



LESSON 21B: PRACTICE TEST 5B (BAL)

Date: 02/12/2022

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source of crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source of pumping forces crude oil to the surface. Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels. Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products.

61. *Which of the following is NOT true?*

- A. Crude oil is found below land and water.
- B. Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
- C. Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
- D. A variety of petroleum products are obtained from crude oil.

62. *Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because _____*

- A. the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance
- B. complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure
- C. the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions
- D. the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular transforma

63. *Which of the following is TRUE?*

- A. The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
- B. Heating and condensation produce the various products.

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C. Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
 D. Mechanical means are used to produce the various products.
 64. The word "which" in the second paragraph refers to _____
 A. petroleum products B. chemical composition
 C. carbon and hydrogen D. compounds called hydrocarbons
 65. *Which of the followings NOT listed as a light oil?*
 A. crude oil B. distillate oil C. kerosene D. gasoline

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Long ago prehistoric man began to domesticate a number of wild plants and animals for his own use. This not only provided more abundant food but also allowed more people to live on a smaller plot of ground. We tend to forget that all of our present-day pets, livestock, and food plants were taken from the wild and developed into the forms we know today. As centuries passed and human cultures evolved and blossomed, humans began to organise their knowledge of nature into the broad field of natural history. One aspect of early natural history concerned the use of plants for drugs and medicine. The early herbalists sometimes overworked their imaginations in this respect. For example, it was widely believed that a plant or part of a plant that resembles an internal organ would cure ailments of that organ. Thus, an extract made from a heart-shaped leaf might be prescribed for a person suffering from heart problems.

Nevertheless, the overall contributions of these early observers provided the rudiments of our present knowledge of drugs and their uses.

66. **What is the content of the passage?**
 A. The progress of the evolution of the mankind.
 B. The beginning of natural history.
 C. How prehistoric man cultivated.
 D. A number of wild plants and animals for man's own use.
 67. **Domestication of plants and animals probably occurred because of _____**
 A. the need for more readily available food
 B. the lack of wild animals and plants
 C. early man's power as a hunter
 D. the desire of prehistoric man to be nomadic
 68. **What does the word "this" in the passage refers to _____**
 A. providing food for man
 B. man's domestication of plants and animals
 C. mans ability to live on a small plot of land
 D. the earliest condition of prehistoric man
 69. **The phrase "in this respect" in the passage refers to _____**
 A. the development of human culture
 B. the development of the field of natural history
 C. the use of plants for drugs and medicine
 D. the origin of knowledge of nature

70. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The shape of a plant is indicative of its ability to cure ailments of similarly shaped organs.
- B. Early herbalists were unimaginative.
- C. The work of early herbalists has nothing to do with present day medicine.
- D. There is little relation between a cure for illness and the physical shape of a plant.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

71. Farming 50% of our population.

- A. provides a living for nearly
- B. provides with a living nearly
- C. provides living nearly for
- D. nearly provides with living for

72. Nga suggested by car tomorrow.

- A. taking the plane this evening or going
- B. that we should take the plane this evening or going
- C. taking the plane this evening or we should go
- D. to take the plane this evening or to go

73. Tom said to Mary that _____

- A. she will go to Ha Long Bay tomorrow
- B. she would go to Ha Long Bay the next day
- C. she will go to Ha Long Bay the following day
- D. she would go to Ha Long Bay tomorrow

74. Never in my life like that.

- A. I have seen a terrible scene
- B. have I seen a terrible scene
- C. did I see a terrible scene
- D. I saw a terrible scene

75. It is honest of Frank to have returned

- A. a wallet back to its original owner
- B. to its original owner the wallet
- C. the wallet to its originally owner
- D. the wallet to its original owner

Choose one sentence that has DIFFERENT meaning to the one given in italic.

76. *The planes couldn't take off because of the fog.*

- A. The fog stopped the planes from taking off.
- B. The fog forced the planes to take off.
- C. Due to the fog, the planes were unable to take off.
- D. The fog made it impossible for the planes to take off.

77. *I asked my roommate to wake me up at 7 o'clock the following morning.*

- A. "You must wake me up at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning!" I said to my roommate.
- B. "Please would you wake me up at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning?" I said to my

roommate.

C. "Please wake me up at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning?" I asked my roommate.
D. "Please can you wake me up at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning?" I asked my roommate.

78. *The motorbike takes longer than the car.*

A. The car takes a shorter time than the motorbike.
B. The car does not take as long as the motorbike.
C. The car is not as fast as the motorbike.
D. The car is quicker than the motorbike.

79. *He didn't win the race.*

A. He failed to win the race.
B. He didn't succeed in winning the race.
C. He was unable to win the race.
D. He coped with winning the race.

80. *He said an office job was the last thing he wanted.*

A. He didn't enjoy doing office work.
B. He said he wanted his last job to be in an office.
C. He said he didn't want an office job at all.
D. He disliked to do an office job.