

E7-TEST 1 UNIT 9

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part

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|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>those</u> | B. <u>they</u> | C. <u>than</u> | D. <u>Thanksgiving</u> |
| 2. A. <u>cranberry</u> | B. <u>lantern</u> | C. <u>gather</u> | D. <u>apricot</u> |
| 3. A. <u>abundant</u> | B. <u>travelling</u> | C. <u>character</u> | D. <u>biogas</u> |
| 4. A. <u>diverse</u> | B. <u>drive</u> | C. <u>invention</u> | D. <u>crime</u> |
| 5. A. <u>designs</u> | B. <u>sails</u> | C. <u>pedals</u> | D. <u>pollutes</u> |
| 6. A. <u>perform</u> | B. <u>end</u> | C. <u>festival</u> | D. <u>elephant</u> |
| 7. A. <u>cake</u> | B. <u>celebrate</u> | C. <u>race</u> | D. <u>candle</u> |
| 8. A. <u>desert</u> | B. <u>held</u> | C. <u>prefer</u> | D. <u>celebrate</u> |

II. Choose the correct option for each gap in the sentences.

1. La Tomatina is a seasonal _____ to celebrate the tomato harvest.
A. celebration B. parade C. festival D. game
2. _____ do you like about La Tomatina?
A. What B. Which C. When D. Why
3. Do you _____ anything about music festival called Burning Man?
A. like B. know C. understand D. have
4. _____ do people do at Burning Festival?
A. Why B. Which C. What D. How
5. _____ often is Burning Festival held? - It's held every year.
A. Which B. When C. What D. How
6. _____ does the teacher say La Tomatina sounds unusual?
A. What B. When C. Why D. How
7. _____ festival do you choose? - I choose Elephant Race Festival.
A. What B. How C. Which D. When
8. He thinks elephants are _____ animals.
A. fascinated B. fascinating C. fascinates D. fascinate
9. It must be amazing _____ elephants racing.
A. see B. to see C. seeing D. saw
10. La Tomatina is _____ in Spain, in a small town.
A. holds B. hold C. holding D. held

III. Find the opposite meaning words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. cheap | _____ | 6. far | _____ |
| 2. difficult | _____ | 7. careful | _____ |
| 3. happy | _____ | 8. old | _____ |
| 4. good | _____ | 9. similar | _____ |
| 5. noisy | _____ | 10. interviewer | _____ |

IV. Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Vietnam's New Year is celebrated according to the Lunar calendar. It is especially known as Tet Nguyen Dan, or Tet. It begins between January twenty-first and February nineteen. The exact date changes from year to year. Vietnamese people usually make preparations for the holiday several weeks beforehand. They tidy their houses, cook special food, clean and make offerings on the family altars. On the New Year's Eve, people sit up to midnight to see New Year in, then they put on new clothes and give one another the greetings of the season. Tet lasts ten days. The first three days are the most important. Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year. As a result, they make every effort to avoid arguments and smile as much as possible.

1. What is Vietnam's New Year known as?

2. Is Tet celebrated according to the Lunar calendar?

3. _____
When does the Lunar New Year begin?
4. _____
What do Vietnamese people usually do to prepare for Tet?
5. _____
Do people sit up to midnight on the New Year's Eve?

Choose the correct word A, B or C for each gap to complete the following passage.

Yesterday, Carlos went (1) _____ La Tomatina. The festival is held on the last Wednesday of August every year in Buñol, Spain. (2) _____ were thousands of people there. In the morning, many people tried (3) _____ up the pole to get the ham. At 11 a.m., they (4) _____ a jet from the water cannons and the chaos began. Bags of tomatoes from trucks were (5) _____ to the crowds, and they began throwing tomatoes at one another. They all had to wear goggles (6) _____ their eyes.

After one hour, they saw another jet and stopped (7) _____. The whole town square (8) _____ red with rivers of tomato juice. Finally, they tried tomato Paella, (9) _____ Spanish rice dish. Together with local people and tourists, they enjoyed the (10) _____ food and drink.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. at | B. in | C. to | D. from |
| 2. A. There | B. They | C. That | D. This |
| 3. A. climb | B. climbed | C. climbing | D. to climb |
| 4. A. saw | B. see | C. seen | D. seeing |
| 5. A. thrown | B. threw | C. throw | D. throwing |
| 6. A. protecting | B. to protect | C. protected | D. protect |
| 7. A. to throw | B. throw | C. throwing | D. thrown |
| 8. A. were | B. are | C. was | D. is |
| 9. A. tradition | B. traditional | C. traditionally | D. traditionalize |
| 10. A. badly | B. better | C. well | D. good |

V. Read the text and fill in the blank with suitable words. Use the words in the box.

such	favourite	beautiful	and
went	festivals	by	in

Last summer holiday my family (1) _____ back to the UK and we went to a music festival on the Isle of Wight. It is one of the most famous music (2) _____ in our country, which takes place every June. When we got there, I was impressed (3) _____ the huge number of people. You know about sixty thousand people went to the event. We didn't stay at a hotel but put up a tent (4) _____ the camp site. It was lots of fun. We listened to a lot of songs by many bands (5) _____ as The Killers and The Stone Roses. Guess what? We met Jon Bon Jovi! He's my dad's (6) _____ singer. He and his band stirred up the crowd in nearly three hours with the hit songs. We also went to the Bohemian Woods, a (7) _____ woodland down by the river. There we enjoyed a mix of good music from around the world (8) _____ escaped the busy and noisy festival for a while.

VI. Read the text and answer the questions.

VALENTINE'S DAY AROUND THE WORLD

Italy

There is custom in Italy for young couples to get engaged on Valentine's Day. Some shops sell baskets and cups which are filled with sweets and tied with ribbons. The young lovers offer these to each other as a sign of their love.

Korea

On February 14th many young women give sweets to their boyfriends, and on March 14th their boyfriends buy them chocolate. However, the young who do not have a girlfriend or boyfriend can celebrate their own day on April 14th. On this special day, called “Black Day”, these young people sit with their friends, who are in the same situation, and eat jajang noodles, which are black. This ensures that everyone has a day to celebrate.

United State of America

Most people in the USA take Valentine’s Day as an opportunity to express their feelings towards their loved one or to offer the hand of friendship to others. However, it is popular on these days to send an “anti-valentine” card. These cards either have an insulting message (to person you hate) or say goodbye (to your current partner). If you receive a card with the message *C-Ya!* (See you), it means your boyfriend or girlfriend wants to end your relationship.

1. What do Italians give for their lovers on Valentine’s Day?
.....
2. What is April 14th called in Korea?
.....
3. What do young Koreans who do not have a boyfriend or girlfriend do on April 14th?
.....
4. What is popular for Americans on Valentine’ Day?
.....

VII. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.

1. *The people watched the game. None of them will ever forget it.*
 A. None of the people that watched the game will ever forget it
 B. The people watched the game none of whom will ever forget it
 C. Nobody that watched the game will ever forget it
 D. Both A and C are correct.
2. *Quang is very good at drawing. His father is a famous painter.*
 A. Quang whose father is a famous painter is very good at drawing.
 B. Quang, whose father is a famous painter is very good at drawing.
 C. Quang, whose father is a famous painter, is very good at drawing.
 D. Quang’s father, who is a famous painter, is very good at drawing.
3. *That’s the man. I told you about him yesterday.*
 A. That’s the man about whom I told you yesterday.
 B. That’s the man whom I told you yesterday.
 C. That’s the man about that I told you yesterday.
 D. That’s the man I told you yesterday.
4. *He drives more carelessly than he used to.*
 A. He doesn’t drive as carefully as he used to.
 B. He doesn’t drive carefully than he used to.
 C. He doesn’t drive as carefully than he used to.
 D. He doesn’t drive as carefully he does.
5. *No one in our club can speak English as fluently as Mai.*
 A. Mai speaks English more fluently than no one in our club.
 B. Mai is the worst English speaker in our club.
 C. Mai speaks English as fluently as other people in our club.
 D. Mai speaks English the most fluently in our club.
6. *The sooner you stop smoking cigarettes the better you’ll feel.*
 A. As soon as you feel better, you’ll try to stop smoking.
 B. You feel so much better since he stopped smoking.
 C. Though you feel better, you still smoke.

- D. When you stop smoking, you'll begin to feel better.
7. *No one in the class is taller than Dave.*
 A. Dave is taller student in the class.
 B. Dave is the tallest student in the class.
 C. Dave is the taller student in the class.
 D. Dave is tallest student in the class.
8. *The crowd became increasingly angry at the long delay.*
 A. The crowd became very angry because the delay was so long.
 B. The longer the delay was, the angrier the crowd became.
 C. The more increasingly the crowd became, the longer the delay was.
 D. The more the crowd became angry at the delay, the longer they feel.
9. *In spite of all our efforts, we failed in the final match.*
 A. Although we tried very hard, we failed in the final match.
 B. We made all our efforts so that we could gain success in the final match.
 C. Whatever efforts we had made, we weren't able to win in the final match.
 D. We failed in the final match as a result of all our great efforts.
10. *Although old-age pensions have risen considerably, they haven't kept pace with the cost of living.*
 A. The cost of living is so high that they couldn't keep with it.
 B. Despite the fact that old-age pensions have risen considerably, the cost of living isn't going down.
 C. Old-age pensions may have risen considerably, but they haven't kept pace with the cost of living.
 D. The cost of living hasn't been kept with no matter how high the old-age pensions are.

VIII. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.

1. *It's very likely that the company will accept his application.*
 A. The company needs accept his application.
 B. The company must accept his application.
 C. The company might/ may accept his application.
 D. The company should accept his application.
2. *Every student is required to write an essay on the topic.*
 A. Every student might write an essay on the topic.
 B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.
 C. They require every student write an essay on the topic.
 D. Every student should write an essay on the topic.
3. *It isn't necessary for us to get a visa for Singapore.*
 A. We needn't get a visa for Singapore.
 B. We mustn't get a visa for Singapore.
 C. We mayn't get a visa for Singapore.
 D. We shouldn't get a visa for Singapore.
4. *The girl just said hello. She is Tom's youngest sister.*
 A. The girl who just said hello is Tom's youngest sister.
 B. The girl saying hello is Tom's youngest sister.
 C. The girl just said hello is Tom's youngest sister.
 D. The girl, who just said hello, is Tom's youngest sister.
5. *I'm waiting for the bus. It is late.*
 A. The bus which I'm waiting is late.
 B. The bus whom I'm waiting for is late.
 C. The bus for that I'm waiting is late.

- D. The bus I'm waiting for is late.
6. *This house was built years ago. It is still in very good shape.*
 A. This house, which built years ago, is still in very good shape.
 B. This house, built years ago, is still in very good shape.
 C. This house, building years ago, is still in very good shape.
 D. This house, which was built years ago is still in very good shape.
7. *Despite his inexperience in the field, John applied for the job.*
 A. John was unable to do the job because he was inexperienced.
 B. John applied for the job because he has experience in the field.
 C. John did not apply for the job because of his inexperience in the field.
 D. John applied for the job even though he has no experience in the field.
8. *In spite of heavy rain, my brother went to work.*
 A. In spite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.
 B. Although it rained heavily, my brother went to work.
 C. Despite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.
 D. Although of heavy rain, my brother went to work.

IX. Put question for the underlined part of each sentence:

1. Sarah left two hours ago.

2. She is watching Tom and Terry.

3. She likes watching comedy.

4. I felt terrified before my last Maths test.

5. She felt entertained when she watched a gripping film.
