

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../20...

Class: GE8

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FCE 2008 (4) – TEST 2 -PART 2

Test 2

PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (45 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1–12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A basis B foundation C source D reason

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Proof that silence is golden for studying

The combination of music and study has long been a (0) of disagreement between adults and children. Parents and teachers alike maintain that silence is important when learning, (1) youngsters insist that their favourite sounds help them concentrate.

Now a study shows that the grown-ups have been (2) all along. Psychologists in Florida tested how fast students wrote essays with and without music in the (3) They found that the sounds (4) progress down by about sixty words per hour. 'This demonstrates clearly that it is difficult to (5) with listening and writing at the same time,' said Dr Sarah Randall. She also (6) to the conclusion that it is a myth that instrumental music is less distracting than vocals. 'All types of music (7) the same effect,' she said in her report. 'One's ability to pay attention and write fluently is likely to be (8) by both vocal and instrumental music,' she added.

Dr Randall claimed the research (9) that the idea that music could improve performance was wrong. 'Writing an essay is a complex (10) You are recalling information and putting it in (11) An additional stimulus in the form of music is bound to distract. But music is not the only distractor. What is (12) worrying is that more and more teenagers are studying in front of the television.'

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 A whereas | B unlike | C besides | D despite |
| 2 A precise | B right | C valid | D true |
| 3 A setting | B background | C surrounding | D circumstances |
| 4 A slowed | B reduced | C lowered | D decreased |
| 5 A manage | B support | C cope | D stand |
| 6 A reached | B drew | C arrived | D came |
| 7 A made | B had | C brought | D kept |
| 8 A disturbed | B interfered | C bothered | D shocked |
| 9 A pointed | B displayed | C demonstrated | D presented |
| 10 A project | B concern | C scheme | D task |
| 11 A order | B arrangement | C line | D pattern |
| 12 A partly | B largely | C particularly | D mainly |

Test 2

Part 2

For questions 13–24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	O	F																	
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

A model village

In 1861, George Cadbury took over control (0) his father's chocolate factory in Birmingham, England. At that time, it was hard (13) ordinary working people to find comfortable houses in (14) they could afford to live, and Cadbury wanted to improve the situation. He started by moving his chocolate factory into the countryside. He thought that (15) each of his workers had his own house in a healthy environment then this would result (16) a happy family life.

The first 143 houses of his model village, called Bournville, (17) built on ground next to the factory in 1895. A (18) workers were able to buy theirs cheaply while the majority paid a fair rent. (19) house had a large garden. All these gardens were cultivated to supply the villagers (20) fresh fruit and vegetables. (21) tenth of the village area was given over to public spaces (22) that there was somewhere for residents to socialise and where community projects could (23) place.

Bournville is a continuing success story and today has more than 8,000 homes. Cadbury's model village gave rise (24) the idea of the 'garden city' and has had many imitators in Europe and the United States.

Part 3

For questions 25–34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 C E N T R A L

City centre traffic problems

The amount of traffic in the crowded (0) districts of some of our largest cities is a major problem these days. Over the years, (25) schemes of traffic management have been tried, none of which can be said to have been entirely (26) In order to (27) people to leave their cars at home, especially on shorter trips, it is becoming increasingly common for cities to impose a fee on those drivers who choose to come into the city centre.

CENTRE

VARY

SUCCESS

COURAGE

Some schemes take advantage of the latest technology – for example, in one city (28) is made by a card on the car's windscreen which is scanned (29) This is meant to speed up the flow of traffic, but the scheme has a major (30) as the amount that drivers have to pay changes during the day and, as a result, it is not (31) for long queues to build up just before a cheaper charging period comes into (32) However, the system is gradually gaining in (33) with motorists, although it has to be admitted it may not provide a total (34) to the problem of traffic congestion.

PAY

AUTOMATIC

ADVANTAGE

USUAL

OPERATE

POPULAR

SOLVE

Part 4

For questions 35–42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use **between two and five words**, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 You must do exactly what the manager tells you.

CARRY

You must instructions exactly.

The gap can be filled by the words 'carry out the manager's', so you write:

Example: 0 **CARRY OUT THE MANAGER'S**

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 35 'I can't understand German as well as I used to,' said Lucy.

BETTER

'I used to understand do now,' said Lucy.

- 36 Sometimes tiredness causes the machine operators to make mistakes.

BECAUSE

Sometimes mistakes the tiredness of the machine operators.

- 37 No one has ever stolen my car.

HAD

I have stolen.

- 38 My parents met for the first time thirty years ago.

THAT

It my parents first met.

- 39 There are fewer people in the gym class than there were last week.

AS

There people in the gym class as there were last week.

- 40 Kevin started playing golf when he was twelve.

TOOK

Kevin the age of twelve.

- 41 'It was Pierre who left the door unlocked!' said Mary.

ACCUSED

Mary the door unlocked.

- 42 We walked through the jungle until we could go no further.

FAR

We walked go through the jungle.

Con làm bài nghe tại link sau: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GtcOepKTfZA>

Test 2

PAPER 4 LISTENING (approximately 40 minutes)

Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 You hear a student talking about a school magazine he publishes.
What does he need at the moment?
 - A more help
 - B more articles
 - C more funds
- 2 You hear a British woman talking about naming children.
What is her opinion on naming children?
 - A She likes to avoid the most common names.
 - B She thinks names will become more and more strange.
 - C She is in favour of creating completely new names.
- 3 You hear a man being interviewed on the radio.
What is his current occupation?
 - A a reporter
 - B a critic
 - C an author
- 4 You hear an athlete talking about some Olympic trials he took part in.
How does he feel about his performance?
 - A He realises that he did not concentrate enough.
 - B He accepts that he had no chance against top athletes.
 - C He regrets that he was not in better physical condition.

- 5 You overhear two friends talking about music.
How did the man first find out about his new CD?
- A He read about it.
 - B He heard part of it.
 - C He was told about it.
- 6 You overhear a man talking about the competitions that he and his wife enter.
What did his favourite prize allow him to do?
- A go on an interesting flight
 - B stay in a luxurious place
 - C own a prestigious car
- 7 You hear a woman talking about her job, which involves inspecting mountain paths.
What aspect of the job does she sometimes find annoying?
- A the work schedule
 - B the weather
 - C the walkers
- 8 On a radio programme, you hear a mother talking about her relationship with her daughter.
What is she surprised about?
- A her daughter's decision to leave home
 - B how her daughter has been able to help her
 - C the way that her daughter's attitude has changed

Part 2

You will hear an interview with Alan Burgess, who has just returned from the Arctic where he was filming polar bears. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

Filming polar bears



It took the team approximately 9
to make the film.

Of all the places Alan went to, 10
was the coldest.

Alan found that clothes made of 11
were best for keeping warm.

The team disguised their camera equipment with 12
paint.

Polar bears have a strong 13

In the summer, polar bears may lose as much as 14
of their body weight.

Polar bears eat plants in order to obtain 15
to improve their usual diet.

Baby polar bears can be seen playing in the snow from the month of 16

On one occasion, a polar bear almost managed to enter Alan's 17

Alan is going to work on a number of 18
for university students.