PRACTICE TEST 4

Choose the word with the different pronunciation of the underlined part

Question 1. A. <u>c</u>onical B. <u>c</u>ertificate C. <u>c</u>ompliment D. <u>c</u>ategory
Question 2. A. cr<u>ow</u>ded B. foll<u>ow</u> C. wind<u>ow</u> D. tomorr<u>ow</u>
Question 3. A. oblig<u>ed</u> B. install<u>ed</u> C. require<u>d</u> D. notice<u>d</u>

Choose the word with the different stress pattern

Question 4. A. express B. effort C. office D. comment
Question 5. A. economic B. entertainment C. experience D. introduction

Choose the word which best fits each gap of the sentence

Question 6. He …… from the university before he got married
A. has graduated B. graduated C. had graduated D. graduates
Question 7. By 2050, medical technology ……. many diseases.
A. will have conquered B. will have been conquered
C. has conquered D. is conquering
Question 8. The factory is said ……. in the fire two years ago.
A. being destroyed B. to have been destroyed
C. to have destroyed D. to be destroyed
Question 9. In England, each term ……. by one-week break.
A. separates B. is separating C. is separated D. separated
Question 10. They worked hard …… they could pass the final exam.
A. however B. since C. because D. so that
Question 11. You will become ill …… you stop working so hard.
A. until B. when C. unless D. if
Question 12. Chaplin was a comedian …… was best known for his work in silent movies.
A. who B. which C. whose D. what
Question 13. Do you remember the place ……. we visited 3 years ago?
A. where B. in which C. at which D. which
Question 14. A whistle is the ……. for the football players to begin the match.
A. communication B. instance C. attention D. signal
Question 15. The meeting is going to be …… at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.
A. held B. run C. taken D. played
Question 16. He is not really friendly and makes no attempt to be …….
A. society B. social C. socialize D. sociable
Question 17. Boys and girls may behave …… in this situation.
A. different B. differently C. difference D. differing
Question 18. Nobody seemed to be interested in the news. It was greeted with a lack of …….
A. enthusiastic B. enthusiasm C. enthusiastically D. enthusiast
Question 19. Did you read …… novel I lent you …… last week?
A. Ø / in B. a / Ø C. Ø /on D. the/ Ø
Question 20. If you _____ less last night, you _____ so bad today.
A. had drunk- would not have felt B. drank- would not feel
C. had drunk- would not feel D. would have drunk- would not feel
Question 21. _____ the end of the course, the students have to take an exam on four basic skills of the target language.
A. In B. At C. On D. To
Question 22. _ "I have passed my driving test." _ "……"
A. Do you? B. It is nice of you to say so.
C. That is a good idea. D. Congratulations!
Question 23. _ "Would you like to have dinner with me?" _ "……"
A. Yes, I'd love to. B. Yes, it is. C. Yes, so do I. D. I'm very happy.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the passage and choose the word which best fits each gap of the passage

Speech is one of the most important (24) _____ of communicating. It consists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also (25) _____to by other people, we have to speak a language, that is, we have to use combinations of (26) _____that everyone agrees to stand for a particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language. Learning a language properly is very (27) _____. The basic (28) _____ of English is not very large, and not only about 2,000 words are needed to speak it quite (29) _____.

Question 24:	A. reasons	B. tests	C. ways	D. rules
Question 25:	A. be spoken	B. be examined	C. be understood	D.be talked
Question 26:	A. systems	B. sounds	C. languages	D. talks
Question 27:	A. easy	B. important	C. simple	D. expensive
Question 28:	A. grammar	B. word	C. vocabulary	D. structure
Question 29:	A. fluent	B. good	C. well	D. perfect

Read the passage and choose the best answer

In 1988, for the first time in British history, a National Curriculum was introduced. The National Curriculum tells pupils which subjects they have to study, what they must learn and when they have to take assessment tests.

Between the ages of 14 and 16, pupils study for their GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams. Pupils must take English Language, Maths and Science for GCSE, as well as a half GCSE in a foreign language and Technology. In addition, they must also be taught Physical Education, Religious Education and Sex Education, although they do not take exams in these subjects.

At the age of 16 pupils can leave school. If pupils stay on, they usually take A (Advanced) levels, AS (Advanced Supplementary) level or GNVQs (Greater National Vocational Qualifications). It is quite common to combine, for example, two A levels with one AS level, or one A level with one GNVQ.

Pupils taking A levels study traditional subjects, such as French, Physics or History. To go to university, pupils usually need two or three A levels.

AS levels are the same standard as A levels, but only half of the content: AS level German pupils take the A-level German language exam, but do not take the A-level German Literature exam.

GNVQs are vocational qualifications. Pupils usually take on GNVQ in subjects such as Business, Leisure and Tourism, Manufacturing, and Art and Design. One GVNQ (at advanced level) is equal to two A levels.

Question 30. Britain began to have a National Curriculum …….. .

A. one hundred years ago B. in the nineteenth century

C. in 1898 D. in 1988

Question 31. Which of the following subjects do British students NOT take exams in?

A. Science B. Physical Education C. Maths D. English Language

Question 32. Pupils need…….. A levels to continue to study at university.

A. One or two B. two or three C. four or five D. five or six

Question 33. Which of the following subjects do pupils NOT take on GNVQ in?

A. German Literature B. Business C. Art and Design D. Manufacturing

Question 34. Pupils normally study for their GCSE between the ages of …… .

A. 12 and 14 B. 14 and 16 C. 15 and 17 D. 16 and 18

Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 35. Building many years ago, that house looks old.
A B C D

Question 36. Students should apologize to their teacher about their coming late.
A B C D

Question 37. Linda asked her father that he was going to New York the next Sunday.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word of phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 44: Suddenly, it began to rain heavily, so all the summer hikers got **drenched** all over.
A. very tired B. refreshed C. completely wet D. cleansed

Question 45: Corn, **domesticated** by the American Indians, was brought to Europe by Columbus.
A. trained B. cultivated C. implanted D. Reared

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 46: Schooling is **compulsory** for all Vietnamese children from the age of 6 to 14.
A obeyed B required C obligatory D optional

Question 47: An **optimistic** person always sees things on the bright sides.
A intelligent B. Pessimistic C confortable D. difficult

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best joins each of the following pairs of sentences in each of the following questions

Question 48: : It doesn't make any difference if it rain. They will still go.
A. The difference is their going in the rain. B. Whether it rains or not, they will still go.
C. But for the rain, they would have gone. D. But for the rain, we would not have gone.

Question 49: We arrived at the conference. We realized our reports were still at home.
A. We arrived at the conference and realized that our reports are still at home.
B. It was until we arrived at the conference that we realize our reports were still at home.
C. Not until we arrived at the conference, did we realize that our reports were still at home
D. Not until had we arrived at the conference, we realized our reports were still at home.

Question 50: Anne jogs every morning. It is very good for her health.
A. Anne jogs every morning, which is very good for her health.
B. Anne jogs every morning and is very good for her health.
C. Anne jogs every morning that it is very good for her health.
D. Anne jogs every morning and then it is very good for her health.

LIVEWORKSHEETS