

## UNIT 6

**Question 1:** A. constant      B. modern      C. obvious      D. robot

**Question 2:** A. continue      B. finish      C. likely      D. instant

**Question 3:** A. importance      B. happiness      C. employment      D. relation

**Question 4:** A. possible      B. cultural      C. confident      D. supportive

**Question 5 :** The effects of climate change on humans and nature are \_\_\_\_.

A. catastrophic      B. temperature      C. global      D. risk

**Question 6:** Carbon dioxide is released through \_\_\_\_ processes such as respiration and volcano eruptions and through \_\_\_\_ activities such as deforestation, land use change, and burning fossil fuels.

A. man-made      B. ordinary-man-made      C. human natural      D. natural-human

**Question** Buying organic food is better for the environment because it uses less \_\_\_\_.

A. fertilizer      B. fertilize      C. fertilizes      D. fertilized

**Question 8:** The simplest way to reduce your \_\_\_\_ footprint is to cycle to school.

A. carbon      B. chemical      C. chemistry      D. dioxide

**Question 9:** We'll focus \_\_\_\_\_ the effects \_\_\_\_\_ global warming \_\_\_\_\_ people's health and life on Earth in general.

A. on/in/on      B. on/ of/in      C. on/of/on      D. in/of/on

**Question 10:** "Shall we join the *Green Summer Camp* after the semester finishes?"

A. That's a great idea!  
B. They're very good!  
C. Not at all!  
D. No, let's!

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning**

**Question 11** We may help if we cut down on energy use by using LED lightbulbs and unplug unused electronic devices.

A. reuse      B. reduce      C. recycle      D. reproduce

**Question 12:** We need to cut down on the emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. .

A. intake      B. retake      C. uptake      D. discharge

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning**

**Question 13:** We should grow more trees so that they can absorb more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

A. emit      B. take in      C. consume      D. cut off

**Question 14:** The factory owner denied having said that he should take responsibility for the damage that his factory caused to the surrounding environment.

A. refuted      B. rejected      C. opposed      D. accepted

**Question 15:** We admired the Japanese \_\_\_\_ the city of Fukushima after the disaster.

A. to being rebuilt      B. for having rebuilt      C. to rebuild      D. of having rebuilt

**Question 16:** . \_\_\_\_ the desalination plant, the company could offer an effective solution to the problem of water scarcity.

A. Being built      B. Having been built      C. To build      D. Having built

**Question 17:** The public praised the local farmers for \_\_\_\_ millions of trees of the surrounding hills.

A. being planting      B. having planted      C. plant      D. being planted

**Question 18:** Even when arrested, he denied \_\_\_\_\_ cut down that tree.

A. has      B. having      C. have      D. have had

**Question 19:** Tom was accused of \_\_\_\_\_ some top secret document.

A. for stealing      B. to steal      C. having stolen      D. to have stolen

**Question 20:** \_\_\_\_\_ for twelve hours, I felt marvelous.

A. Having slept      B. Having been slept      C. have slept      D. have been slept

**Question 21:** Having change our attitude to nature, we started changing our behaviours as well.

A. Having change      B. attitude to nature      C. started changing      D. our behaviours

**Question 22:** The factory was accused from having caused higher level of pollution to the environment.

A. the      B. accused from      C. caused      D. level of

### GLOBAL WARMING

Few people now realize the reality of global warming and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists put the blame for recent natural disasters on the increases (23)

\_\_\_\_\_ the world's temperature and are convinced that, more than ever before, the Earth is at (24) \_\_\_\_\_ from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. According to them, global

warming is making extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, even more severe and causing sea levels all around the world to rise.

Environment groups are putting pressure on governments to take action to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (25) \_\_\_\_\_ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problem at its source. They are in favour more money being spent on research into solar, wind, and wave devices, which could then replace existing power (26) \_\_\_\_\_. It looks like global warming is here stay.

**Question 23.** A. in      B. for      C. by      D. next to

**Question 24.** A. endanger      B. harmful      C. risk      D. threat

**Question 25.** A. off      B. down      C. over      D. away

**Question 26.** A. companies      B. factories      C. stations      D. generations

The world's oceans have warmed 50 percent faster over the last 40 years than previously thought due to climate change, Australian and US climate researchers reported Wednesday. Higher ocean temperatures expand the volume of water, contributing to a rise in sea levels that is submerging small island nations and threatening to wreak havoc in low-lying, densely populated delta regions around the globe.

The study, published in the British journal Nature, adds to a growing scientific chorus of warnings about the pace and consequences rising oceans. It also serves as a corrective to a massive report issued last year by the Nobel-winning UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), according to the authors.

Rising sea levels are driven by two things: the thermal expansion of sea water, and additional water from melting sources of ice. Both processes are caused by global warming. The ice sheet that sits atop Greenland, for example, contains enough water to raise world ocean levels by seven metres (23 feet), which would bury sea-level cities from Dhaka to Shanghai.

Trying to figure out how much each of these factors contributes to rising sea levels is critically important to understanding climate change, and forecasting future temperature rises, scientists say. But up to now, there has been a perplexing gap between the projections of computer-based climate models, and the observations of scientists gathering data from the oceans.

The new study, led by Catia Domingues of the Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research, is the first to reconcile the models with observed data. Using new techniques to assess ocean temperatures to a depth of 700 metres (2,300 feet) from 1961 to 2003, it shows that thermal warming contributed to a 0.53 millimetre-per-year rise in sea levels rather than the 0.32 mm rise reported by the IPCC.

**Question 27.** Ultimately, the new study should help scientists to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. lower water levels.      B. better predict climate change.

C. bury sea-level cities like Dhaka and Shanghai.

**Question 28.** The rise in water levels is especially dangerous for small island nations and

**A.** low-lying urban areas.      **B.** all coastal cities.      **C.** people who live on the beach.

**Question 29.** What happens when the ocean's temperature rises?

- A. It causes sea levels to rise.
- B. It causes sea levels to remain constant.
- C. It causes sea levels to decrease.

**Question 30.** What was the main finding of the study?

- A. not enough is being done about global warming.
- B. ocean waters have warmed faster than scientists had previously thought.
- C. the warming of the world's oceans is not a threat.

## UNIT 7

**Question 2:** A. lake      B. plane      C. plan      D. state

**Question 3:** A. internship      B. profession      C. advantage      D. material

**Question 4:** A. volunteer      B. appreciate      C. oversea    D. understand

**Question 5 :** The higher education \_\_\_\_\_ gained at UK universities and colleges are recognised worldwide.

A. well-qualified B. qualifications C. qualify D. qualified

**Question 6:** In recent years, some countries in sub-Saharan Africa have the highest levels of vulnerable employment, peaking at 74 percent and 70 percent.

A. respective      B. respectively      C. respectful      D. respectfully

**Question 7 :** At most institution in the UK, the \_\_\_\_\_ starts in September or October and runs until June or July.

A. leap year      B. gap year      C. new year      D. academic year

**Question 8:** In England, most students in further education are adults \_\_\_\_ on part time programmes

A. joined      B. joining      C. enrolled      D. enrolling

**Question 9:** Academic courses should teach practical skills \_\_\_\_\_ addition to critical thinking.

**Question 10:** Maria: "I'm taking my end term examination tomorrow:

Sarah : "....."

A. Good luck      B. Good day      C. good time      D. Good chance

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning*

**Question 11** In Viet Nam, primary education is mandatory for all children, but secondary education is optional.

A. worried    B. unnecessary      C. compulsory      D. liberated

**Question 12:** Thanks to the International House, a non-profit center in New York, international students can get over the culture shock.

A. broaden    B. overcome      C. increase      D. fail

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning*

**Question 13:** Although Mai has failed the TOEFL twice, she continued her dream of studying abroad.

A. looked for    B. found out    C. went on    D. gave up

**Question 14:** Lagerfeld, who died on the 19<sup>th</sup> February at the age of 85, was highly appreciated for his contribution to the house of Chanel.

A. thankful    B. admired    C. deprecated    D. praised

**Question 15:** Tom is still watching television. He \_\_\_\_\_ television all day.

A. has been watching    B. was watching      C. has watched    D. watched

**Question 16:** A Bachelor's degree is a three-year or four-year course you take in undergraduate higher education after you \_\_\_\_\_ further education.

A. has finished    B. had been finishing      C. have finished    D. have been finishing

**Question 17:** We \_\_\_\_\_ him since he \_\_\_\_\_ married.

A. didn't see/got    B. haven't seen/got      C. don't/get      D. hadn't seen/got

**Question 18:** It's the first time Lan \_\_\_\_\_ Singapore. She is very excited.

A. has visited    B. has been visiting    C. visited      D. visits

**Question 19:** Jane: You look tired!

Harry: I \_\_\_\_\_ for information about higher education all morning.

A. have been searching    B. have searched    C. searched      D. was searching

**Question 20:** Take a short break! You \_\_\_\_\_ all day.

A. are working    B. were working    C. have been working    D. work

**Question 21:** I started the course two weeks ago, but I have already been passing most of the tests.

A. weeks      B. started      C. been passing      D. the

**Question 22:** I have applied for a vocational scholarship from last month.

A. applied      B. from      C. for      D. vocational

British further education qualifications are respected by employers and (23) \_\_\_\_ worldwide. There are two main types: academic courses, and vocational and professional courses. Academic courses help you (24) \_\_\_\_ for higher education at a university or college. They aim to develop your analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge. (25) \_\_\_\_ and professional courses give you the skills and qualification you need to enter and succeed in your chosen career. They offer technical training and skills for the workplace. British (26) \_\_\_\_ education providers invest heavily in facilities - from libraries, computer centres and science laboratories to sports centres, theatres and arts studios. Class sizes are restricted to ensure that you have access to equipment and enough time to talk to your tutors and lecturers.

**Question 23.** A. academics      B. academy      C. academical      D. academically

**Question 24.** A. get      B. prepare      C. make      D. support

**Question 25.** A. Occasional      B. Optional      C. Vocational      D. Various

**Question 26.** A. every      B. each      C. both      D. further

If you want to go to a university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to study at any university in Britain and most people choose a university that is not in their own town. So, university students usually live away from home. Students get a grant from the government to study. At the beginning of your last year at school, you receive an application form. On this form you choose up to five universities that you would like to go to. The form is sent to those universities with information from your school about you and your academic record. If the universities are interested in your application, they will ask you to attend an interview. If they are still interested after the interview, they will offer you a place.

Any offer, however, is only conditional at this stage. Applications and interviews take place several months before students do their A-level examinations. These are the exams that you do at the end of your time at school. So, when a university makes an offer, it will tell you the minimum grades that you will have to get when you do your A-level exams. If you don't obtain those grades then, you will not be able to get the place. It will be offered to someone else and you must apply again to another university. You don't have to accept your place immediately. Some students don't want to go straight from school to university. So, after they have taken their A-level, they take a year out to work or travel.

**Question 27.** The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_. .

A. how to be accepted to a university. B. how to take an A-level examination

C. studying at a university      D. what to do after leaving school

**Question 28.** The maximum number of universities that a student can apply for is

A. two.      B. three      C. four      D. five

**Question 29.** Students do their A-level examination \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at the beginning of their last year at school
- B. before they send the application forms to the universities
- C. at the end of their time at school
- D. right after they receive an application form

**Question 30.** If the student's score is below the minimum grade announced by the university, \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the place will be offered to someone else
- B. he must take a year out
- C. he mustn't apply to any other university
- D. he will be able to get the place

## UNIT 8

**Question 1:** A. tomb      B. dome      C. mosaic      D. poetic

**Question 2:** A. scholar      B. technique      C. archaeology      D. achievement

**Question 3:** A. nightlife      B. intact      C. complex      D. relic

**Question 4 :** A. cultural      B. heritage      C. represent      D. memory

**Question 5 :** Most of the house remains \_\_\_\_\_ even after two hundred years.

- A. destroyed
- B. damaged
- C. intact
- D. complete

**Question 6:** In England, it is now \_\_\_\_\_ popular to take a gap year between school and university or university and work, and to spend it traveling.

- A. extreme
- B. extremely
- C. rare
- D. rarely

**Question 7:** The balance and harmonious blending of various elements contribute \_\_\_\_\_ Taj Mahal's unique beauty.

- A. for
- B. to
- C. by
- D. of

**Question 8:** She didn't enjoy the Mediterranean \_\_\_\_\_ at all; she was seasick most of the time.

- A. cruise
- B. tour
- C. voyage
- D. trip

**Question 9:** Ha Long Bay has attracted millions of visitors who come to enjoy its breathtaking views and experience other \_\_\_\_\_ activities.

- A. an
- B. a
- C. the
- D. no article

**Question 10:** – Mary: “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” – Anna: “I'd like to see a cultural one.”

- A. Would you like to visit a natural or a cultural world heritage site?

- B. Which site is worth visiting in Hue? The Citadel or the Royal Tombs?

- C. Would you like to go to Tomb of Minh Mang or the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty?

D. Do you prefer seeing the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty or Tomb of Minh Mang?

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning*

**Question 11:** In addition to exploring the caves and grottos, and seeing its **flora and fauna**, visitors can also enjoy mountain climbing.

**A.** flowers and plants      **B.** plants and vegetation **C.** flowers and grass  
**D.** plants and animals

**Question 12:** Most of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long was demolished in the early 20th century.

A. rebuilt      B. pulled down      C. put up      D. pulled up

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning*

**Question 13:** Though built almost five hundred years ago, the church remained practically intact.

**Question 14:** The Imperial Citadel of Thang Long was first built during the Ly Dynasty and then expanded by **subsequent** dynasties.

A. preceding      B. following      C. successive      D. next

**Question 15:** The best way to see London is by taking a guided tour.

A. of which to see      B. to see      C. seeing      D. in which you see

**Question 16:** With its thousands of rocks and caves \_\_\_\_\_ out of the water, Ha Long Bay has won international recognition.

**Question 17:** We can also see the stone dragons of Kinh Thien Palace and relics associated with many Vietnamese royal families, during archaeological excavations.

A. discovered      B. being discovered      C. to discover      D. discovering

**Question 18:** John F. Kennedy was the last US president

A. to assassinate      B. assassinated      C. assassinating      D. to be assassinated

**Question 19:** Situated on Cam Khe Hill, Tomb of Minh Mang is one of the most interesting royal tombs in Hue.

**Question 20:** Though \_\_\_\_\_ many centuries ago, the palace remains practically intact.

**Question 21:** Lived here for seven years, my friend volunteers to act as tour guide for us all on our city break.

A. lived      B. to act      C. as      D. city break

**Question 22:** Amy seems like a bright student. She's always the first to be finished her work.

A. seems like      B. bright      C. the first      D. to be finished

Some markets in Ha Long Bay sell unusual relics and natural objects, such as coral pieces, sea shells, or unique stones, probably illegally removed (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the protected areas. Many of these items, converted into rings, key chains, and other souvenirs, are purchased by unsuspecting tourists. Buying these items creates a black market (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to further destruction of Ha Long Bay. As eco-tourists, we can help to protect Ha Long Bay for future generations in several ways. (25) \_\_\_\_\_, by sailing and fishing with the fishermen, we can share the benefits of tourism with the local (26) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 23:** A. about      B. in      C. from      D. at

**Question 24:** A. allowing      B. leading      C. appointing      D. sending

**Question 25:** A. But      B. If      C. However      D. For example

**Question 26:** A. society      B. community      C. human      D. farmers

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen-acre structure near the Nile River is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are a number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber for the Pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east, and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many **intersecting** lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events – past, present, and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers, and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial beings of the ancient past. Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

**Question 27:** The word “**intersecting**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A. crossing      B. aligning      C. observing      D. cutting