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I. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions

1. **A.** diploma **B.** doctorate **C.** internship **D.** scholarship
2. **A.** greenhouse **B.** climate **C.** upset **D.** footprint

II. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

3. _____ so many modern machines, this television factory produced many more television sets.

A. To be equipped with **B.** Equipped
C. Having been equipped with **D.** Equipping with

4. A Bachelor's degree is a four-year course you take in undergraduate higher education after you _____ further education.

A. have finished **B.** have been finishing
C. had finished **D.** had been finishing

5. Buying organic food is better for the environment because it use less chemical _____.

A. carbon dioxide **B.** fertilizer **C.** water **D.** money

6. Just like American students, you will have to submit your academic _____ as part of your application for admission to any American university or college.

A. tuition **B.** course **C.** transcripts **D.** certificates

7. Vietnam has been named among the 12 countries most _____ for climate change by the World Bank.

A. ready **B.** at danger **C.** in risk **D.** at risk

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following sentences.

Tornadoes form when strong winds spin. Wind is invisible, but we can see tornadoes because the spinning wind picks up water, dust and debris. The spinning wind forms a funnel that connects thunderstorm clouds with the ground.

When a tornado is close, watch out. They can spin over 200 miles per hour and cause a lot of damage. As they move across the land, they can easily pick up cars, trucks, and even houses, and then throw them very far. It is important to find a safe place to take shelter if a tornado gets close.

A safe place could be a basement or the lowest floor, depending on where you are. If you are in a home without a basement, try to find a first floor closet or bathroom without windows in the middle of your house. You should curl up into a ball and cover your head and neck with your hands. Stay in a safe place until the tornado passes.

But there are some people who actually want to get close to tornadoes. They are scientists who want to learn more about tornadoes. One of the best ways to do this is to get as close as possible to these twisters. They use special equipment and instruments to measure what is happening in and around a tornado.

One special instrument these scientists use is called a tornado probe. It is about six inches tall and looks like a short, orange construction cone. Inside the tornado probe, there are sensors to measure wind speed, temperature, pressure, and direction. Some probes even have cameras, so the scientists can see and understand what it's like to be in a tornado.

To be able to get these measurements, the scientists have to get a tornado probe near or into a tornado. Scientists will try to guess where a tornado will go next. Then they drive to that location and put down their probe. If they do not guess correctly, they pick up their probe and try another spot. If they are right, the tornado will go near or even right over the probe. Then they take all of the measurement from the probe and use them to predict where future tornadoes may form and travel.

8. What sequence of events is described in the passage?

- A. The steps scientists take to get the measurements from tornadoes probe.
- B. The steps involved in the formation of a tornado.
- C. The steps that people take to build tornado probes.
- D. The steps people should take if their house is destroyed by a tornado.

9. The underlined word “**that**” in paragraph 1 refers to ____?

- A. wind
- B. thunderstorm
- C. funnel
- D. ground

10. What can information about one tornado tell scientists?

- A. Information about one tornado can tell scientists how old a tornado probe is.
- B. Information about one tornado can tell scientists where another tornado may happen.
- C. It can tell scientists how many people took shelter from it in their basement.
- D. It can tell scientists whether closets or bathrooms are better for taking shelter in.

11. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. Wind speed, temperature, pressure, and direction.**
- B. Cars, truck, and houses picked up by tornadoes.**
- C. Tornadoes and the people who study them.**
- D. The formation of a tornado's funnel.**

12. What do scientists use the measurements they get from tornado probes for?

- A. To get as close as possible to tornadoes.**
- B. To build new equipment which they will use to measure tornadoes.**
- C. To stay in a safer place until the tornado passes.**
- D. To predict where future tornadoes will form and travel.**