

TEST FOR UNIT 8

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>camp</u> | B. <u>language</u> | C. <u>native</u> | D. <u>accent</u> |
| 2. A. <u>capital</u> | B. <u>scenic</u> | C. <u>Scotland</u> | D. <u>iconic</u> |
| 3. A. <u>increased</u> | B. <u>provided</u> | C. <u>haunted</u> | D. <u>founded</u> |
| 4. A. <u>loch</u> | B. <u>schedule</u> | C. <u>French</u> | D. <u>chaos</u> |
| 5. A. <u>brigade</u> | B. <u>kilt</u> | C. <u>liberty</u> | D. <u>icon</u> |

II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. American | B. Canadian | C. Australian | D. Portuguese |
| 2. A. monument | B. symbolize | C. attraction | D. spectacle |
| 3. A. natural | B. trainee | C. unique | D. parade |
| 4. A. territory | B. festivity | C. traditional | D. geography |
| 5. A. official | B. legendary | C. historic | D. iconic |

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- Residents from Liverpool speak English _____ a different accent.
A. with B. as C. on D. under
- Last summer, Mike spent two weeks _____ a summer camp.
A. for B. in C. on D. at
- The inhabitants of Scotland are called _____.
A. Scotlanders B. Scottish C. Scots D. Scotchs
- Her English accent is so good that she is thought of as a _____ speakers.
A. natural B. official C. non-native D. native
- Loch Ness is a _____ in the Highlands of Scotland.
A. person B. lake C. valley D. river
- _____ having two official languages, Canada has the third largest English-speaking population.
A. Despite B. Because C. Due to D. Even though
- The Capital of Canada is _____.
A. Edinburgh B. Ottawa C. Cardiff D. Belfast
- _____ your international summer camp going? - It's just awesome.
A. How's B. What's C. Where's D. When's
- Susan looks forward _____ a music camp, where she can sing and dance.
A. to attend B. to attending C. to be attended D. be attending
- Where do Maoris live?
A. Scotland B. Australia C. Canada D. New Zealand

IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, c or D that needs correcting.

1. Could you meet us at the airport tomorrow afternoon? Our flight will land at 4 o'clock.

A

B

C

D

2. Australia is home of many unique species of animals that cannot be found anywhere else.

A

B

C

D

3. The English language has approximate 400 million native speakers worldwide.

A

B

C

D

4. The United States of American is the world's third largest country in size.

A

B

C

D

5. About 20 percents of the world's population speaks English as a first or second language.

A

B

C

D

6. Scottish kilts were traditionally wore as full length garments by Gaelic-speaking male.

A

B

C

D

7. The Australian flag consists a dark blue field with the Union Jack and six white stars.

A

B

C

D

8. I find it's difficult to understand some of my Scottish friends because of their accent.

A

B

C

D

9. Niagara Falls is one of the most spectacle waterfalls in the world.

A

B

C

D

10. Visitors to Scotland can spend endless days to explore its historic centuries-old castles.

A

B

C

D

V. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ (**already/ apply**) for a sports summer camp in the UK.

2. Minh usually _____ (**watch**) movies in English and it _____ (**help**) improve his English.

3. We _____ (**visit**) the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island if we go to New York.

4. Where _____ (**you/ go**) on your holiday next summer?

5. The Viking _____ (**invade**) Ireland in the 9th century.

VI. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Many companies recruit graduate _____ to train as managers. (**train**)

2. The pronunciation course will help you make a big _____ in your spoken English. **(improve)**
3. Many _____ students choose to study in Australia because of the high quality of education. **(nation)**
4. Is the Loch Ness Monster a real or _____ creature? **(legend)**
5. People around the world see the Statue of Liberty as a Symbol of _____. **(free)**

VII. Choose the word or phrase which best fits each gap.

THE LONDON EYE

The London Eye is an attraction not to be missed when visiting London!

The London Eye is the massive Ferris wheel that (1) _____ 135 meters tall and 120 meters wide on the South bank of the River Thames, near Westminster Bridge and opposite the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben.

Originally called The Millennium Wheel, the formal opening (2) _____ was performed by Tony Blair on the last day of 1999, with the first members of the public riding the wheel (3) _____ March 2000. The wheel took only 16 months to build, and at the time was the tallest observation wheel in the world (two larger wheels have since been built). It remains the tallest wheel in Europe.

Around the wheel are 32 capsules, each representing one London (4) _____. Each capsule weighs 10 tonnes and carries 25 passengers. As the wheel slowly rotates, taking about 30 minutes to complete one rotation at a (5) _____ of 26 cm per second, visitors can sit or walk around inside the capsules and enjoy marvellous views over London of up to 40 kilometres. Visitors might be able to (6) _____ the Olympic park in Stratford, Big Ben, St Paul's Cathedral and Buckingham Palace. On a clear day it is possible to see Windsor Castle. The slow rotation of the wheel means that it can revolve continuously without needing to stop to let people (7) _____.

The London Eye is the most popular paid for attraction in London, with 3.5 million visitors every year. It has already become an (8) _____ London building. The yearly New Year's Eve fireworks are launched from the base of the London Eye.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. builds | B. stands | C. holds | D. reaches |
| 2. A. celebration | B. anniversary | C. ceremony | D. meeting |
| 3. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. from |
| 4. A. division | B. county | C. region | D. borough |
| 5. A. speed | B. length | C. distance | D. lick |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. A. visit | B. spot | C. attract | D. join |
| 7. A. in and out | B. on and on | C. off and on | D. on and off |
| 8. A. ancient | B. historic | C. iconic | D. official |

VIII. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Native Americans have been living in what is now the United States of America since long before any Europeans came. They are not just a single group of people - there are many different tribes of Native Americans. Different Native American groups have different languages, religious beliefs, and ways of living, or folkways.

The Hopi are Native Americans who come from what is now the American Southwest. When the Spanish came to America in the 16th century and found the Hopi people, they nicknamed them "pueblo people" because Hopi people didn't move around much - they lived together in what amounted to towns. Pueblo is a Spanish word that means "town." The Hopi have always been a very peaceful people. Their name comes from the term Hopituh Shi-nu-mu, which means, in the Hopi language, "The Peaceful People" or "Peaceful Little Ones."

The Navajo come from the same general area as the Hopi. But instead of staying in one place, they moved around. They didn't live in permanent towns like the Hopi. They were a "semi-nomadic" people. While the Hopi were historically known for farming, the Navajo were known for hunting and gathering. After they met the Spanish, the Navajo became known for herding sheep. The Hopi, not so much.

Today, there may not be as many thriving Native American tribes as there used to be, but there are more than a few. All in all, there are about 1,000 different groups of Native American people in the United States, and each group is unique.

1. How long have Native Americans been living in America?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. A few decades | B. Since after the arrival of Europeans |
| C. About the same time as the Europeans | D. Long before any Europeans came |

2. Why does the author compare different Native American tribes?

- | |
|--|
| A. to show that they all come from the same region of North America |
| B. to show how different Native American tribes can be |
| C. to show the different ways Native American tribes found food |
| D. to show the traveling patterns of different Native American tribes |

3. Which of the following is NOT true about the Hopi?

- A. They live in the American Southwest.
 - B. They were farmers.
 - C. They travelled from place to place in search of land.
 - D. They enjoyed a peaceful way of life.
4. What does the word “permanent” most nearly mean?
- A. changing
 - B. cultural
 - C. long-lasting
 - D. unstable
5. After the Spanish arrived in the 1600s, the Navajo
- A. didn’t live in permanent towns.
 - B. lived by hunting and gathering.
 - C. moved from their homeland.
 - D. began to farm sheep.
6. What can be inferred about the number of Native American tribes?
- A. There are more Native American tribes today than in the 16th century.
 - B. There are fewer Native American tribes today than in the 16th century.
 - C. There are the same number of Native American tribes today as in the 16th century.
 - D. It is unclear about the number of Native American tribes.
7. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Native American tribes can be very different from one another.
 - B. Native American tribes should be recognized for their similarities.
 - C. The Spanish had a dramatic effect on Native American tribes.
 - D. The Hopi and Navajo are the two most important Native American