

## ADVANCED TEST

### A. PRONUNCIATION (0.5m)

#### I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently

- |                      |                    |                     |                   |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>height</u>  | B. <u>eight</u>    | C. <u>weight</u>    | D. <u>freight</u> |
| 2. A. <u>missing</u> | B. <u>scissors</u> | C. <u>messenger</u> | D. <u>massage</u> |

#### II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that has different stress pattern.

- |                |             |             |              |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 3. A. popular  | B. musical  | C. national | D. delicious |
| 4. A. voyage   | B. passion  | C. support  | D. harbour   |
| 5. A. consider | B. decorate | C. minimise | D. celebrate |

### B. USE OF ENGLISH (2.5ms)

#### I. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word given in capital. (1m)

##### **SCHOOL REPORT**

Margaret started English Literature this term, and I am afraid that her (1)..... to the subject has not been entirely (2)..... She has not shown much enthusiasm, and does not always pay (3)..... class. Her assignments are often (4)..... in because she is so untidy, and because of her (5)..... to check her work thoroughly. She failed to do any (6)..... before the end of term test, and had poor results. She seems to have the (7)..... idea that she can succeed without studying. She has also had many (8)..... and has frequently arrived late for class. This has resulted in several (9)..... Although Margaret is a (10)..... student in some respects, she has not had a satisfactory term.

**1. INTRODUCE - 2. SUCCESS - 3. ATTEND - 4. READ - 5. FAIL -**

**6. REVISE - 7. MISTAKE - 8. ABSENT - 9. PUNISH - 10. GIFT**

#### II. Choose the best options (A, B, C or D) for each blank. (1m)

1. His arrogance makes him \_\_\_\_\_ wherever he goes.  
A. hated                      B. hate                      C. to hate                      D. hating
2. Keep your ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you have to show it to an inspector.  
A. if                      B. in case                      C. unless                      D. supposing
3. The doctor.....the cut on my knee and said it had completely healed up.  
A. examined                      B. investigated                      C. researched                      D. looked into
4. Not until darkness felt \_\_\_\_\_ he hadn't done half of his work.  
A. that he realised                      B. that he didn't realize                      C. didn't he realise                      D. did he realise
5. A child \_\_\_\_\_ to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time.  
A. learned                      B. learns                      C. learning                      D. to learn
6. A: "Oh no! I can't find my credit card!"                      B: " \_\_\_\_\_ ."  
A. Thank you for letting me know.                      B. Don't worry. They will be back very soon.  
C. It is a nice surprise. You should be glad about it.  
D. Chill out. Try to remember when you last used it.
7. I know him by \_\_\_\_\_ but I have no idea what his name is.  
A. sight                      B. myself                      C. heart                      D. chance
8. He was unqualified and totally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. experience                      B. inexperienced                      C. experienced                      D. inexperience
9. Could you keep \_\_\_\_\_ on my dog when I'm away?  
A. a hand                      B. an ear                      C. an eye                      D. a nose

10. Unexpectedly the lights \_\_\_\_\_ out and we were left in darkness.  
A. went                      B. turned                      C. put                      D. gave

**III. Underline FIVE mistakes in the text below and correct them. The first one has been done for you as an example. (0.5m)**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Solar energy is a long lasting source of energy <u>who</u> can be used almost anywhere. To generate solar energy, we only need solar cell and the sun! Solar cells can easily be installing on house roofs, so no new space is needed and each user can quietly generate their own energy. Compared to other renewed sources, they also possess many advantages. Wind power and water power rely in turbines which are noisy, expensive and easy to break down. Solar cells are totally silent and non-polluted. As they have no moving parts, they require little maintenance and have a long lifetime. | ...which.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|

### C. READING COMPREHENSION (2ms)

**I. Read the text below and choose the best word (A, B, C or D) for each blank**  
**The History of Shoes**

In the past, importance was not given to shoes being comfortable or fashionable. These early foot coverings were probably animal skins, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ people tied round their ankles during cold (2) \_\_\_\_\_. We still use leather today, but (3) \_\_\_\_\_ materials such as silk, plastic, or cotton are also popular, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on what is in fashion.

It was only one hundred and fifty years (5) .....that people began to wear a different shoe on each foot. Formerly, the two shoes had been straight instead of shaped and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ be worn on the left or the right foot. All shoes used to be made by hand, but now, (7) .....there are shoemakers still using their (8) ..... skills, most shoes are now machine-made in large factories. The introduction of sewing machines (9) ..... cheaper shoes for a wider range of buyers. the shoe industry to produce large (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of

- |                   |              |                |                |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A.who          | B. why       | C. which       | D. where       |
| 2. A.weather      | B. climate   | C. temperature | D. condition   |
| 3. A. either      | B. both      | C. another     | D. other       |
| 4. A. turning     | B. depending | C. resting     | D. taking      |
| 5. A. before      | B. beyond    | C. ago         | D. after       |
| 6. A. must        | B. could     | C. ought       | D. might       |
| 7. A. although    | B. if        | C. unless      | D. since       |
| 8. A. typical     | B. usual     | C. model       | D. traditional |
| 9. A. let         | B. allowed   | C. gave        | D. got         |
| 10. A. quantities | B. totals    | C. sums        | D. sizes       |

**II. Read and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.**

The Winterthur Museum is a collection and a house. There are many museums devoted to the decorative arts and many house museums, but rarely in the United States is a great collection displayed in a great country house.

Passing through successive generations of a single family, Winterthur has been a private estate for more than a century. Even after the extensive renovations made to it between 1929 and 1931, the house remained a family residence. This

fact is of importance to the atmosphere and effect of the museum. The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor: the rooms look as if they were vacated only a short while ago whether by the original owners of the furniture or the most recent residents of the house can be a matter of personal interpretation. Winterthur remains, then, a house in which a collection of furniture and architectural elements has been assembled. Like an English country house, it is an organic structure: the house, as well as the collection and manner of displaying it to the visitor, has changed over the years. The changes have coincided with **developing** concepts of the American arts, increased knowledge on the part of collectors and students, and a progression toward the achievement of a historical effect in period-room displays. The rooms at Winterthur have followed this current, yet still retained the character of a private house. The concept of a period room as a display technique has developed gradually over the years in an effort to present works of art in a context that would show them to greater effect and would give them more meaning for the viewer. Comparable to the habitat group in a natural history museum, the period room represents the decorative arts in a lively and interesting manner and provides an opportunity to assemble objects related by style, date, or place of manufacture.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The reason that Winterthur was redesigned.
- B. How Winterthur compares to English country house.
- C. Elements that make Winterthur an unusual museum.
- D. Historical furniture contained in Winterthur.

2. What happened to Winterthur between 1929 and 1931?

- A. The owners moved out.
- B. The house was repaired.
- C. The old furniture was replaced.
- D. The estate became a museum.

3. The word "it" in line 1 (this page) refers to

- A. Winterthur
- B. collection
- C. English country use
- D. visitor

4. The word "developing" in line 3 (this page) is closest in meaning to

- A. traditional
- B. exhibiting
- C. informative
- D. evolving

5. According to the passage, objects in a period room are related by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. date
- B. style
- C. past ownership
- D. place of manufacture

#### D. WRITING:

I. Rewrite. Use the word given in brackets without changing the form.

1. Nobody helped me to build this. (own)

I.....

2. Organized activities don't interest Eva very much. (interested)

Eva.....

3. Peter regrets not having bought the books he liked at the bookshop. (wishes)

Peter.....

4. He was the first singer from Viet Nam that appeared on MTV Asia channel. (appear)

He.....

5. I don't like people laughing at me. (being)

I.....

## II. Rewrite

1. I suggest that you take the train instead of the bus.

If.....

2. I admire his intelligence, but I think he isn't hard working.

Much.....

3. We don't have to do so many things to please him.

It is .....

4. According to the report, seven firemen were injured in the fire.

Seven firemen are.....

5. "It certainly wasn't me who took your car, Mary" said Bob.

Bob denied .....

## III. Using the following sets of words and phrases to make complete sentences

1. After/ arrive/ hotel/ he/ send/ wife/ telegram.//

.....

2. The book/ you/ read/ last night/ write/ Charles Dickens.//

.....

3. Wear/ uniforms/ help/ students/ feel/ equal/ many ways.//

.....

4. However/ much/ you / not like / do/ exams / you/ have / take/ them.//

.....

5. It/ important/ he/ stop/ smoke/ at once.//

.....

## LISTENING

### K6.3

#### PART 4

#### QUESTIONS 16-20

You will hear the manager of a shop leaving a message for a customer.

Listen and complete questions 16-20.

You will hear the conversation twice.

### Message for Anna

From:

Bob Watson

Name of shop:

16

Boots:

Size:

17

Colour:

18

Sale price:

19

£

Tomorrow shop closes at:

20

**PART 3****Questions 14–19**

- You will hear someone talking on the radio about a Language Study Fair.
- For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

## **The Language Study Fair**

**Dates:** 17th to 19th **(14)** .....

**Place:** National Education Centre

**Fair includes:**

- stands with textbooks
- **(15)** ..... by educational speakers
- exhibition of furniture
- demonstrations of latest **(16)** .....

**Opening hours:** 9.30 a.m.–5.00 p.m. Thursday and Friday

9.30 a.m.–4.00 p.m **(17)** .....

**Tickets:** £5

or £3 for **(18)** .....

Tickets can be booked by ringing the hotline on **(19)** .....



