

## Evaluation Test 9

**Bài 1: Choose the word with the letter(s) in bold pronounced differently from that/ those of the others in each group**

1. melanch <u>oly</u>	<u>ch</u> ase	<u>ch</u> arity	<u>ch</u> arge
2. gadget	gregarious	religion	Gorge
3. carpentry	pseudo	psychiatrist	psycho
4. sat <u>in</u>	sanct <u>uary</u>	tiptoe	<u>ton</u> e
5. <u>horrifying</u>	<u>h</u> oney	ve <u>h</u> icle	<u>h</u> it

**Bài 2: Choose the word that has the different stress from the others**

1. A. accent	B. rubbish	C. substance	D. collapse
2. A. permanent	B. volcano	C. spectacle	D. illustrate
3. A. earplug	B. erupt	C. severe	D. unique

**Bài 3: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that fits the blank in each sentence**

1. If we go on littering, the environment \_\_\_\_\_ seriously polluted.  
A. becomes      B. will become      C. became      D. would become
2. The boy was very hungry \_\_\_\_\_ he ate nothing.  
A. so      B. and      C. therefore      D. but
3. The man suggests \_\_\_\_\_ to the seaside in the summer.  
A. to go      B. go      C. going      D. goes
4. A dripping faucet \_\_\_\_\_ 500 liters of water a month.  
A. can waste      B. is wasted      C. waste      D. are wasting

5. He sighed \_\_\_\_\_ when he heard the news.

A. sadly      B. sad      C. sadden      D. sadness

6. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the lights. It's very dark.

A. turn on      B. go on      C. get on      D. put on

7. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ her father, but you will know about his job if you go with us.

A. you meet      B. will you meet      C. you are meeting      D. do you meet

8. The man sat down on the chair \_\_\_\_\_ started to tell the story.

A. so      B. and      C. or      D. because

9. You should travel by bike \_\_\_\_\_ by motorbike to save energy.

A. therefore      B. instead of      C. however      D. because

10. Please go \_\_\_\_\_ with what you're doing. Don't look at them!

A. on      B. out      C. away      D. down

11. The new appliance does not only work \_\_\_\_\_ but also saves energy.

A. effect      B. effective      C. effectively      D. effectiveness

12. In Western countries electricity gas and water \_\_\_\_\_ necessities.

A. was      B. has been      C. have      D. are

13. Who will \_\_\_\_\_ the cat when you are away on business?

A. look at      B. look forward to      C. look alter      D. look for

14. Does she suggest \_\_\_\_\_ some more butter?

A. buying      B. buys      C. to buy      D. bought

15. You look hot in that coat. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_?

A. put/on      B. put/away      C. takes/out      D. take/off

**Bài 4: Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting**

1. She will pay less but she uses two energy-saving bulbs.

A      B      C      D

2. The questions the teacher wrote on the board was not easy.

A      B      C      D

3. She walked ten kilometers a day to get water enough for her family to use.

A      B      C      D

4. We should make some posters and hang it around our school.

A      B      C      D

5. The teacher suggest that I should buy a good dictionary.

A      B      C      D

**Bài 5: Read the two passages below and circle the best option (A, B, C, D).**

An industrial society, especially one as centralised and concentrated as that of Britain, is heavily dependent on certain essential services: for instance, electricity supply, water, rail and road transport, the harbours. The area of dependency has widened to include removing rubbish, hospital and ambulance services, and as the economy develops, central computer and information services as well. If any of these services ceases to operate, the whole economic system is in danger.

It is this interdependency of the economic system which makes the power of trade unions such an important issue. Single trade unions have easily to cut off many countries economic blood supply. This can happen more easily in Britain than in some other countries, in part because the labour force is highly organised. About 55 percent of British workers belong to unions, compared to under a quarter in the United States. For historical reasons, Britain's unions have tended to develop along trade and occupational lines, rather than on an industry-by-industry basis, which makes a wages policy, democracy in industry and the improvement of procedures for fixing wage levels difficult to achieve.

There are considerable strains and tensions in the trade union movement, some of them arising from their outdated and inefficient structure. Some unions have lost many members because of industrial changes. Others are involved in arguments about who should represent

workers in new trades. Unions for skilled trades are separate from general unions, which means that different levels of wages for certain jobs are often a source of bad feeling between unions. In traditional trades which are being pushed out of existence by advancing technologies, unions can fight for their members' disappearing jobs to the point where the jobs of other unions' members are threatened or destroyed. The printing of newspapers both in the United States and in Britain has frequently been halted by the efforts of printers to hold on to their traditional highly paid job.

Trade unions have problems of internal communication just as managers in companies do, problems which multiply in very large unions or in those which bring workers in very different industries together into a single general union. Some trade union officials have to be re-elected regularly; others are elected, or even appointed, for life. Trade union officials have to work with a system of 'shop stewards' in many unions, 'shop stewards' being workers elected by other workers as their representatives at factory or works level.

1. Why is the question of trade union power important in Britain?
  - A. The economy is very interdependent
  - B. There are many essential services.
  - C. There are more unions in Britain than elsewhere.
  - D. Unions have been established a long time.
2. Why is it difficult to improve the procedures for fixing wage levels?
  - A. Some industries have no unions.
  - B. Unions are not organised according to industries.
  - C. Only 55 percent of workers belong to unions.
  - D. Some unions are too powerful.
3. Because of their out-of-date organisation some unions find it difficult to
  - A. bargain for high enough wages.
  - B. get new members to join.
  - C. learn new technologies.
  - D. change as industries change.
4. Disagreements arise between unions because some of them
  - A. try to win over members of other unions.

- B. ignore agreements.
- C. protect their own members at the expenses of others, take over other union's job.
- D. take over other union's job.

5. In what ways are unions and large companies similar?

- A. both have too many managers
- B. both have problems in passing on information
- C. both lose touch with individual workers
- D. both their managements are too powerful

**Bài 6: Rewrite the following sentences.**

1. "Can you photocopy this report for me?" Tom said to Linda.  
→ Tom asked Linda .....
2. "Don't wait for me", she said to her friend.  
→ She told her friend.....
3. My daughter loves to listen to my story before going to bed.  
→ My daughter enjoys .....
4. Jessica was my classmate, but now she studies in another school.  
→ Jessica used .....
5. "You should study harder this semester", the teacher said.  
→ The teacher said .....