TS10A- PRACTICE TEST 59

Part I. READING COMPREHENSION

I. In the following text, seven sentences or parts of sentences have been removed. Above the extract you will find the SEVEN removed sentences PLUS one sentence which doesn't fit. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which fits each gap (1-7). Remember, there is one extra sentence you do not need to use. **Write the correct letter in the box.**

Choose from the following sentences to fill the spaces in the text. There is one extra.

A. The next development was the semi-automatic toaster
B. simply dropping the slices into the machine commenced the toasting procedure
C. set the heating element on a timer,
D. (and many modern ones)
E. The company also produced the "toaster that turns toast."
F. slowly raising the finished toast
G. which wasn't considered safe in the kitchen
H. Meanwhile electricity was not readily available

HISTORY OF THE TOASTER

Before the development of the electric toaster, sliced bread was toasted by placing it in a metal frame or a long-handled fork and holding it near a fire or kitchen grill. Simple utensils for toasting bread over open flames appeared in the early 19th century. Earlier, people simply speared bread with a stick, sword or knife and held it over a fire.

In 1905, Irishman Conor Neeson of Detroit, Michigan, and his employer, American chemist, electrical engineer, inventor and entrepreneur William Hoskins of Chicago, Illinois, invented chromel, an alloy from which could be made the first high-resistance wire of the sort used in all early electric heating appliances (1) ……...

The first electric bread toaster was created by Alan MacMasters in Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1893, Crompton, Stephen J. Cook & Company of the UK marketed an electric, iron-wired toasting appliance called the Eclipse. Early attempts at producing electrical appliances using iron wiring were unsuccessful, because the wiring was easily melted and a serious fire hazard. (2) ……..., and when it was, mostly only at night. The first US patent application for an electric toaster was filed by George Schneider of the American Electrical Heater Company of Detroit. AEH's proximity to Hoskins Manufacturing and the fact that the patent was filed only two months after the Marsh patents suggests collaboration and that the device was to use chromel wiring. One of the first applications the Hoskins company had considered for chromel was toasters, but eventually abandoned such efforts to focus on making just the wire itself.

At least two other brands of toasters had been introduced commercially around the time General Electric submitted their first patent application in 1909 for one, the GE model D-12, designed by technician Frank Shailor, "the first commercially successful electric toaster".

In 1913, Lloyd Groff Copeman and his wife Hazel Berger Copeman applied for various toaster patents and in that same year the Copeman Electric Stove Company introduced the toaster with automatic bread turner. (3) …….. Before this, electric toasters cooked bread on one side and then it was flipped by hand to toast the other side. Copeman's toaster turned the bread around without having to touch it.

(4) …….. , which turned off the heating element automatically after the bread toasted, using either a clockwork mechanism or a bimetallic strip. However, the toast was still manually lowered and raised from the toaster via a lever mechanism.

The automatic pop-up toaster, which ejects the toast after toasting it, was first patented by Charles Strite in 1919. In 1925, using a redesigned version of Strite's toaster, the Waters Genter Company introduced the Model 1-A-1 Toastmaster, the first automatic pop-up, household toaster that could brown bread on both sides simultaneously, (5) …….. and eject the toast when finished.

By the middle of the 20th century, some high-end U.S. toasters featured automatic toast lowering and raising, with no levers to operate - (6) …….. . A notable example was the Sunbeam T-20, T-35 and T-50 models (identical except for details such as control positioning) made from the late 1940s through the 1960s, which used the mechanically multiplied thermal expansion of the resistance wire in the center

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element assembly to lower the bread; the inserted slice of bread tripped a lever to switch on the power which immediately caused the heating element to begin expanding thus lowering the bread. When the toast was done, as determined by a small bimetallic sensor actuated by the heat passing through the toast, the heaters were shut off and the pull-down mechanism returned to its room-temperature position, (7) ……... This sensing of the heat passing through the toast, meant that regardless of the color of the bread (white or wholemeal) and the initial temperature of the bread (even frozen), the bread would always be toasted to the same degree. If a piece of toast was re-inserted into the toaster, it would only be reheated.

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II. The text below contain 8 UNNECCESSARY words in some lines. If you find these words, write THEM in the space provided. If the line is correct, put an (X). There are two examples at the beginning (0), (00).

	Line	
0	According to the their authors of a UN report, the health and economic	**…their…….**
00	symptoms of the coronavirus pandemic which is being treated as zoonotic diseases,	**…which…….**
1	but not the environmental cause is owing to the number of growing diseases	……
2	jumping from animals to humans.	……
3	Even before COVID-19, 2 million people died from zoonotic diseases every	……
4	a year, from Ebola to SARS to West Nile virus and Rift Valley fever, with the root	……
5	cause being the nature destruction by humans and growing demands for meat, the	……
6	report has says. "COVID-19 may be the worst, but it is not the first," said the UN	……
7	environment chief, Inger Andersen. According to the report, a "one health"	……
8	approach that unites the health of humans, animals and environments is vital, which	……
9	including much more surveillance and research than on disease threats and the food	……
10	systems that carry on them to people.	……
11	"There has been so much response to COVID-19 but much of it has treated it	……
12	as like a medical challenge or an economic shock," said Professor Delia Grace, the	……
13	lead author of the report by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and	……
14	the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). "But its origins are in the	……
15	environment, food systems and animal health. This is a lot like having somebody	……
16	sick and treating ony the symptoms and is not treating the underlying causes, and	……
17	there are many other zoonotic diseases with pandemic potential."	……

PART II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

I. ***Read the sentences carefully and choose the best answers to make complete ones.***

16. When I was a child, I used to_____ in that house.
A. live B. to live C. living D. to living

17. I am having some days_____ tomorrow. I will visit you.
A. off B. of C. out D. in

18. It_____ better if they would tell everybody in advance.
A. is B. will be C. would be D. were

19. Washing machines, dishwashers and vacuum cleaners are_____.
A. working machines B. useless machines C. sewing machines D. labour-saving machine

20. Do you know the man_____ next to our teacher?
A. standing B. stood C. stand D. to stand

21. Hoa and Quan quarreled_____ each other sometime.
A. in B. at C. with D. by

22. "Where do you live now?" – "I live in Hanoi; my_____.
A. parents too do B. parents do C. parents do, too D. parents also do.

23. A number of students_____ volunteered to the job.
A .having B. has C.to have D. have

24. My classmate told me to watch movies in English_____ learn spoken English better.

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A. so as B. so that C. in order that D. in order to

25. Amy, _____ car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.

A. who B. whom C. whose D. that

II. ***Fill in each blank with a suitable PREPOSITION or PARTICLE.***

26. I'm glad to know that you are going_____ a picnic.
27. At the moment, most of the town is being covered_____ snow.
28. In this company, everybody is responsible_____ turning off the lights before leaving.
29. The boy fell_____ the water and was drowned.
30. He suffered_____ constant sleepiness.
31. They have been absent_____ school very often lately.
32. Is she capable_____ using computers?
33. They have made use_____ the house after remodeling it.
34. They stayed_____ home because Andy wasn't keen_____ going out in the rain.
35. I wrote the letter to complain_____ the good I bought in the shop.

III. ***Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word.*** *(10 points)*

36. He is engrossed in doing (SCIENCE)_____ research.
37. They entered the areas without (PERMIT)_____.
38. He wants (WIDTH)_____ his knowledge of the subject.
39. The giant panda is a(n) (DANGER)_____ species.
40. What makes the computer a (MIRACLE)_____ device?
41. You may be surprised at the large (VARIED)_____ of animals in national parks.
42. The architecture in the downtown area is a successful (COMBINE)_____ of old and new.
43. He came first in the poetry (COMPETED)_____.
44. Street noise is one of the (ADVANTAGE)_____ of living in a big city.
45. The Vietnamese government has done a lot to eliminate hunger and (POOR)_____.

PART IV. READING

I. ***Read the following text carefully and choose the answer which best fits each space.***

SPRING

When is the Spring season?

Spring is the season succeeding Winter and preceding Summer. Spring (46)_____ to the season as well as to ideas of rebirth, rejuvenation, renewal, resurrection, and regrowth. During Spring an important celebration (47)_____: Easter Day. It varies between March 22 and April 25 in Western (48)_____, and between April 4 and May 8 in Eastern Christianity.

What happens in spring?

Spring is a time when flowers bloom and trees begin to grow and (49)_____. The days grow longer and the temperature in most areas become more (50)_____. You can also contemplate the melting of ice and thawing of the ground. The weather during this period becomes much sunnier while hibernating animals begin to (51)_____ of hibernation.

What to do during the Spring Season?

There are so many things to do to enjoy Spring:

Plan a holiday and (52)_____ a trip. Vacations aren't just for summer anymore!

Take a walk in a (53)_____ of flowers.

Meditate: Contemplate and (54)_____ on the beauty of nature. Forget the worries of everyday life and empty the mind. Concentrate on the sounds and the scent of nature.

Spot the things you want to change in your life. Spring is a time for (55)_____.

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46. A. takes	B. has	C. means	D. refers
47. A. takes part in	B. takes note	C. takes into	D. takes place
48. A. hope	B. interest	C. tradition	D. belief
49. A. recall	B. reproduce	C. repeat	D. remove
50. A. hot	B. scorching	C. temperate	D. cold
51. A. come into	B. come after	C. come before	D. come out
52. A. make	B. take	C. have	D. get
53. A. plot	B. bunch	C. field	D. pack
54. A. reflect	B. describe	C. show	D. draw
55. A. rebuilding	B. rebirth	C. reconstruction	D. reminder

II. ***Read the following passage and choose the best answer***.

These stories of killer bees in the news in recent years have attracted a lot of attention as the bees have made their way from South America. Killer bees are reputed to be extremely aggressive in nature, although experts that their aggression may have been somewhat ***inflated***.

The killer bee is a combination of the very mild European strain of honeybee and the considerably more aggressive African bee, which was created when the African strain was imported into Brazil in 1955. The African bees were brought into Brazil because ***their*** aggression was considered an advantage: they were far more productive than their European counterparts in that they spent a higher percentage of their time working and continued working longer in inclement weather than did the European bees.

These killer bees have been known to attack humans and animals, and some fatalities have occurred. Experts point out, however, that the mixed breed known as the killer bee is actually not at all as aggressive as the pure African bee. ***They*** also point out that the attacks have a chemical cause. A killer bee stings only when it has been disturbed; it is not aggressive by nature. However, after a disturbed bee stings and flies away; it leaves its stinger embedded in the victim. In the vicera attached to the embedded stinger is the chemical isoamyl acetate, which has an odor that attracts other bees. As other bees approach the victim of the original sting, the victim tends to panic, thus disturbing other bees and causing them to sting. The new stings create more of the chemical isoamyl acetate which attracts more bees and increases the panic level of the victim. Killer bees tend to travel in large clusters or swarms and thus respond in large numbers to the production of isoamyl acetate.

56. The subject of the paragraph before paragraph 1 was mostly likely_____.

A. the creation of the killer bee
B. the chemical nature of killer bees attacks
C. stories in the media about killer bees
D. ways of producing honey

57. The word "***inflated***" in paragraph 1 means_____.

A. aired B. exaggerated C. blown D. burst

58. Why were African bees considered beneficial?

A. They spent their time traveling.
B. They were productive, even in inclement weather.
C. They produced an unusual type of honey.
D. They didn't work hard in inclement weather.

59. The word ***'their'*** in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

A. the European bees'
B. the African bees'
C. the killer bees'
D. the honey bees'

60. It is stated in the passage that killer bees_____.

A. are less aggressive than African bees
B. never attacks animals
C. are more deadly than African bees
D. always attack African bees

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61. The pronoun ***'They'*** in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

A. humans and animals B. fatalities C. experts D. killer bees

62. Which is NOT mentioned in the passage as a contributing factor in an attack by killer bees?

A. Panic by the victims B. The odor of isoamyl acetate

C. Disturbance of the bees D. Inclement weather

63. In which paragraph does the author describe the size of the groups in which killer bees move?

A. Paragraph 3 B. Paragraph 2C. Paragraph 2 and 3 D. Paragraph 1

64. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of killer bees?

A. attack humans and animals

B. are aggressive by nature

C. travel in large clusters

D. are a combination of European honeybee and African bee

65. The main idea of this passage is that killer bee_____.

A. are not purebred

B. have been moving unexpectedly

C. have been in the news a lot recently

D. are not as aggressive as their reputation suggests

PART V. WRITING

I. ***Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.***

66. Tom hasn't watched a football match for 2 months.

→ *The last*_____.

67. "You should apply for that job. It is suitable for you." Kevin said to me.

→ *Kevin*_____.

68. I didn't have time so I was late.

→ *If* _____.

69. It is necessary to give the employee a full bonus.

→ _____.

70. What I saw in the football match surprised me .

→ *I*_____.

71. His second attempt on the world record was successful.

→ *He broke*_____.

72. They were all arrested because of his incompetence.

→ *Had*_____.

73. Please don't smoke in the kitchen.

→ *I'd rather*_____.

74. "That's a lovely new dress, Jean", said her mother.

→ *Jean's mother complimented* _____.

75. I don't really like her even though I admire her achievements.

→ *Much*_____.

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