



Q ENGLISH - TIẾNG ANH CÔ QUỲNH

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UNIT 10: SOURCE OF ENERGY

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. nature B. chance C. gravity D. Basic
2. A. cheap B. choose C. children D. chemistry
3. A. available B. safe C. biogas D. stay

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

4. A. easily B. abundant C. dangerous D. energy
5. A. engineer B. expensive C. convenient D. enormous

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. The traffic here is very _____ for children.
A. dangerous B. endangered C. danger D. dangerously
7. There is a serious _____ of food in some areas.
A. short B. shortage C. shorten D. shortening
8. Gas and oil _____ always increases in cold weather.
A. consumers B. consume C. consumption D. consumable
9. Wind is a _____ source of energy.
A. renewable B. non-renewable C. renewed D. renewing
10. This country needs _____ in education.
A. investing B. investment C. invested D. invest
11. _____ energy doesn't cause pollution.
A. Social B. Solar C. Sociable D. Sunny
12. The water _____ crises continue to impact on most parts of the country.
A. shortage B. lack C. absence D. scarce
13. Non-renewable _____ sources like coal and natural gases produce a lot of carbon dioxide.
A. power B. fuel C. solar D. energy
14. Making soup is a good way of using _____ leftover vegetables.
A. on B. in C. up D. with
15. Non-renewable energy comes from sources that will eventually _____.
A. run way B. run down C. run over D. run out
16. Too much work is bad _____ your health.
A. for B. at C. with D. of

Choose the word or phrase that is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentence.

17. He's bought me a smart new camera to change from my old one.
A. recharge B. reuse C. replace D. redo
18. When will the information be made available?
A. accessible B. busy C. plentiful D. abundant

Choose the word or phrase that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

19. No need to hurry – you've got plenty of time.
A. same amount B. less C. little D. few
20. You cannot grow crops on exhausted land.
A. used B. fertile C. empty D. nutritious

III. GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

21. It's 3:30. Chris ____ to the football so we'd better not ring.
A. will be going B. went C. goes D. gone

22. I ____ during rush hour.
A. will be driving B. will have drive
C. will be drive D. drives

23. He will not be ____ the train today.
A. take B. taken C. taking D. takes

24. They ____ the square that weekend.
A. using B. 'll be using C. 're be using D. will have used

25. Nigel ____ be coming to the party.
A. won't B. won't not C. willn't D. isn't

26. I'll try my best to spot you. What ____ wearing?
A. will you B. are you be C. will D. will you be

27. At noon tomorrow, I ____ on a beach somewhere.
A. will relax B. relax C. 'll be relaxing D. will being relax

28. Sorry, I can't go with you. I ____ my daughter to work at that time.
A. will be taking B. 'll take C. won't be take D. will have taken

29. This time next week we ____ round the Mediterranean.
A. will be sailing B. will sail C. will have sailed D. will be sailed

30. Alex ____ late. He's stuck in traffic.
A. will arriving B. will be arriving C. will have arrived D. will be arrive

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

31. The horses will be take to the stable.
A B C D

32. The whole city will been destroyed by the next earthquake.
A B C D

33. The door will have be painted sooner or later.
A B C D

34. The new building will be show to the tourist.
A B C D

35. Will I be given a job with the employer?
A B C D

IV. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (A) or False (B)

The Automobile

Americans love automobiles. We love to drive them. We don't want anyone telling us what kind of car to buy or how much to drive it. Forty years ago, most Americans drove big cars that used a lot of gas. The gas shortage of the 1970s didn't change Americans driving habits much. What did change was the way automobiles were built. Automakers began making cars smaller and lighter. They built smaller and more efficient engines.

In 1973, there were 102 million cars on the road. Today, there are more than 137 million cars. There are more cars being driven more miles than ever before. Forty-eight percent of the passenger vehicles sold in 2009 were sport utility vehicles and light trucks. With the recent fluctuations in fuel prices, however, demand for these big vehicles has dropped, while demand for hybrids and fuel-efficient vehicles has increased.

(Adapted from <http://www.cleanlineenergy.com/>)

36. Big cars in America used to consume much gas four decades ago.
A. True B. False

37. The shortage of gas started in America in 1970.
A. True B. False

38. Automakers reduce the sizes of cars.
A. True B. False

39. There are fewer cars on the roads today than before.

A. True B. False

40. More people want to buy light trucks recently

A. True B. False

Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.

Paper Manufacturing

The United States uses enormous amounts of paper every day – newspapers, books, bags, and boxes are all made of paper. In fact, the U.S is the world's leading producer and consumer of paper and paper products.

Today, with advanced technologies, the energy used to make the same amount of paper would equal just two gallons of gasoline. The paper and pulp industry uses 42 percent less energy today, mainly because of better technology and increased use of wood waste to generate electricity on-site. Many industries have lowered energy use by using recycled materials. In the paper and pulp industry, it is not cheaper to use recycled paper because it costs money to collect, sort, and process the waste paper.

(Adapted from <http://www.cleanlineenergy.com/>)

41. How much paper does the US use daily?

A. Many
B. A little
C. A lot
D. A bit

42. How many percent of energy does the paper and pulp industry use less today?

A. 42%
B. 2%
C. 10%
D. 20%

43. What is the reason for the reduction of energy used to produce paper?

A. Improved technology.
B. Decrease of wood.
C. More wood waste used
D. Both A and C

44. What have many industries used to reduce energy consumption?

A. Gasoline
B. Old paper
C. Recycled materials
D. Bags

45. What is NOT the reason for the fact that using paper is not cheaper in the paper industry?

A. Money is needed to collect waste paper.
B. Money is needed to wrap waste paper.
C. Money is needed to sort waste paper.
D. Money is needed to process waste paper.

V. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is closest in meaning to the root sentence.

46. How will people learn languages in the future?

A. How are languages learned in the future?
B. How do languages learn in the future?
C. How are languages learn in the future
D. How will languages be learned in the future?

47. They will cancel all flights because of the bad weather.

A. All flights will cancel because of the bad weather.
B. All flights have canceled because of the bad weather.
C. All flights will be canceled because of the bad weather.

D. All flights have been canceled because of the bad weather.

48. I won't hang these old paintings in the living room.

A. These old paintings won't be hung in the living room.

B. These old paintings won't be hanged in the living room.

C. These old paintings will be hang in the living room.

D. These old paintings will be hung in the living room.

49. They are building a new subway around the city.

A. A new subway is being built around the city.

B. A new subway is being built around the city by them.

C. A new subway surround the city is being built.

D. Around the city a new highway is being built.

50. People will not use that old building from now on.

A. That old building will not being used from now on.

B. That old building will not been used from now on.

C. That old building will not be used from now on.

D. That old building will be used from now on.

The end