**HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH**

**PHỤC VỤ THI NÂNG NGẠCH LÊN CHUYÊN VIÊN CHÍNH**

1. Hình thức: Thi trắc nghiệm trên máy vi tính
2. Nội dung:

Thí sinh được kiểm tra kỹ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ, kỹ năng đọc, viết môn tiếng Anh, dạng bài trắc nghiệm khách quan, mỗi câu hỏi bao gồm 04 phương án trả lời và chỉ có duy nhất 1 phương án đúng. Trình độ bậc 3 theo quy định tại Thông tư số [01/2014/TT-BGDĐT](http://thuvienphapluat.vn/phap-luat/tim-van-ban.aspx?keyword=01/2014/TT-BGD%C4%90T&area=2&type=0&match=False&vc=True&lan=1) ngày 24 tháng 01 năm 2014 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo ban hành khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam)

\* Thời gian làm bài: 30 phút

\* Số câu hỏi: 30 câu.

\* Thí sinh thi đạt môn ngoại ngữ khi trả lời đúng từ 15 câu hỏi trở lên.

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**MỘT SỐ NỘI DUNG THAM KHẢO**

**Part 1: Grammar and Vocabulary**

**Choose the best word or phrase (a, b, c or d) to fill each blank.**

1. I don’t know where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night.

a. did he go b. he did go c. went he d. he went

2. John would like to specialize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_computer science.

a. of b. in c. to d. at

3**.** It was impossible to sleep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the noise.

a. although b. in spite c. because d. because of

4. John asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that film the night before.

1. that I saw b. had I seen c. if I had seen d. if had I seen

5. He will not be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to vote in this year’s election.

a. old enough b. as old enough c. enough old d. enough old as

6. Excuse me, I think you've \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mistake in our bill.

a. made b. done c. had d. given

7. Waste paper can be used again after being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. recycled b. produced c. wasted d. preserved

8. I am used to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by train.

a. travelled b. travelling c. travel d. to travel

9. My mother used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research in this library when she was a student.

a. make b. do c. doing d. making

10. I'll give you this book as soon as I finish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

a. to read b. reading c. read d. has read

11. Let’s go to the beach this weekend, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. shall we b. do we c. don’ t we d. let we

12. Which cinema\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. do you want to go to b. do you want to go to it?

c. you want to go to d. do you want to go

13. I'd like to stay at home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going out this evening.

a. rather than b. instead of c. more than d. better at

14. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you, I'd take some rest before the game tomorrow.

a. am b. could be c. were d. would be

15. This room is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to study. Please switch on the lights.

a. enough dark b. dark enough c.too dark enough d. too dark

16. He managed to win the race \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hurting his foot before the race.

a. in spite of b. despite of c. although d. because of

17. Last Sunday was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we took a drive in the country.

a. such a beautiful day b. so beautiful day

c. so a beautiful day d. such beautiful day

18. Sarah as well as Maria \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here since last week.

a. has been b. was c. were d. have been

19. Laura came to the meeting but Nick\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. isn’t b. hasn’t c. didn’t d. wasn’t

20. I couldn’t sleep last night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bar nearby played music so loudly.

a. although b. so that c. while d. because

21. Take your umbrella. It's raining\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. heavily b. strong c. hardly d. much

22. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go swimming.

a. too cold b. such a cold c. so cold d. enough cold that

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you study hard, you won’t pass the examination.

a. Unless b. If c. Despite d. Although

24. Lots of people choose to buy houses in the suburbs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they can avoid the noise and pollution in the city.

a. although b. when c. so that d. so as

25. It is hard for people of different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to get along in an extended family.

a. genders b. blood c. generations d. families

26. It is recommended that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this course.

a. took b. take c. takes d. taking

27. Each of the guests\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bunch of flowers.

a. are given b. is given c. were given d. give

28. Women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to live longer than men.
a. tend b. to tend c. tends d. tendency

29. I am expected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the result of last exam.

a. knowing b. to know c. know d. knew

30. He was offered the job thanks to his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performance during his job interview.

a. impressive b. impressively c. impression d. impress

31. Don’t worry. He’ll do the job as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as possible.

a. economizing b. economic c. economical d. economically

32. It's very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in here. I can't hear anything.

a. noisy b. quiet c. exciting d. clean

33. Tet is an occasion for family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Viet Nam.

a. reunions b. visitings c. meetings d. seeings

34. This is the cinema \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we saw the film.

a. when b. which c. that d. where

35. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than I thought.

a. bad b. badder c. worse d. worst

36. Can you tell me the way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. to the bank b. is the bank c. where is bank d. of the bank

37. Do you know what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. time is it b. time is c. time is now d. time it is

38. I’m working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to pass my exam.

a. hardly b. much c. hard d. good

39. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dinner when you telephoned.

a. was having b. had c. were having d. are having

40. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enough money, I’d buy a new car.

a. had b. would c. did d. shall

41. His opinion is different\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yours.

a. on b. with c. in d. from

42. Don’t forget to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the light when you leave the room.

a. turn up b. turn in c. turn off d. turn over

43. She passed her English exam very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. easy b. easier c. good d. easily

44. It's too expensive. We can't possibly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it.

a. pay b. cost c. afford d. cope

45. Remember to take\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your shoes when you go into the temple.

a. up b. off c. with d. in

46. Have you finished reading the book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I gave you?

a. which b. where c. who d. whom

47. We should stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our environment.

a. polluting b. polluted c. pollution d. pollutant

48. We are looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_going on vacation next week.

a. for b. after c. through d. forward to

49. Would you like some black coffee? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. No, please. b. Yes, I like. c. Yes, please. d. Yes, I do

50. I wish they wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_so much time with unnecessary meetings.

a. waste b. lose c. take d. put away

51. I am sure you are capable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_doing the job.

a. of b. for c. with d. at

52. I think I’m open and friendly- I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with most people

a. get up b. go on a date c. hate d. get along well

53. It’s very kind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you to help me.

a. at b. in c. about d. of

54. It is very hot here. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your coat.

a. Take off b. Wear c. Put on d. Try on

55. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of interesting things in your life.

a. did b. didn’t do c. done d. have done

56. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film I’ve ever seen.

a. the more interesting c. more interesting

b. the interesting d. the most interesting

57. We are very lucky, there are a lot of parks\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. where we live b. where live we c. where do we live d. where did we live

58. The weather wasn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go for a walk so they decided to stay at home.

a. too good b. good enough c. so good d. such good

59. Let’s go and have a drink. We’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_time before the train leaves.

a. little b. a little c. few d. a few

60. They’re playing very well. I think they are going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ game.

a. pass b. fail c. win d. lose

61. Would you like any help with your bag? – No, thanks, I can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. manage b. do c. help d. spell

62. I’m sure the book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into French soon.

a. will be translated b. will translate

c. has been translated d. was translated

63. Don’t give the waiter a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The service was very slow.

a. bill b. money c. tip d. dollars

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bag is this? It's mine.

a. Whose b. What's c. Who's d. Who

65. I haven’t seen him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

a. since b. for c. until d. ago

66. Danielle is so knowledgeable. She can talk about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subject that comes up.

a. whenever b. wherever c. whatever d. whoever

67. There were no more buses, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home.

a. helped b. lived c. tried d. walked

68. She is very good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tennis. She never loses when playing with her friends.

a. at b. for c. in d. on

69. The policeman warned us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.

a. to not go b. not to go c. not go d. not go to

70. The harder you try, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the most success you achieve c. you achieve the more success

b. the more success you achieve d. the better you achieve success

71. Most people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to read the articles; they only read the headlines.

a. don’t have enough b. take a long c. waste d. spend more

72. They haven't got\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. some children b. any children c. a children d. one children

73. Sarah and John are going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ married.

a. have b. fall c. get d. go

74. The opposite of **polite** is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. quiet b. patient c. rude d. dangerous

75. When my father was in France, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a factory.

a. work b. worked c. works d. working

76. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ handbags do you want to buy?

a. much b. many c. often d. long

77. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trees in the garden at the moment.

a. is planting b. are planting c. plants d. be planting

78. What kind of book\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your free time?

a. do you read b. are you read c. does you read d. does you reads

79. What floor do you live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. in b. at c. on d. by

80. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Canada last year.

a.’ve been b. went c. go d. are going

81. If they worked more carefully, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so many mistakes.

a. won’t make       b. don’t make         c. wouldn’t make    d. didn’t make

82. All that rubbish will have to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at once.

a. get rid of             b. got rid of             c. got rid                  d. getting rid of

83. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever visited Ottawa?

a. Did b. Do c. Were d. Have

84. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in hot weather.

a. to walk b. walking c. walk d. to walking

85. If you work hard, you will eventually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. succeed b. successfully c. successful d. success

86. Can I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary, please. -Yes, of course. But I'd like it back for the weekend.

a. lend b. borrow c. give d. keep

87. The lift is out of order, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is too bad.

a. whom b. where c. who d. which

88. My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cooking in our house.

a. does b. makes c. cooks d. takes

89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time do you watch TV a day?

a. How old b. How long c. How much d. How many

90. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are those who can’t use a part of the body in a normal way.

a. unemployed b. disabled c. injured d. mentally-retarded

91. If you don't leave now you'll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bus and there isn't another one today.

a. catch b. save c. miss d. take

92. You can't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on her at all. She never does what she says.

a. tolerate b. rely c. collaborate d. arrange

93. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cooking?

a. to do b. for doing c. doing d. do

94. This is the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film I have ever watched.

a. excitement b. exciting c. excited d. excite

95. David worked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a tourist guide from June 1999 to December 2002. He really liked his job.

a. as b. on c. for d. with

96. Of the five students, Simon is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. better b. the best c. good d. well

97. He often practises speaking English with the native \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. speaking b. spoke c. speakers d. speak

98. By the time my mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all my homework.

a. got/ had done. b. got/ did. c. got / had did. d. had got / had done.

99. Jeff completely ignored what I said and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on eating.

a. put              b. tried        c. went                    d. depended

100. The ones about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I have been worried these days are the students of mine.
a. that           b. whom             c. whose                 d. which

**Part 2: Reading**

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

It’s always worth preparing well for an interview. Don’t just hope for the best. Here are a (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tips. Practise how you say things, as well as what you intend to say. If you don’t own a video camera, perhaps a friend of (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_does. Borrow it and make a video tape of yourself. Find someone to watch it with you and give you a (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of advice on how you appear and behave. Before the interview, plan what to wear. Find out how the company expects its employees to dress. At the interview, believe (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yourself and be honest, open and friendly. (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_attention and keep your answers to the point. The interviewer doesn’t want to waste time and neither do you.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.A  | little  |  B.  | several  |  C  | few  |  D  | lot  |
| 2.A  | his  |  B  | yours  |  C  | mine  |  D  | ours  |
| 3.A  | number  |  B  | slice  |  C  | plenty  |  D  | bit  |
| 4.A  | in  |  B  | of  |  C  | with  |  D  | by  |
| 5.A  | Attract  |  B  | Give  |  C  | Turn  |  D  | Pay  |

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with exhaust gases and smoke, (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ various other ways. For example, people ruin natural beauty by (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ junk and litter on the land and in the water.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing mankind today. Air, water and soil are necessary to the (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is available for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man’s natural beautiful world.

 1. A. purifies B. pumps C. sprays D. poisons

 2. A. on B. in C. by D. with

 3. A. spoiling B. leaving C. scattering D. gathering

 4. A. survival B. environment C. development D. growth

 5. A. animal B. marine C. human D. plant

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

It can take a long time to become successful in your chosen field, however talented you are. One thing you have to be (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of is that you will face criticism along the way. The world is full of people who would rather say something negative than positive. If you’ve made up your (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to achieve a certain goal, such as writing a novel, don’t let the negative criticism of others prevent you from reaching your target, and let the constructive criticism have a positive effect on your work. If someone says you’re totally in the (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of talent, ignore them. That’s negative criticism. If, however, someone advises you to revise your work and gives you a good reason for doing so, you should consider their suggestions carefully. There are many film stars who were once out of work. There are many famous novelists who made a complete mess of their first novel – or who didn’t, but had to keep on approaching hundreds of publishers before they could get it (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Being successful does depend on luck, to a certain extent. But things are more likely to (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well if you persevere and stay positive.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.A  | alert  |  B.  | clever  |  C  | intelligent  |  D  | aware |
| 2.A  | mind  |  B  | Brain |  C  | thought  |  D  | idea |
| 3.A  | absentee  |  B  | shortage  |  C  | lack  |  D  | missing |
| 4.A  | Publish |  B  | published  |  C  | publishes  |  D  | to publish  |
| 5.A  | sail through |  B  | come into |  C  | deal with |  D  | turn out  |

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late at night but can't find the energy to get out of bed (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.A  | behind time |  B.  | about time  |  C  | in time  |  D  | at time |
| 2.A  | few  |  B  | Less |  C  | much  |  D  | little |
| 3.A  | Jeopardy |  B  | threat  |  C  | risk  |  D  | damage |
| 4.A  | Or |  B  | because  |  C  | whereas  |  D  | so  |
| 5.A  | Puts |  B  | Gets |  C  | Brings |  D  | makes |

**Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

To many people, their friends are the most important in their life. Really good friends always (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ joys and sorrows with you and never turn their backs on you. Your best friend may be someone you have known all your life or someone you have grown (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with.

There are all sorts of things that can (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about this special relationship. It may be the result of enjoying the same activities and sharing experiences. Most of us have met someone that we have immediately felt relaxed with as if we had known them for ages. (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it really takes you years to get to know someone well enough to consider your best friend. To the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of us, this is someone we trust completely and who understands us better than anyone else. It's the person you can tell him or her your most intimate secrets.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.A  | Hands |  B.  | faces  |  C  | backs  |  D  | heads |
| 2.A  | about  |  B  | Up |  C  | in  |  D  | with |
| 3.A  | even if |  B  | even now  |  C  | even so  |  D  | as if |
| 4.A  | spends |  B  | takes  |  C  | loses  |  D  | gets  |
| 5.A  | Irritate |  B  | Imitate |  C  | intimate |  D  | initiate |

**Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.**

**Black Literature**

The first black literature in America was not written but was preserved in an oral tradition, in a rich body of folklore, songs and stories, many from African origins. There are humorous tales, Biblical stories, animal stories, and stories of natural phenomena, of good and bad people, and of the wise and foolish. Many reflect how African-Americans viewed themselves and their lives. The lyrics of blues, spirituals, and work songs speak of suffering and hope, joy and pain, loved ones, and religious faith, and are an integral part of the early literature of black people in America.​

The earliest existing written black literature was Lucy Terry’s poem “Bars Fight,” written in 1746. Other 18th-century black poets include Jupiter Hammon and George Moses Horton. The first African- American to publish a book in America was Phillis Wheatley. Black poetry also flourished in the 19th century, during which the writings of almost 40 poets were printed, the most notable of whom was Paul Laurence Dunbar, the first black American to achieve national acclaim for his work. Dunbar published eight volumes of poetry and eight novels and collections of stories.

More than three dozen novels were written by blacks between 1853 and 1899, but autobiography dominated African-American literature in the 19th century, as it had in the 18th. In the 20th century, however, fiction has presided, with Charles w. Chestnutt, America’s first black man of letters, successfully bridging the two centuries. He began publishing short fiction in the mid-1880s, wrote two books that appeared in 1899, and had three books published between 1900 and 1905. He was a pioneer of the “new literature” of the early 1900s, which aimed to persuade readers of the worth and equality of African-Americans.​​

**1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as part of the oral tradition of African-Americans?**

A. Humorous tales

B. Tales of adventure

C. Biblical stories

D. Animal stories

**2. According to the passage, the lyrics of blues and spirituals are often concerned with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. the pain and joy in life

B. loved ones and animals

C. religion and nature

D. wise and foolish people

**3. According to the passage, an important part of early African-American literature was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. novels

B. short fiction stories

C. biographies

D. songs

**4. According to the passage, what form dominated African-American literature in the 19th century?**

A. Poetry

B. Novels

C. Autobiography

D. Fiction

**5. According to the passage, Charles w. Chestnutt was one the first writers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. write about the suffering of African- Americans

B. publish short fiction in the early 1900s

C. write persuasively about the worth of African Americans

D. dominate the African-American literary tradition

**Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.**

There are three main types of sedimentary rocks, which are classified according to the origin and size of **their** particles. One type, called evaporates, is formed from chemically derived sediments. For example, an inland sea might evaporate and leave a deposit of rock salt.

The second type is derived entirely from organic **material**. Since it is a fossil in its own right, it is called fossiliferous rock. Fossiliferous rocks, such as limestones and chalks, are formed from calcium-based skeletons of tiny organisms deposited on the seabed. Some limestones are fossilized corals; **others**, known as tufa, are derived from mosses and other plants that grow beside hot springs. Carbon-based rocks, such as coal and jet, are the remains of plant material laid down in huge quantities. The remains of sponges and microscopic diatoms constitute rocks such as chert and flint.

The third type of sedimentary rock is classic. It is formed from eroded particles of other rocks and is graded according to the size of these particles. Fine shales are perhaps the most significant sedimentary rocks covering the earth.

The sedimentary rocks most likely to contain fossils are **those** that were laid down in places where there was abundant life and where deposition was rapid enough to bury the organisms before their bodies were broken up and decomposed. The sandy bottoms of shallow, calm seas, river deltas, lagoons, and deserts are the most likely places to give rise to fossils. The finer the sediment, the finer the detail recorded in **them**. Details such as the fur of those reptilian flyers, the pterosaurs, are only visible because they were fossilized in exceptionally fine limestone.

**1. In paragraph 1 the word “their” refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. particles

B. sedimentary rocks

C. origin and size

D. classification

**2. As used in this passage, the word “material” refers to. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. cloth

B. articles

C. matter

D. values

**3. The word “others” in in paragraph 2 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. fossilized corals

B. limestones

C. tiny organisms

D. mosses

**4. To which of the following does the word “those” in paragraph 4 refer?**

A. Sedimentary rocks

B. Fossils

C. Organisms

D. Fine shales

**5. The word “them” in paragraph 4 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. sediments

B. fossils

C. details

D. limestones

**Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.**

#### **Wrigley’s Chewing Gum**

Wrigley’s chewing gum was actually developed as a premium to be given away with other Products rather than as a primary product for sale. As a teenager, William Wrigley Jr. was working for his father in Chicago selling soap that had been manufactured in his father’s factory. The soap was not very popular with merchants because it was priced at five cents, and this selling price did not leave a good profit margin for the merchants. Wrigley convinced his father to raise the price to ten cents and to give away cheap umbrellas as a premium for the merchants. This worked successfully, confirming to Wrigley that the use of premiums was an effective sales tool.

Wrigley then established his own company; in his company he was selling soap as a wholesaler, giving baking soda away as a premium, and using a cookbook to promote each deal. Over time, the baking soda and cookbook became more popular than the soap, so Wrigley began a new operation selling baking soda. He began hunting for a new premium item to give away with sales of baking soda; he soon decided on chewing gum. Once again, when Wrigley realized that demand for the premium was stronger than the demand for the original product, he created the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company to produce and sell chewing gum.​

Wrigley started out with two brands of gum, Vassar and Lotta Gum, and soon introduced Juicy Fruit and Spearment. The latter two brands grew in popularity, while the first two were phased out. Juicy Fruit and Spearment are two of Wrigley’s main brands to this day.​

**1. It is NOT indicated in paragraph 1 that young William was working\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. in Chicago

B. for his father

C. as a soap salesman

D. in his father’s factory

**2. According to paragraph 1, it is NOT true that the soap that young Wrigley was selling\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. was originally well-liked

B. was originally priced at five cents

C. originally provided little profit for merchants

D. eventually became more popular with merchants

**3. According to paragraph 2, it is NOT true that, when Wrigley first founded his own company, he was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. selling soap

B. selling chewing gum

C. giving away cookbooks

D. using baking soda as a premium

**4. It is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 that Wrigley later\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. sold baking soda

B. used chewing gun as a premium to sell baking soda

C. sold chewing gum

D. used baking soda as a premium to sell chewing gum

**5. According to paragraph 3, the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company did all of the following EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. begin with two brands of gum

B. add new brands to the original two

C. phase out the last two brands

D. phase out the first two brands

**Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.**

Frank Gehry was once considered just another Southern California eccentric. It wasn’t until the late 1980s that he began receiving international acclaim as one of the world’s foremost architects. Outside the mainstream, his random designs have been so unique as to have defied categorization. In the late 1970s he was preoccupied with the notion of things in progress and his belief that buildings are most interesting when still unfinished. To give the impression of a structure in the state of construction, Gehry incorporated exposed studs and joinings, unpainted walls, and transparent skeletal framework in his buildings. In the early 1980s he explored the relation between space, structure, and light.

Like the renderings of artists, Gehry’s work is very expressive. His close identity with painters and sculptors has inspired him to infuse his buildings with the qualities of immediacy, spontaneity, and improvisation. His fascination with textures and materials led him to experiment with the effect of combining different building materials, such as plywood, metal, and glass.

While Gehry has achieved international prominence as one of the era’s most provocative and creative architects, he continues to experiment with form and structure. With his casual, intuitive approach to design, his buildings continue to demonstrate a high degree of freedom and invention. His work has inspired architects worldwide, who have taken his style and themes to cities around the globe.

**1. It is implied in the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. California is known for its conventional artists

B. California is internationally known for its architecture

C. Many Californians are nonconformists

D. Some people think California is a traditional state

**2. The passage suggests that Frank Gehry\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. has been labeled a modernist

B. had defied definition as a certain type of architect

C. has not influenced architects outside the United States

D. has always worked within the confines of traditional architectural design

**3. From the passage, it can be inferred that Gehry's buildings\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. have a very unusual look

B. are archaic in form and structure

C. fit in well with surrounding structures

D. are simplistic and elegant

**4. It is most probable that Gehry's designs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. will be limited to certain areas

B. will lose their appeal to future architects

C. will become conventional over time

D. will continue to be evident in urban architecture on a global scale

**Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.**

#### **New World Epidemics**

A huge loss of life resulted from the introduction of Old World diseases into the Americas in the early sixteenth century. The inhabitants of the Americas were separated from Asia, Africa, and Europe by rising oceans following the Ice Ages, and, as a result, **they** were isolated by means of this watery barrier from numerous virulent epidemic diseases **that** had developed across the ocean, such as measles, smallpox, pneumonia, and malaria. Pre-Columbian Americans had a relatively disease-free environment but also lacked the antibodies needed to protect **them** from bacteria and viruses brought to America by European explorers and colonists. A devastating outbreak of disease that strikes for the first time against a completely unprotected population is known as a Virgin soil epidemic. Virgin soil epidemics contributed to an unbelievable decline in the population of native inhabitants of the Americas, **one** that has been estimated at as much as an 80 percent decrease of the native population in the centuries following the arrival of Europeans in the Americas.

**1. The word “they” in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. the inhabitants

B. epidemic diseases

C. rising oceans

D. the Ice Ages

**2. The word “that” in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. a disease-free environment

B. this watery barrier

C. virulent epidemic diseases

D. the ocean

**3. The word “them” in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. pre-Columbian Americans

B. the antibodies

C. bacteria and viruses

D. European explorers and colonists

**4. The word “one” in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. a Virgin soil epidemic

B. an unbelievable decline

C. the population of native inhabitants

D. the arrival of Europeans

**Part 3: Writing**

**Choose the letter A,B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

1. *She raised her hand high so that she could attract the teacher’s attention.*
2. Because her teacher attracted her, she raised her hand again.
3. Though she raised her hand high, she couldn’t attract her teacher’s attention.
4. To attract her teacher’s attention, she raised her hand high.
5. She had such a high raising of hand that she failed to attract her teacher’s attention.

2. They had such a fierce dog that nobody would visit them.

**A.**So fierce was their dog that nobody would visit them.

**B.**Their dog was fierce enough for anybody to visit them.

**C.** If their dog weren’t fierce, somebody would visit them.

**D.** So fierce a dog did they had that nobody would visit them.

*3. “Why don’t you participate in the volunteer work in summer?" said Sophie.*

A. Sophie suggested my participating in the volunteer work in summer.

B. Sophie made me participate in the volunteer work in summer.

C. Sophie asked me why not participate in the volunteer work in summer.

D. Sophie suggested me to participate in the volunteer work in summer.

*4. No one has seen Linda since the day of the party.*

A. Linda has not been seen since the day of the party.

B. Linda is nowhere to be seen at the party.

C. The party is going on without Linda.

D. No one has seen Linda for ages.

*5. Neil always forgets his wife’s birthday.*

A. Neil sometimes remembers his wife’s birthday.

B. Neil never remembers his wife’s birthday.

C. At no time Neil remembers his wife’s birthday.

D. Neil remembers his wife’s birthday all the time.

*6. If you practise harder you will have better results.*

A. The harder you practise, the best results you will have.

B. The more hardly you practise, the better results you will have.

C. The hardest you practise, the most results you will have.

D. The harder you practise, the better results you will have.

*7. “Don’t forget to hand in the report, Pete!” said Kate.*

**A.** Kate reminded Pete of handing in the report.

**B.** Kate said that Pete had forgotten to hand in the report.

**C.** Kate forgot to hand in the report to Pete.

**D.** Kate reminded Pete to hand in the report.

*8. The children ran to the field to see the dragon, but it was no longer there*

**A.**The dragon had gone by the time the children ran to the field.

**B.**The dragon went by the time the children ran to the field.

**C.**When the children ran to the field, the dragon went.

**D.**The dragon had gone after the children ran to the field.

*9. Are you going to the cinema with us tonight, Susan?” asks her friends.*

A. Susan's friend asked her whether she went to the cinema with them that night.

B. Susan's friend asked her if she was going to the cinema with them that night.

C. Susan's friend would like to invite her to go to the cinema with them that night.

D. Susan's friend would rather her went to the cinema with them that night.

*10. The Internet has enabled most people to get contact in a matter of moment.*

1. Most of people have been able to get in contact by the Internet in a matter of moments.

B. Most of people have got in contact as enable in a matter of moments by the Internet.

C. On the Internet, most of people are able to get in contact a matter of moments.

D. On the Internet, most of people can find their contact a matter of moments.

*11. Jane finds it difficult to drive on the left.*

**A.** Jane is used to drive on the left.

**B.** Jane is not used to drive on the left.

**C.**Jane is not used to driving on the left.

**D.** It’s difficult for Jane to driving on the left.

*12. No one has told me about the change of plan.*

**A.** I have not been told about the change of plan.

**B.** I have not told about the change of plan.

**C.** The change of plan has been told about.

**D.** I have been told about the change of plan.

*13. We last went to that cinema 2 months ago.*

**A.** We have been to the cinema for 2 months.

**B.**We haven‟t been to the cinema for 2 months.

**C.**We didn‟t want to go to the cinema anymore.

**D.**We didn‟t go to the cinema for 2 months.

*14. “Leave my house now or I’ll call the police!” shouted the lady to the man.*

A. The lady threatened to call the police if the man didn’t leave her house.

B. The lady said that she would call the police if the man didn’t leave her house.

C. The lady told the man that she would call the police if he didn’t leave her house.

D. The lady informed the man that she would call the police if he didn’t leave her house.

*15. He last had his eyes tested ten months ago.*

**A.**He had tested his eyes ten months before.

**B.**He had not tested his eyes for ten months then.

**C.**He hasn’t had his eyes tested for ten months.

**D.** He didn’t have any test on his eyes in ten months.

*16. He survived the operation thanks to the skillful surgeon.*

**A.** He survived because he was a skillful surgeon.

**B.** He wouldn’t have survived the operation without the skillful surgeon.

**C.** There was no skillful surgeon, so he died.

**D.** Though the surgeon was skillful, he couldn’t survive the operation.

17. *“I will pay back the money, Gloria.” Said Ivan.*

**A.**Ivan apologized to Gloria for borrowing her money.

**B.**Ivan offered to pay Gloria the money back.

**C.**Ivan promised to pay back Gloria’s money.

**D.** Ivan suggested paying back the money to Gloria.

*18. He started working as an engineer 5 years ago.*

**A.** He has worked as an engineer for 5 years.

**B.** He was working as an engineer 5 years ago.

**C.** He didn’t work as an engineer any more.

**D.** He has started working as an engineer since 5 years ago.

*19. "If I were you, I'd ask the teacher for help" he said.*

A. He suggested asking the teacher for help.

B. He said if he was me, he would ask the teacher for help.

C. He advised me to ask the teacher for help.

D. He told me that he'd ask the teacher for help.

1. *Is it necessary to meet the manager at the airport?*

A. Did the manager have to be met at the airport?

B. Does the manager have to be met at the airport?

C. Is the manager had to be met at the airport?

D. Does the manager have to meet at the airport?