

ENGLISH PRACTICE 4

Part A : PHONETICS (5pts)

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line. (2pts)

1. A. commemorate B. command C. construct D. controversial
2. A. diamond B. diameter C. diaper D. diary

II. Identify the word whose stressed pattern is different from that of the others. (3pts)

3. A. destination B. presidential C. economic D. analysis
4. A. discriminate B. domestic C. dormitory D. deliberate
5. A. descendant B. environment C. ornamental D. delivery

Part B : LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR (45 pts)

I. Choose the option A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. (15pts)

6. He lives in London but often goes _____ to Paris on business.
A. over B. along C. down D. up
7. "Come on, John, drink _____ or we'll miss the train."
A. down B. up C. in D. over
8. The new World _____ by five European countries: Spain, Portugal, France, Holland and England.
A. has explored and colonized B. explored and colonized
C. had explored and colonized D. was explored and colonized
9. "Why did the secretary type all those letters?"
"_____ new to the job, she didn't know it wasn't necessary."
A. While being B. Being a C. When being D. As being
10. The bad weather _____ the plane being delayed.
A. caused B. made C. set off D. resulted in
11. Tom: "I don't have my glasses. I can't read the menu." Jane: "_____."
A. I am going to read it to you B. I will read it to you
C. I have read it to you D. I will be reading it to you
12. I warned them _____ late-night horror movies.
A. didn't watch B. not to watch C. not watching D. don't watch
13. My neighbour _____ me a cup of coffee.
A. begged B. suggested C. offered D. invited
14. Many Americans agreed that wives and husbands should _____ all thoughts.
A. talk B. argue C. discuss D. share
15. A water polo game is _____ into quarters ranging from 5 to 8 minutes in length.
A. lowered B. subtracted C. divided D. separated
16. I haven't _____ chance of getting this job anyhow.
A. the B. a C. some D. one
17. We had _____ reached the pagoda when we saw everyone leaving.
A. quite B. enough C. rather D. almost
18. Several people came, _____ I hadn't met before.

- A. most of who B. most of them C. most of whom D. most of the people
19. Stress stems _____ many things.
A. from B. of C. for D. in
20. Lan: "I am sorry for my being late."
A. Sorry B. Yes, please C. No, thanks D. No harm done

II. The following passage contains 10 errors. Find and correct them (10pts)

It is difficult to write rules that tell about exactly when we should apologize, but	21.
it is not difficult to learn what. If we have done something to hurt someone	22.
feelings, or if we have been impolite or rude, we should apologize. An apology	23.
indicates that we have done a mistake and we are sorry for them. It is a way of	24.
expressing our regret for something. When we apologize, we admit our	25.
wrongdoing, usually offer a reason why for it, and express regret.	26.
The simplest way to apologize is to say, " I'm sorry", but often which is not	27.
enough. Let's take a common situation. Mario is late and enters the classroom,	28.
interrupting the teacher in the middle of the lesson. What does he do? The most	29.
polite action is usually to take a seat as quietly as possibly and apologize later.	30.
Natural, more than this is needed, but this is not the time for it because of he has	
already caused one interruption and doesn't need to make it any longer.	

III. Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate form. (10pts)

- 31-32. He became addicted to _____ (smoke). He really regretted _____ (not, take) his father's advice.
33. The kids are interested _____ (go) on an excursion.
34. **Mike:** I have just watered the roses.
Lucy: You _____ (not, water) them. Look, it's raining now!
35. She had a headache; otherwise she _____ (come) with us.
36. They suggested the tests _____ (make) easier.
37. I recommend that Bob (study) much more if he wants to pass all his classes.
38. We are going to have our house (repaint) next month.
- 39-40. After (stop) by the police, the man admitted (steal) the car but denied driving at 100 miles an hour.

III. Put each word in brackets into an appropriate form. (10pts)

41. Forcing children to use their right hand can cause _____ of school, which can impact their academic development. HATE
42. I admire her _____ beauty. She's old but she's still beautiful. TIME
43. The statue is a lifelike _____ of Chris Jesus. REPRESENT
44. The _____ horse ran away from the fire. FRIGHT
45. _____ are unpleasant, but it will be nice when we get into the new house. MOVE
- 46 The meeting has been _____ arranged for 3 p.m. next Friday. PROVIDE
47. Her _____ has made her a lot of enemies SPEAK
48. I _____ how wide the stream was and fell in. JUDGE
49. Heavy rain and excessive use have the soil _____. POVERTY
50. The troops were thoroughly _____ by this set back. MORAL

Part C : READING (30 pts)

I. Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space. (10 pts)

If you are an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of a wasteful, throw – away society. But there seems little (1)_____ it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastic have brought enormous benefits, even environmental ones. It is not really the plastic themselves that are the environmental (2)_____ - It is the way society chooses to use and (3)_____ them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal – nonrenewable natural resources . We (4)_____ well three million tons of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (5)_____ of our annual consumption is in the form of packaging and this (6)_____ about seven percent by weight, of our domestic refuse. Almost all of it could be recycled but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (7)_____ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy – rich; They have a higher calorific (8)_____ than coal and one method of “recovery” strongly (9) _____ by the plastic manufactured is the (10) _____ of waste plastic into a fuel.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. evidence | B. concern | C. doubt | D. likelihood |
| 2. A. poison | B. disaster | C. disadvantage | D. evil |
| 3. A. dispose | B. store | C. endanger | D. abuse |
| 4. A. remove | B. import | C. consign | D. consume |
| 5. A. portion | B. amount | C. proportion | D. rate |
| 6. A. takes | B. makes | C. carries | D. constitutes |
| 7. A. manufacture | B. plant | C. factory | D. industry |
| 8. A. degree | B. value | C. demand | D. effect |
| 9. A. desired | B. argued | C. favored | D. presented |
| 10. A. conversion | B. melting | C. change | D. replacement |

II. Supply the most suitable word for each blank. (10 pts)

There are questions from a cross- cultural workshop which help business people to avoid misunderstandings when they deal with people who come from different cultures. Ideas about people behaviour vary from one culture to (61.) and it is easy to cause offence or to be offended if you do not know what other cultures (62.....).

Some societies such as America and Australia, for example, are (63.) and very open. People here change jobs and move house quite frequently . As a result, they have a lot of (64.....) that last only a short time, and they need to get to know people (65.). So, it's normal to have friendly conversations with people that they have just met, and you can talk about things that other (66.) would regard as private.

(67.) the other extreme are more crowded and less mobile (68.) where long-term relationships are more important. A Malaysian or Mexican businessperson, for example, will want to get to know you very well (69.) he or she feels happy to start business with you. But when you (70.) get to know each other , the relationship becomes much deeper than it would in a mobile society.

III. Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.(10pts)

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over **five** in 1966. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this **surging** growth came from natural increase. The depression of the 1930's and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950's, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world. After the **peak** year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until in 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer, more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards were cutting down the size of families. It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution. Although the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966 (the increase of the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent), another large population wave was coming over the horizon. **It** would be composed of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

71. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Educational changes in Canadian society
 - B. Canada during the Second World War
 - C. Population trends in postwar Canada
 - D. Standards of living in Canada
72. According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?
 - A. In the decade after 1911
 - B. After 1945
 - C. During the depression of the 1930's
 - D. In 1966
73. The word "**five**" in line 3 refers to
 - A. Canadians
 - B. years
 - C. decades
 - D. marriages
74. The word "**surging**" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - A. new
 - B. extra
 - C. accelerating
 - D. surprising
75. The author suggests that in Canada during the 1950's
 - A. the urban population decreased rapidly
 - B. fewer people married
 - C. economic conditions were poor
 - D. the birth rate was very high
76. The word "**peak**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 - A. pointed
 - B. dismal
 - C. mountain
 - D. maximum
77. When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest postwar level?
 - A. 1966
 - B. 1957
 - C. 1956
 - D. 1951
78. The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT

- A. people being better educated
C. better standards of living
- B. people getting married earlier
D. couples buying houses
79. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Industrial Revolution
A. families were larger
C. the population grew steadily
- B. population statistics were unreliable
D. economic conditions were bad
80. The word "It" in line 21 refers to
A. horizon
B. population wave
C. nine percent
D. first half

Part D : WRITING (20 pts)

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5pts)

81. I don't think the police are going to drop your case so quickly. (HOOK)
→
82. Don't ignore those less fortunate than yourself. (SPARE)
→
83. The president was impeached because of his financial misconduct. (GROUNDS)
→
84. He is certainly not stupid. (MEANS)
→ He
85. "I am sorry I didn't ring you earlier," Tom said to you. (APOLOGIZED)
→

II. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5pts)

86. The brochure gives hardly any useful information.
→ Precious
87. Every day, it's the same old routine in my job
→ Day in
88. Apart from Tim, everyone else at the meeting was a party member.
→ With
89. I'd rather you didn't go.
→ I'd prefer
90. There is a rumour that you stole it.
→ It

III. Write a paragraph (about 150 – 200 words) about measure to protect endangered species and possible result. (10 pts)

_____ The End _____