

11.Final 5

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently

1. A. shield B. cement C. executive D. spill
2. A. teach B. cheer C. characterize D. watch
3. A. adopt B. involve C. stroll D. follow

Choose the words whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest

4. A. education B. industrial C. intelligent D. traditional
5. A. important B. performance C. silently D. permission
6. A. content B. advice C. promise D. admire

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms

7. If I (study) _____ hard, I would have passed the exam.
8. She must apologize to me or I (never speak) _____ to her again
9. What would happen if you (not go) _____ to work tomorrow.

Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D

10. New York has invested substantially in improving the ____ of its waterways in recent years.
A. quality
B. quantity
C. level
D. feature
11. As we move toward 2050, we are facing the consequences of ____ urbanization and population growth.
A. promoting
B. improving
C. moving
D. accelerating
12. We will need new technologies to generate energy and use it in clean and safe ways, only from fully ____ sources.
A. replaced
B. controlled
C. renewable

D. endurable

13. I won't lend you this money ____ you promise to pay it back.

A. in case

B. if

C. otherwise

D. unless

14. Vancouver is often considered to be one of the most ____ cities in the world.

A. fit

B. liveable

C. endurable

D. suitable

15. ____ structure in Hanoi will be changed with the development of satellite areas.

A. City

B. Downtown

C. Urban

D. Town

Identify the underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

16. If (A) I had known (B) English better (C), I would apply (D) for that job.

17. If (A) you were (B) a fish, what kind of (C) fish will (D) you be?

18. A galaxy, where (A) may include billions of (B) stars, is (C) held together (D) by gravitational attraction.

Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Successful students often do the followings while studying. First, they have an overview before reading. Next, they look for important information and pay greater attention to it (which often needs jumping forward or backward to process information). They also relate important points to one another. Also, they activate and use their **prior** knowledge. When they realize that their understanding is not good, they do not wait to change strategies. Last, they can monitor understanding and take action to correct or "fix up" mistakes in comprehension.

Conversely, students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills. They tend to assume a passive role in learning and rely on others (e.g.,

teachers, parents) to monitor their studying, for example, low-achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content; they may not be aware of the purpose of studying; and they show little evidence of looking back, or employing "fix up strategies to fix understanding problems. Students who struggle with learning new information seem to be unaware that they must exert effort beyond simply reading the content to understand and remember it. Children with learning disabilities do not plan and judge the quality of their studying. Their studying may be disorganized. Students with learning problems face challenges with personal organization as well. They often have difficulty keeping track of materials and assignments, following directions, and completing work on time. Unlike good students who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of study skills. **They** cannot explain why good study strategies are important for learning; and they tend to use the same, often ineffective study approach for all learning tasks, ignoring task content, structure or difficulty.

19. What is the topic of the passage?

- A. Successful and low-academic achieving students
- B. Successful learners and their learning strategies
- C. Study skills for high school students
- D. Effective and ineffective ways of learning

20. The word "prior" in the first paragraph is closest meaning to ____.

- A. important
- B. earlier
- C. forward
- D. good

21. Which of the following could best replace the word "Conversely" in paragraph 2?

- A. On the contrary
- B. In contrast
- C. On the other hand
- D. all are correct

22. According to the passage, what can be learnt about passive students?

- A. They depend on other people to organize their learning
- B. They are slow in their studying
- C. They monitor their understanding
- D. They know the purpose of studying

23. Which of the followings is NOT an evidence of monitoring studying?

- A. Being aware of the purpose of studying
- B. Monitoring their understanding of content
- C. Fixing up mistakes in understanding
- D. Looking at their backs

24. According to the passage, to learn new information, low-achieving students do NOT ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. just understand it | B. relate it to what they have known |
| C. simply remember it | D. read it |

25. In compared with low-achieving students, successful students use ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. aimless study techniques | B. various study skills |
| C. restricted strategies | D. inflexible study ways |

26. The underlined pronoun "They" in the last sentence refers ____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| A. study strategies | B. study skills |
| C. low-achieving students | D. good studiers |

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

27. The police think the burglar got in through the bathroom window.

28. I'm sorry I didn't go to your birthday party last night.

29. Although it was raining heavily, none of the guests came late.

30. Thanks to the improvement in export sales, the company has had a successful year.

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. bo <u>th</u> er | B. <u>th</u> oughtful | C. geo <u>th</u> ermal | D. break <u>th</u> rough |
| 2. A. co <u>n</u> quest | B. astr <u>o</u> nav <u>t</u> | C. Co <u>n</u> gress | D. psycho <u>l</u> ogical |
| 3. A. di <u>g</u> it | B. se <u>r</u> vice | C. no <u>t</u> ify | D. gi <u>g</u> antic |
| 4. A. tra <u>in</u> ed | B. wa <u>t</u> ched | C. wo <u>r</u> ked | D. stop <u>p</u> ed |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> ffort | B. <u>f</u> encing | C. <u>r</u> elease | D. <u>d</u> evastate |
| 6. A. p <u>r</u> otect | B. ec <u>o</u> logist | C. p <u>r</u> ohibit | D. p <u>o</u> tential |
| 7. A. sp <u>a</u> cious | B. l <u>a</u> ndscape | C. s <u>a</u> tisfaction | D. f <u>a</u> csimile |
| 8. A. ex <u>h</u> austed | B. <u>h</u> eat | C. p <u>r</u> ohibit | D. <u>h</u> andicapped |
| 9. A. al <u>t</u> ernative | B. aqua <u>t</u> ic | C. i <u>n</u> tercultural | D. ferti <u>l</u> izer |
| 10. A. gymnast | B. rugb <u>y</u> | C. fl <u>y</u> | D. variety |

11. A. discardeded B. calleded C. operateded D. neededed
12. A. accompany B. accomplish C. wonder D. come
13. A. discharge B. service C. limit D. beside
14. A. swing B. sweat C. answer D. swan
15. A. tankss B. recipients C. bookshops D. belongings

Choose the best

16. Oil, coal and natural gas are (nuclear energy, fossil fuels, plentiful, infinite).
17. The house (which built, to build, built, building) 40 years ago is still in good condition.
18. I like the food (was cooked, cooked, which cooked, cooking) by my mother.
19. Vietnam is rich in (natural resources, seas, land, fish) such as coal, apatite, bauxite...
20. Do you know the girl (wears, to wear, wear, wearing) a long white dress?
21. Linda was the last student (to be asked, asking, asks, to ask) at the oral exam.
22. The man (is entering, entering, to be entered, enters) the bank is a millionaire.
23. The singer was (served, accompanied, assisted, sounded) on the piano by her sister.
24. I didn't really feel like going out, but I am glad I (did, made, tried, acted) my effort.
25. "Is this the address to (where, whom, which, that) you want the package sent?"
26. The chemistry book (that I bought it, what I bought, I bought that, I bought) was a little expensive.
27. "Have you ever met the man (stands, standing, who he is standing, is standing) over there?" – No. Who is he?
28. "Do you remember Mrs. Goddard, (who, whom, that, which) taught us English last year?"
29. "Will you find the person (who, which, that his, whose) bike you found?"
30. The Vietnamese participants took (notice, notes, part, role) in the 14th Asian Games with great enthusiasm.
31. (Spectators, Athletes, Audience, Viewers) from several countries competed in many Asian Games.
32. How many sports were there (in, on, at, to) the 14th Asian Games?
33. The Olympic Games is one of the biggest sporting (problems, athletes, cultures, events) all over the world.
34. Swimming is one of the (mountainous, aquatic, racing, running) sports.

35. On some special occasions, people often march and demonstrate to show their (nation, event, culture, solidarity).
36. Vietnam won 3 gold (degrees, medals, awards, boards) at the 15th Asian Games.
37. This is the novel (that, which, x, all are correct) I've been expecting.
38. He is very good at (making, getting, accompanying, having) people singing with his guitar.
39. My uncle is interested in (collect collecting, collected, to collect) stamps.
40. I'm quite keen on my father's valuable stamp (collect, collecting, collection, collector).
41. You should not indulge yourself (in, on, for, at) anything that can form a bad habit.
42. I really admire him, for his (succeed, success, successful, successfully).
43. She is the only student who is good (in, on, at, with) both maths and literature in my class.
44. (It was from this shop that, It was from this shop where, it was this shop which, It was this shop that) I bought the golden fish.
45. It was Tom (comes, that comes, to come, who came) to help us.
46. (The baby, The baby that, It was the baby who, The baby whom) the police had rescued from the fires.
47. Now women work both before (or, also, nor, and) after having children.
48. She has neither read the book (or seen, nor see, or see, nor seen) the film.
49. We don't have to repair the house as it is still (at, in, on, of) good condition.
50. (Both Tom and Ann, Either Tom or Ann, Neither Tom nor Ann, All of Tom and Ann) were punished because they were late.