycle paths.

7. What makes cycling safer in the Netherlands?

A. Separate cycle paths.

B. More expensive bicycles.

C. Fewer people travelling.

D. Longer journeys.

8. The word “They” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. cars and motorbikes

B. carbon emissions

C. short journeys

D. bicycles

9. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Cycling is always faster than travelling by car.

B. People in the Netherlands rarely use bicycles.

C. Cycling can help people stay active and healthy.

D. Bicycles produce more carbon emissions than cars.

10. What is the best title for the passage?

A. The Most Expensive Means of Transport

B. Cycling as a Convenient and Eco-friendly Choice

C. The History of Cars in the Netherlands

D. Why People Should Avoid Public Transport

PART 2

Questions 11–20: For each question, choose the correct answer.

Public transport plays an important role in modern cities. Buses, trains and underground systems help people travel from one place to another without using their own vehicles. In many cities, taking a bus is (11) _____ than driving a car because passengers do not need to pay for fuel or parking.

During rush hour, however, buses can be delayed by heavy traffic. To solve this problem, some cities have built special bus lanes, which allow buses to move more (12) _____ through busy streets. Passengers can also save time by checking bus schedules before they (13) _____ their journeys.

For longer distances, trains are often a popular choice. They are usually more comfortable than buses and can be more (14) _____ because they do not have to share roads with other vehicles. High-speed trains are even (15) _____ than traditional trains, making them suitable for travelling between major cities.

Another way to improve transport is to encourage people to cycle or walk. These activities produce fewer carbon (16) _____ than travelling by car and are also beneficial to people's health. Governments can support these activities by building safe cycle paths and providing convenient parking (17) _____ for bicycles.

Although public transport has many advantages, it must be affordable and (18) _____ if people are going to use it regularly. A well-planned transport system can reduce traffic congestion and make city life (19) _____ pleasant. In the future, more cities may depend on public transport as one of the (20) _____ effective ways to deal with urban traffic problems.

- 11. A. expensive | B. cheapest | C. cheaper | D. more cheap
- 12. A. efficiently | B. efficient | C. efficiency | D. more efficient
- 13. A. do | B. make | C. take | D. get
- 14. A. punctuality | B. punctual | C. punctually | D. punctualer
- 15. A. fast | B. fastest | C. faster | D. more faster
- 16. A. emissions | B. emissionses | C. emissioning | D. emitted
- 17. A. fares | B. facilities | C. ranks | D. prices
- 18. A. tradition | B. traditionally | C. traditional | D. reliable
- 19. A. much | B. more | C. most | D. many
- 20. A. more | B. much | C. most | D. very

PRACTICE TEST 3 – WRITING SKILL

Unit 3: Transport

Time allowance: 15 minutes

PART 1: SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT

Questions 1–10: Put the words in the correct order to make complete sentences.
Select the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. / usually/ to work/ by bus/ goes/ My father./

- A. My father goes usually to work by bus.
- B. My father usually goes to work by bus.
- C. Usually my father by bus goes to work.
- D. My father to work usually by bus go.

2. / during/ traffic jams/ are/ Rush hours/ much/ worse./

- A. Rush hours are much worse during traffic jams.
- B. Rush hours much are worse during traffic jams.
- C. Much rush hours are during traffic jams worse.
- D. During rush hours much traffic jams are worse.

3. / more/ Travelling by train/ than/ convenient/ is/ travelling by coach/ a little./

- A. Travelling by train is convenient a little more than travelling by coach.
- B. Travelling by train a little is more convenient than travelling by coach.
- C. Travelling by train is a little more convenient than travelling by coach.
- D. A little travelling by train is more convenient than travelling by coach.

4. / must/ Passengers/ before/ get on/ the bus/ it/ stops./

- A. Passengers must get on the bus before it stops.
- B. Passengers get on must the bus before it stops.
- C. Passengers must before the bus get on it stops.
- D. Passengers must get on the bus before it stops.

5. / the most/ one of/ reliable/ The underground/ means of transport/ is/ in the city./

- A. The underground is one of the most reliable means of transport in the city.
- B. The underground is one of the reliable most means of transport in the city.
- C. The underground one of the most reliable means of transport is in the city.
- D. The underground is one of most the reliable means of transport in the city.

6. / much/ than/ My new bike/ cheaper/ my old one/ is./

- A. My new bike much is cheaper than my old one.
- B. My new bike is cheaper much than my old one.

- C. My new bike is much cheaper than my old one.
D. Much my new bike is cheaper than my old one.

7. / the ferry/ more/ traditional/ is/ than/ The local bus/ a lot/./

- A. The local bus is a lot traditional more than the ferry.
B. The ferry is a lot more traditional than the local bus.
C. The ferry a lot is more traditional than the local bus.
D. A lot the ferry is more traditional than the local bus.

8. / the station/ the taxi rank/ Where/ is/ nearest/ the/?

- A. Where the nearest taxi rank is the station?
B. Where is the taxi rank nearest the station?
C. Where is nearest the taxi rank to the station?
D. Where is the nearest taxi rank to the station?

9. / than/ Carbon emissions/ much/ from cars/ higher/ are/ from bicycles/./

- A. Carbon emissions from cars are much higher than from bicycles.
B. Carbon emissions from cars much are higher than from bicycles.
C. Much carbon emissions from cars are higher than from bicycles.
D. Carbon emissions from cars are higher much than from bicycles.

10. / the most/ means of transport/ Which/ in your town/ is/ convenient/?

- A. Which the most convenient means of transport is in your town?
B. Which means of transport is convenient the most in your town?
C. Which is the most convenient means of transport in your town?
D. Which is the convenientest means of transport in your town?

PART 2: SENTENCE BUILDING

Questions 11–20: Make complete sentences with the words given. Select the best answer to each of the following questions.

11. my sister/ travel/ school/ on foot/ every day/.

- A. My sister travel to school on foot every day.
B. My sister travels to school on foot every day.
C. My sister travels school on foot every day.
D. My sister is travel to school on foot every day.

12. this bus/ punctual/ the train/ a little/?

- A. Is this bus a little punctual than the train?
B. This bus is a little more punctual the train.
C. Is this bus more punctual a little than the train?
D. Is this bus a little more punctual than the train?

13. the motorbike/ one/ popular/ means/ transport/ in Vietnam/.

- A. The motorbike is one of the most popular means of transport in Vietnam.
- B. The motorbike is one of the more popular means of transport in Vietnam.
- C. The motorbike is one of most popular means of transport in Vietnam.
- D. The motorbike one of the most popular means of transport is in Vietnam.

14. we/ catch/ earlier train/ avoid/ rush hour/.

- A. We caught an earlier train to avoid rush hour yesterday.
- B. We catch an earlier train to avoid rush hour yesterday.
- C. We caught an earlier train avoid to rush hour yesterday.
- D. We were catch an earlier train to avoid rush hour yesterday.

15. travelling/ by ferry/ relaxing/ travelling/ by bus/.

- A. Travelling by ferry is more relaxing travelling by bus.
- B. Travelling by ferry is relaxing more than travelling by bus.
- C. Travelling by ferry is more relaxing than travelling by bus.
- D. Travelling by ferry more relaxing than travelling by bus.

16. this taxi fare/ expensive/ the bus fare/ much/.

- A. This taxi fare is much expensive than the bus fare.
- B. This taxi fare is much more expensive than the bus fare.
- C. This taxi fare much is more expensive than the bus fare.
- D. This taxi fare is more expensive much than the bus fare.

17. people/ use/ public transport/ reduce/ carbon emissions/.

- A. People uses public transport to reduce carbon emissions.
- B. People use public transport reduce carbon emissions.
- C. People use public transport for reduce carbon emissions.
- D. People use public transport to reduce carbon emissions.

18. which/ the most reliable/ means of transport/ for long journeys/?

- A. Which is the most reliable means of transport for long journeys?
- B. Which the most reliable means of transport is for long journeys?
- C. Which is more reliable means of transport for long journeys?
- D. Which is the reliableest means of transport for long journeys?

19. the train/ arrive/ much/ late/ than/ we/ expect/ yesterday/.

- A. The train arrived much later than we expect yesterday.
- B. The train arrive much later than we expected yesterday.
- C. The train arrived much later than we expected yesterday.
- D. The train arrived more later than we expected yesterday.

20. you/ prefer/ travel/ in a taxi/ or/ by bus/?

- A. Would you prefer travelling in a taxi than by bus?
- B. Would you prefer to travel in a taxi or by bus?
- C. Would you prefer travel in a taxi or by bus?
- D. Do you prefer to travelling in a taxi or by bus?