Unit 5- Test 1

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. . A. chalk B. champagne C. machine D. chef

Question 2: A. save B. hate C. came D. small

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. believe B. borrow C. design D. expect

Question 4. A. capital B. national C. vacation D. chocolate

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

Question 5. Tom invited us to come to his party, _____?

A. hadn't he B. couldn't he C. wasn't he D. didn't he

Question 6 . Ha Long Bay is Vietnam's_____ wonder.

A. most beautiful natural B. most natural beautiful

C. the most beautiful natural D. the most natural beautiful

Question 7. The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth _____ a packed lunch.

A. taken B. taking C. to take D. take

Question 8. When Linda called last night, I_____ my favourite show on TV.

A. watched B. have watched C. was watching D. am watching

Question 9: The government hopes to _____ its plans for introducing cable TV.

A. carry out B. turn out C. carry on D. keep on

Read the following advertisement/school announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 10 to 15.

Explore Innovation at IPITEx 2024!

Are you over 18? Join the Global Celebration of Ingenuity on Thailand Inventors' Day

On behalf of the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT), It is a great pleasure to invite your organization and your network agencies to submit the invention and innovation **(10)** _____ IPITEx 2024.

When you participate, you can :

- Connect with a diverse network of innovators.
- Showcase your inventions on an international stage.
- Foster **(11)** _____collaboration between Thai and international inventors/organizations.
- Contribute to the advancement of research, invention, and innovation.

Mark your calendar for February 2 - 6, and be part of the **(12)** _____ ! We eagerly anticipate your participation and contribution to the IPITEx 2024.

🚀 Join us in shaping the future! #IPITEx2024 #InnovationUnleashed #ThailandInventorsDay

Question 10: A. in **B.** on **C.** at **D.** for

Question 11: A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** ∅ (no article)

Question 12: A. excitement **B.** exciting **C.** excited **D.** excitation

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SCHOOL INVENTION WORKSHOP.

The School LEMESON-MIT would like to announce:

- All students from High school and Community college **(13)** ___ to be present and showcase their inventions on June 12-14,2024.
- You'll hear from expert speakers, educators, and colleagues about activities and techniques that help diverse student populations develop confidence in their ability to **(14)** ____ in STEM.
- You will participate in small group workshops to develop skills tailored to your interests.

Meet and work with thought leaders in education as well as our Invention Education Fellows educators who have extensive experience incorporating invention education into the classroom.

Click here to meet the Fellows **(15)** ____ you're interested in this Workshop.

Question 13: **A.** are encouraged **B.** be encouraged **C.** encouraged **D.** have encouraged

Question 14: **A.** take **B.** engage **C.** improve **D.** update

Question 15: **A.** should **B.** and **C.** were **D.** if

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

Question 16:

a. Firstly, the process of invention often involves identifying a problem or need in society.
b. This is followed by brainstorming ideas and conducting research to find possible solutions.
c. Once a viable solution is conceptualized, inventors move on to prototyping and testing their invention.
d. Invention is a crucial driver of progress and innovation in society.
e. Finally, after refining the invention based on feedback and testing results, it can be brought to market or implemented for practical use.

A. d - a - b - c – e **B**. a - b - c - d – e **C**. b - c - a - d – e **D**. d - b - a - c - e

Question 17:

a. However, it has lots of storage, it's very cheap.
b. Hi, Anna, Guess what! I want to get a smartphone for playing games.
c. I can't wait to show it to you!
d. At first, The Royal 1000 looks great, but the camera isn't as good as some other phones.
e. Mike knows a lot about phones and computers, and he helped me choose my birthday smartphone.
f. See you soon!

A. b - c- a- e- d- f **B.** b - d - e - a - c - f
C. b- a- d- e- c- f **D.** b- e- d- a- c- f

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23

Many intentions have been created throughout history. Many of them have changed our lives. In my opinion, the most important is the internet.

I think the internet is important because it has changed our lives in many ways. For example, the way we communicate has changed significantly. We can communicate with each other instantly using the internet. Many people even spend more time connecting with family, friends and (18) _____ . You will probably see most people are communicating with their phones and laptops instead of talking to the person next to them (19) _____.

The internet has also (20) _____ together in a way that was impossible before, such as working from home and working with people from other countries. (21) _____.

By connecting their computer to the internet, people can access the same resources wherever they are in the world. Today, people from all over the global can work together closely without ever meeting face-to-face, sharing views more easily and (22) _____.

Although the internet is quite a new invention, it now plays an important role in (23) _____. Without it, things would be very different.

Question 18:

A. from relatives on the internet than in real life
B. relatives on the internet than in real life
C. relatives in real life than on the internet
D. from relatives in real life than on the internet

Question 19:

A. when you go to a busy café today **B.** going to a busy café today
C. if you go to a busy café today **D.** having gone to a busy café today

Question 20:

A. allowing us working **B.** allowed us to work
C. allowed us work **D.** to allow us to work

Question 21:

A. This makes both ways of working become more popular.
B. Which makes both ways of working become more popular.
C. Making both ways of working become more popular.
D. It makes both ways of working become more popular.

Question 22:

A. spending less time traveling **B.** spend to less time traveling

C. spending less time travel **D.** spend less time to travel

Question 23: A. their lives **B.** this lives **C.** your lives **D.** our lives

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.

Amparo Lasén, the Spanish sociologist who conducted the study found that Londoners use their cell phones the least in public. If they are with (24)_____people, they prefer to let calls be answered by voice mail (a recorded message) and then they check for messages later. If the English do answer a call on the street, they seem to dislike talking with others around. They tend to move away from a crowded sidewalk and seek out a place (25) _____they cannot be heard, such as the far side of a subway entrance or even the edge of a street. They seem to feel that the danger of the traffic is preferable to the risk of having their conversation be overheard. This has led to a behavior that Laser has called "clustering." At a busy time of day on the streets of London, you may find small crowds of cell phone users grouped together, each one talking into a cell phone. Even when it is raining- as it is often in London- people still prefer not to hold their conversations where others could hear. They talk (26) _____ their umbrellas or in a doorway.

In Paris, however, there are stricter rules about how and when to use cell phones. It is not considered polite to use a phone in a restaurant, (27) _____, though it might be acceptable in the more informal setting of a café. One special custom that has developed in cafés seems unique to Paris. Young women often place their cell phones on the table beside them to signal that they are expecting someone. When the friend arrives, the phone is put away. In fact, the French are generally very disapproving of phone use in public and are quick to (28) _____ that disapproval, even to strangers.

(Adapted from "Advanced Reading Power" by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries)

Question 24: A. another B. other C. others D. every

Question 25: A. which B. when C. where D. what

Question 26: A. on B. under C. in D. after

Question 27: A. for examples B. moreover C. nevertheless D. for instance

Question 28: A. express B. gain C. rumor D. accumulate

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 29 to 33.

Try to imagine what life would be like if there were no electric lights, no television, or no cars. What if you had no running water to take a shower and no refrigerator to keep your food cold? Life would be tough without these great inventions.

Since ancient times, people have been inventing new machines, materials, and ways of doing things. The people who come up with new things are called inventors. Sometimes an inventor makes an invention to solve a problem. Sometimes an inventor discovers something new by accident.

Everyone probably has his or her favorite inventions. One great invention was the printing press. A German named Johannes Gutenberg in the 1400s invented a press that made it easy to print books. Books became much more common after the invention of the printing press. The books helped other inventors make new things.

The invention of the steam engine around 1700 led to the Industrial Revolution. Inventors made many new machines that were powered by steam engines. They invented locomotives, steamboats, and all kinds of factory machines.

Another great invention, the internal combustion engine, led to the invention of automobiles in the late 1800s. Inventors made better and better internal combustion engines. **These** are the engines we use today in cars, trucks, buses, and airplanes.

The discovery of electricity led to many wonderful inventions. Many scientists studied electricity. An American inventor named Thomas A. Edison invented the electric lamp, phonograph, and other things that **ran on** electricity in the late 1800s.

New things are invented today faster than ever before. Inventors are making new kitchen appliances, toys, computers, video games, telephones, and all kinds of other things.

Question 29: The passage mainly ____.

A. lists the inventions made since ancient times

B. describes how inventors work to invent things

C. explains why inventions have been made so far
D. talks about some of the most significant inventions

Question 30: The phrase "**ran on**" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. used **B**. created **C.** consumed **D.** stored

Question 31: What does inventor make an invention for?
A. To solve a problem
B. To solve a problem and discovers something new by accident
C. To discover something new by accident
D. To take up her/him favorite inventions

Question 32: Which of the following is associated with Industrial Revolution?
A. the printing press **B.** the discovery of electricity
C. the steam engine **D.** the internal combustion engine

Question 33: The words "**These**" in the passage refers to _____.
A. inventors **B.** internal combustion engines
C. automobiles **D.** many wonderful inventions

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 34 to 40.

Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspective, on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself. The invention of the visible-light microscope late in the sixteenth century introduced a previously unknown realm of single-celled plants and animals. In the twentieth century, electron microscopes have provided direct views of viruses and **minuscule** surface structures. Now another type of microscope, one that utilizes X rays rather than light or electrons, offers a different way of examining tiny details; **it** should extend human perception still farther into the natural world.

The dream of building an X-ray microscope dates to 1895; its development, however, was virtually hafted in the 1940's because the development of the electron microscope was progressing rapidly. During the 1940's electron microscopes routinely achieved resolution better than that possible with a visible-light microscope, while the performance of X-ray microscopes resisted improvement. In recent years, however, interest in X-ray microscopes has revived, largely because of advances such as the development of new sources of X-ray illumination. As a result, the brightness available today is millions of times that of X-ray tubes, which, for most of the century, were the only available sources of soft X-rays.

The new X-ray microscopes considerably improve on the resolution provided by optical microscopes. They can also be used to map the distribution of certain chemical elements. Some can form pictures in extremely short times; others hold the promise of special capabilities such as three-dimensional imaging. Unlike conventional electron microscopy, X-ray microscopy **enables** specimens to be kept in air and in water, which means that biological samples can be studied under conditions similar to their natural state. The illumination used, so-called soft X rays in the wavelength range of twenty to forty angstroms (an angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter), is also sufficiently penetrating to image intact biological cells in many cases. Because of the wavelength of the X rays used, soft X-ray microscopes will never match the highest resolution possible with electron microscopes. Rather**,** their special properties will make possible investigations that will complement **those** performed with light- and electron-based instruments.

Question 34: What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. The detail seen through a microscope **B.** Sources of illumination for microscope
C. A new kind of microscope **D.** Outdated microscopic techniques

Question 35: The word "**minuscule**" in the first paragraph is opposite in meaning to _____.
A. circular **B.** dangerous **C.** complex **D.** enormous

Question 36: The word "**enables**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. constitutes **B.** specifies **C.** expands **D.** allows

Question 37: Why did it take so long to develop the X-ray microscope?
A. Funds for research were insufficient.
B. The source of illumination was not bright enough until recently

C. Materials used to manufacture X-ray tubes were difficult to obtain.
D. X-ray microscopes were too complicated to operate.
Question 38: The word "**it**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. a type of microscope **B.** human perception **C.** the natural world **D.** light
Question 39: According to the passage, the invention of the visible-light microscope allowed scientists to _____.
A. see viruses directly
B. develop the electron microscope later on
C. understand more about the distribution of the chemical elements
D. discover single-celled plants and animals they had never seen before
Question 40: Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about X-ray microscopes in the future?
A. They will probably replace electron microscopes altogether.
B. They will eventually be much cheaper to produce than they are now.
C. They will provide information not available from other kinds of microscopes.
D. They will eventually chance the illumination range that they now use.