Q ENGLISH - TIẾNG ANH CÔ QUỲNH
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TEST YOURSELF UNITS 9 & 10

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

Question 1.

A. ultimate B. tedious C. motivate D. rewarding

Question 2.

A. pursuit B. secure C. shadow D. employ

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D on to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 3.

A. volunteer B. mature C. genius D. pursue

Question 4.

A. dishwasher B. ambition C. advice D. hospitality

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 5. Mai is asking Phuong about her plans.

Mai: "What are your plans when you leave school?"

Phuong: "_____"

A. I think that would be a great plan to do.

B. I'd like to see a movie.

C. I could never work as volunteer!

D. I'd like to take a gap year.

Question 6. Jake is asking Brandon for his opinion.

Jake: "Did you like my presentation today?"

Brandon: "_____"

A. I really enjoyed it. B. What time was it?

C. That's great. D. I didn't know that.

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 7. Our cable company provides **adequate** service, not great but not too bad, either.

A. sufficient B. comfortable C. inept D. unable

Question 8.I really enjoy the **flexible** working hours here at this company.

A. rigid B. adjustable C. stubborn D. resistant

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 9. The doctor told him to **decrease** his sugar intake.

A. cut down on B. face up to C. watch out for D. go on with

Question 10. When we go to Dong Hoi, I really want to **visit** my old friend.

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A. drop out of B. get on with C. put up with D. drop in on

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to to indicate the correct word or phrase that best completes each of the following questions.

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Question 11. Is Luke a/an_____I am?

A. more good player than B. better player than

C. as better player as D. so good player as

Question 12.I wish I_____your advice that day.

A. would not taken B. took

C. would not have taken D. had not taken

Question 13. If Mary_____the work by six o'clock, she will come to the party.

A. finishes B. has finished C. finished D. is finishing

Question 14. Many teachers agree that one's language skills_____by listening to others.

A. could have improved B. can improve

C. used to improved D. can be improved

Question 15. I don't notice things_____I used to.

A. more well than B. as well than C. as well as D. so well as

Question 16. The taste of the coffee_____by how and where the coffee bean is grown.

A. should have affected B. has to be affected

C. can be affected D. could affect

Question 17. If Susan_____to school yesterday, she_____us.

A. had come, would have seen B. has come, would have seen

C. came, would see D. had come, would see

Question 18. It sells_____I never buy anything.

A. such expensive clothes B. so expensive clothes that

C. so expensive clothes D. such expensive clothes that

Question 19. If Jane_____the money tomorrow, she_____to the restaurant with us.

A. had, would go B. has, will go C. will have, will go D. has, goes

Question 20. According to studies, single women often lack satisfactory life insurance coverage and 64 percent of American women _____ life insurance at all.

A. aren't carried B. didn't carry C. weren't carried D. don't carry

Question 21. Jane is certain that if you _____ the truth, everyone you.

A. will tell, believe B. tell, believe C. tell, will believe D. told, believe

Question 22. I don't earn_____I would like.

A. more money than B. much more money than

C. as much money as D. so much money as

Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 23 to 27.

Jerry was a fourteen-year-old moody boy. More often than not, he was easily (23) _____ by what happened to him. When something frustrating or painful took place, the first thing (24) _____ his mind was "Why me?" Instead of learning something from unpleasant experiences, he complained and blamed others for it, which damaged the relationship between him and his fellow students. He ended up (25) _____. Noticing his problem, his teacher had a long talk with him. "Your attitude is an important

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factor in your interpersonal relationship," his teacher said. "Try looking on the bright side of things and turn the negative thought into a positive thought. Then you can see things differently. By and by, you will (26) _____ getting along well with your classmates." After the talk, Jerry did what the teacher told him and changed himself. He found that he (27)_____ a lot from the teacher's advice.

Question 23.

A. endangered B. affected C. panicked D. ignored

Question 24.

A. came into B. he came across C. he thought of D. that went through

Question 25.

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A. being protested B. to be declined C. being isolated D. as a victim

Question 26.

A. have no troubles B. be more likely to C. come into D. have no difficulty

Question 27.

A. was benefited B. did benefit C. was enriched D. indeed enriched

Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 28 to 34.

Adults think playing sports is beneficial for children because it is fun and helps children keep in shape and even develop their social skills when they play with others. However, playing sports can have negative effects on children. It may produce feelings of poor self-esteem or aggressive behavior in some children. According to research on kids and sports, 20 million out of the 40 million kids who play sports in the US say they have been yelled at or ***called names*** while playing sports. Thus, many children think sports are just too aggressive.

Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches whom children usually look up to, are the main cause of too much aggression in children's sports. They think children copy aggressive adult behavior that is then further reinforced through both positive and negative feedback. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that winning is everything. Children are even taught that hurting other players is acceptable, or are pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. In addition, the media makes violence seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behavior replayed over and over on television.

To solve this problem, parents and coaches should act as better examples for children and teach them better ***values***. They should not just cheer when children win or act aggressively. Instead, they should teach children to enjoy themselves whether they win or not. It is not necessary to knock oneself out to enjoy sports. In addition, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are injured so that they won't think winning is more important than health. If people make some basic changes, children might learn to enjoy sports again.

(Text adapted from: https://goo.gl/rBWPMj)

Question 28. What is the common perception about sports for children?

A. It is advantageous for children to play sports.

B. Sports has negative effects on children.

C. Most children have low self-esteem because of playing sports.

D. Sports can make children aggressive.

Question 29. What does the idiom ***"call names"*** mean?

A. To have a roll call.

B. To give someone a nickname

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C. To name a person after someone else

D. To insult or abuse someone with words

Question 30. What is the main cause of more aggressive playing?

A. adults B. referees C. other players D. the media

Question 31. Which is NOT mentioned as a negative message that affects children?

A. Winning is everything.

B. Hurting others while playing sports is alright.

C. You must continue playing when injured.

D. It is acceptable to lose.

Question 32. Which is the closest in meaning to the word "***values***" in paragraph 3?

A. weaknesses B. importances C. consequences D. losses

Question 33. Which statement is NOT true?

A. Parents and coaches are sending children the message that winning is everything when they push injured children to continue to play.

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B. About 50 percent of children had some negative experience when playing sports.

C. Though children look up to their parents and coaches, they seldom copy adult aggressive behavior.

D. To knock oneself out means to try so hard that one becomes exhausted.

Question 34. What is the main idea of this article?

A. Playing sports can be hazardous to children's health.

B. Playing sports may have negative results.

C. Adults put too much emphasis on winning.

D. Children shouldn't indulge themselves in sports.

Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 42.

Most people are afraid of something. Some people are afraid of the dark while others are afraid of cats or of driving on busy streets. There are some people who do not just have a normal fear of something: they have a "phobia". The word phobia comes from the Greek word phobos, which means fear. In addition, a phobia is different from just being afraid. A phobia is an extreme fear and it is a very strong reaction to something.

For decades, psychologists have been interested in how the human mind works and why people have phobias. However, no one can be certain what the causes of phobia are. Generally, there are two main theories about what causes phobias. One theory is that a phobia is learned. For example, a girl got bitten by a big dog when she was three. From this experience, she learns to be very afraid of dogs. Every time she sees a dog, she feels afraid and thus develops cynophobia. There is another way she could learn to develop this phobia by learning it from someone else. For example, whenever the girl and her father are in a park and see a dog, the father gets very scared. The girl sees how her father reacts and she develops cynophobia consequently.

The second theory says that a phobia is only a sign or a ***symptom*** of another problem. The phobia itself is not a real problem. It is usually a serious emotional problem. For example, there is a woman who is afraid of being in closed places. She has claustrophobia. According to this theory, she actually has another problem: she is really showing her fear of something else, not necessarily the fear itself. What she fears is not the closed places but her father, who was very strict and often yelled at her when she was young. Her fear of being in closed places is only a sign of her serious problem concerning her father.

Although both theories look similar, there are still some differences between them. Knowing the

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differences is important because it affects how the phobia is treated. If we know the cause, then we can find the best treatment. If a phobia is learned, perhaps it can be unlearned. A psychologist who believes the first theory will try to teach someone to react differently when he or she sees a dog. On the other hand, a psychologist who believes the second theory will try to help the patient find the deeper problem and how this deeper problem is related to the phobia.

(Text adapted from: https://goo.gl/KiiTRS)

Question 35. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. A child may develop cynophobia from a dog bite.

B. Cynophobia cannot be learned from someone else.

C. People cannot learn to control their phobias.

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D. A phobia is by no means a strong reaction to something.

Question 36. In which paragraph can the definition of phobia be found?

A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4.

Question 37. Which of the following jobs would be bad for someone who has claustrophobia?

A. grocery store clerk B. zookeeper

C. public park attendant D. elevator operator

Question 38. What does "*it*" in paragraph 1 refer to?

A. being afraid . B. an extreme fear C. a strong reaction D. a phobia

Question 39. Which is the closest in meaning to the word ***"symptom"*** in paragraph 3?

A. character B. mark C. indication D. inclination

Question 40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as one of the causes of phobias?

A. The patient develops phobias from his/her own experiences.

B. The patient develops phobias because of his/her biological genes.

C. The patient develops phobias due to his/her emotional problems.

D. The patient develops phobias from how other people treat him/her.

Question 41. According to the first theory, if a phobia is learned,_____.

A. it cannot be cured

B. it shows the signs of another problem

C. it can be unlearned

D. it requires digging deep into the patients' emotions

Question 42. The passage was written mainly to_____.

A. introduce a new disease found by the psychologists in the world

B. explain the possible reasons of phobia and how they can be solved

C. emphasize the advantages and disadvantages of both theories

D. highlight the seriousness of all kinds of phobias

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 43. You didn't go to our group study, so now you don't understand the lesson.

A. If you had gone to our group study, you would understand the lesson.

B. If you go to our group study, you will understand the lesson.

C. If you had gone to our group study, you would have understood the lesson.

D. If you went to our group study, you would understand the lesson.

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Question 44. Phuong and Mai can speak English at the same fluency level.

A. Phuong speaks English as if she were Mai.

B. Phuong can speak English as fluently as Mai.

C. Phuong can speak English the way Mai does.

D. Phuong speaks English more fluently than Mai.

Question 45. I can't stand your whining any longer.

A. I can't keep up with your whining any longer.

B. I can't get on with your whining any longer.

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C. I can't go on with your whining any longer.

D. I can't put up with your whining any longer.

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 46. People were surprised at the news which the plane had crushed soon after take-off.

A B C D

Question 47. Realized that she had left her gloves, she returned to the theater for them.

A B C D

Question 48. Thanks for helping me out of the big trouble; I cannot express my gratitude too enough.

A B C D

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49. You are smelly. You didn't take a bath.

A. Despite having taken a bath, you still are smelly.

B. You need to take a bath because you are smelly.

C. If you had taken a bath, you would not be smelly.

D. You won't be smelly if you take a bath.

Question 50. He didn't prepare well for his test. He regrets it now.

A. Unless he had prepared well for his test, he wouldn't regret it now.

B. But for his ill preparation for his test, he wouldn't regret it now.

C. If it hadn't been for his good preparation for his test, he wouldn't regret it now.

D. If he had prepared well for his test, he wouldn't regret it now.

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