

TIẾNG ANH 10 FRIENDS GLOBAL

UNIT 7 & 8 - PRACTICE TEST 1

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

1. A. ruins B. mosques C. Laos D. States
2. A. tourist B. fountain C. power D. south

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

3. A. spectacular B. atmospheric C. indifferent D. enjoyable
4. A. special B. sunburned C. peaceful D. remote

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

5. The town center is a bit too _____ for me. I prefer a place that is less crowded.
A. historic B. touristy C. remote D. atmospheric
6. The teenager is looking forward to a trip to the _____ where he can play paintball shooting.
A. water park B. theme park C. botanical gardens D. nature reserve
7. What do you think of my latest blog _____? Does it bring back your childhood memories?
A. entry B. writing C. diary D. account
8. Due to stormy weather, her first flight ever was a _____ one that scared her to death.
A. bumpy B. terrified C. rocky D. terrific
9. _____ of your two suggestions is fine by me.
A. Both B. Either C. All D. Every
10. Not booking the hotel _____, the tourist had nowhere to stay since it was peak season.
A. prior to B. ahead of schedule C. in advance D. for sure
11. Jack recommended a dive to see the coral, but I'm not very _____ that idea.
A. dead against B. happy for C. keen on D. appreciative of
12. We all headed for the _____ gate as soon as our flight number was called.
A. departure B. check-in C. passport D. security
13. My mom said that she wanted a(n) _____ seat so that she could easily go for a wash. She didn't want to disturb other passengers.
A. window B. aisle C. pilot D. attendant

14. I don't approve of setting up zoos in the cities. I believe that animals should be left in their natural _____.
 A. residence B. habitat C. house D. surroundings

15. To a 7-year-old, a stay _____ a campsite in the jungle would be a memory for life.
 A. on B. in C. at D. under

16. I'll write down your name and address in case you _____ as a helper.
 A. will be needed B. are needed C. needs D. needed

17. Jack _____ how to use the washing machine when he started doing the washing himself.
 A. had been instructed B. had instructed C. instructed D. will be instructed

18. Jack looks worried. What is he thinking _____?
 A. about B. of C. for D. on

19. If we didn't have aeroplanes, it _____ months to travel from Vietnam to the USA.
 A. took B. will take C. would have taken D. would take

Mark the letter A, B, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

20. Mary: Don't read my diary. Mom: No, _____.
 A. I don't B. I won't C. I promise D. I agree

21. - _____ do a bit of the cleaning here now? - That's a good idea.
 A. Shall we B. Let's C. Will be D. Could we

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

22. Jack is convinced that a part-time job will do him good. So he's looking for one now.
 A. enthusiastic B. doubtful C. sure D. pessimistic

23. The knife is too blunt to cut anything with.
 A. useless B. sharp C. long D. short

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

24. John didn't discover the mistake until the plane took off. It was too late.
 A. correct B. realise C. conceal D. reveal

25. She said that she couldn't stand working for free for strangers. She wouldn't let it happen again.
 A. be on her feet B. feel dissatisfied C. tolerate D. avoid

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to each of the following questions.

26. We are going to spend the next weekend at the beach.

- A. We will go to the beach next weekend.
- B. We have no intention of spending the next weekend at the beach.
- C. We plan to travel to the beach next weekend.
- D. We have agreed to stay at the beach next weekend.

27. Shall we go on an out-of-town excursion?

- A. It would be nice going on out-of-town excursion.
- B. Shall we go out of town and back on an excursion?
- C. Do you fancy an out-of-town excursion?
- D. Would you mind going on an out-of-town excursion?

28. "I haven't topped up my mobile since last month," said Peter.

- A. Peter apologized for not having topped up his mobile since the previous month.
- B. Peter said that he hadn't topped up his mobile since the month before.
- C. Peter insisted on topping up his mobile phone this month.
- D. Peter was accused of not having topped up his mobile for a month.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

29. Ho Chi Minh City, where (A) is my hometown, is (B) located on (C) the Saigon River (D).

30. Unless (A) John buys nothing from the store (B), he will be (C) charged 5 dollars for (D) showrooming.

31. If I have little (A) money left (B), I always try (C) to avoid to buy (D) cosmetics.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

32. Jack painted that landscape. It has won many prizes.

- A. Many prizes have been won by that landscape Jack was painted.
- B. Many prizes have been awarded that landscape, which Jack painted.
- C. That landscape, which was painted by Jack, has won many prizes.
- D. Jack painted that landscape, which has awarded many prizes.

33. Jack may visit Paris next month. Then he will spend a day at the Louvre.

- A. If Jack visited Paris next month, he would tour the Louvre for a day.
- B. In case of visiting Paris next month, Jack will pay a day visit to the Louvre.
- C. Jack will spend a day at the Louvre if he visits Paris next month.
- D. Should Jack visit Paris next month, he will not drop by the Louvre for a day.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.

The American city of Miami was (34)_____ in 1896 by Julia Tuttle, a wealthy Florida businesswoman. From a population then of just 300, it has become a vast urban area of 5.5 million (35)_____, attracting visitors from all over the world. Its excellent transport links mean it can easily be accessed by road, rail, air or sea. The city's continuing growth as a tourist and financial centre has led to a construction boom. Many of new buildings are over 120 metres in height, giving Miami the most impressive skyline in the country after New York and Chicago. Its wide variety of attractions includes sandy beaches, nightclubs, music and dancing, as well as activities such as skateboarding and cycling in the world-famous, fashionable South Beach area. The city centre has a (36)_____ of delightful parks and gardens, and of course there is the wonderful weather: (37)_____ any other major city in The USA, it has a genuinely tropical (38)_____.

34. A. establish	B. set	C. founded	D. designed
35. A. citizens	B. population	C. occupants	D. inhabitants
36. A. sum	B. number	C. amount	D. plenty
37. A. unlike	B. contrasting	C. different	D. alike
38. A. weather	B. atmosphere	C. air	D. climate

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 39 to 43.

In the early days of ecotourism, around the 1950s and 1960s, travellers began to recognize the importance of nature and protecting it while enjoying it. Although the term "ecotourism" didn't gain widespread recognition until the 1990s, the ideas and practices associated with it were already evolving. During this period, people who loved nature started exploring natural areas like national parks and jungles, aiming to understand and respect nature, not harm it. They wanted to see animals, birds, and beautiful landscapes up close while also learning about the environment and the creatures living there. The concept of ecotourism was closely tied to the idea of sustainable travel, which meant ensuring that the natural places and wildlife remained safe and unharmed while tourists enjoyed them. Early ecotourists often travelled in smaller groups and stayed in simple accommodations like tents or eco-friendly lodges. Knowledgeable guides helped them learn about the plants and animals in these areas. Moreover, another important principle was supporting local communities. Early ecotourism aimed to benefit the people living near these natural areas by ensuring that the money spent by tourists could improve their lives without harming the environment. This approach focused on teaching people how to travel without causing damage to nature. It represented a new way of exploring the world, not just for enjoyment, but also

for understanding and protecting the beautiful planet we all share. Over the years, ecotourism has continued to grow and evolve, gaining recognition in the 1990s as a more formal and **widespread** approach to travel, all while preserving nature and local cultures and creating meaningful and responsible experiences for travellers.

39. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The benefits of ecotourism
- B. The guidelines on ecotourism
- C. The drawbacks of ecotourism
- D. The early days of ecotourism

40. The word “ecotourism” became popular in _____.
A. the 1950s B. 1960s C. 1980s D. 1990s

41. Early ecotourists _____.
A. travelled in small groups B. didn’t need any guide
C. preferred environment-friendly resorts D. donated much to conservation efforts

42. Ecotourism helps _____.
A. improve local communities without damaging the environment
B. teach local residents about nature and the environment
C. develop local communities economically
D. enrich local residents’ knowledge of the nature

43. The word “widespread” is closest in meaning to _____.
A. beneficial B. accessible C. luxurious D. common

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 44 to 50.

Nomophobia, short for "no-mobile-phone phobia," is a modern phenomenon that affects many people in today's digital age. It is the irrational fear of being without one's mobile phone or being unable to use it. This condition can cause anxiety and distress, and **it** highlights the profound impact mobile devices have on our lives. The fear of losing or being separated from one's phone is a growing concern. Some common situations that trigger nomophobia include misplacing one's phone, running out of battery, or losing network signal. The fear intensifies when people imagine not having their phones to contact friends and family, access the internet, or use GPS for navigation.

Nomophobia is not limited to any age group and can affect individuals of all backgrounds. It often becomes evident when people experience panic or anxiety when they forget their phones at home or are unable to use them temporarily. Symptoms may include restlessness, rapid heartbeat, sweating, and a sense of insecurity. The roots of nomophobia lie in the convenience and connectedness that mobile phones provide. These devices have become integral to our daily lives, serving as not just communication tools but also cameras, entertainment hubs, personal

organizers, and more. This dependence on mobile phones can lead to a feeling of **vulnerability** when separated from them.

44. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Warning signs of nomophobia
- B. An overview of nomophobia
- C. Sufferers of nomophobia
- D. A treatment of nomophobia

45. Nomophobia gets triggered when _____.

- A. the internet connectivity is strong
- B. the phone is out of date
- C. the phone is out of order
- D. GPS is used for navigation

46. Nomophobia can be found in anyone regardless of _____.

- A. phone models
- B. backgrounds
- C. venues
- D. time

47. The pronoun “it” refers to _____.

- A. the mobile phone
- B. the irrational fear
- C. the digital age
- D. distress

48. Which of these is NOT a symptom of nomophobia?

- A. Restlessness
- B. Increased insecurity
- C. High blood pressure
- D. Sweating

49. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. mobile phones play an important part in almost all aspects of our life
- B. the absence of mobile phone will help us overcome anxiety
- C. monophobia can be considered the most common disorder nowadays
- D. the less often we use our mobile phones, the better it is

50. The word “vulnerability” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. weaknesses
- B. sickness
- C. loss
- D. depression

---THE END OF THE TEST---