

43 Bài đọc tiếng anh ôn thi vào lớp 10

1. JACK LONDON

Jack London (1876 – 1916) is an American writer whose work combined powerful realism and humanitarian sentiment. He was (16) in San Francisco. After finishing grammar (17), Jack London worked at various jobs and in 1897 and 1898 he participated (18)..... the Alaska Gold Rush. Upon his return to the San Francisco area, he began to (19) about his experiences. A collection of his short stories, *The Son of the Wolf*, was (20) in 1900. Jack's colourful life, during which he wrote more than 50 books and which included enormous popular successes as an (21), ended in his suicide at the (22) of 40.

Many of his stories including his masterpiece *The Call of the Wild* deal with the reversion of a civilized creature to the primitive state. Jack London's style – brutal, vivid and exciting – (23) him enormously popular outside the United States; His (24) were translated into many languages. Jack's important works include *People of the Abyss* about the poor in London; *the Sea Wolf*, a novel based on the author's experiences on a seal hunting ship; *John Barleycorn*, an autobiographical novel about Jack's struggle (25)..... alcoholism.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1: A. grown | B. born | C. developed | D. lived |
| 2: A. lessons | B. course | C. notes | D. school |
| 3: A. in | B. to | C. at | D. of |
| 4: A. speak | B. read | C. talk | D. write |
| 5: A. printed | B. ordered | C. sold | D. published |
| 6: A. architect | B. author | C. actor | D. orator |
| 7: A. moment | B. age | C. time | D. year |
| 8: A. gave | B. let | C. made | D. did |
| 9: A. speeches | B. sayings | C. words | D. works |
| 10: A. to | B. for | C. against | D. of |

2. WATER

There's much more water than land on the (31) ___ of the earth. The seas and oceans cover nearly (32) ___ of the whole world, and only one-fifth of (33) ___ land. If you traveled over the earth in different directions, you would have to spend (34) ___ more of your time (35) ___ on water than on roads or railways. We sometimes forget that for every mile of land (36) ___ four miles of water.

There's so much water in the surface of our earth that we (37) ___ to use two words to describe. We use the word SEAS (38) ___ those parts of water surface which (39) ___ only few hundreds of mile, the word OCEANS to describe the huge area of water (40) ___ are thousands of miles wide and very deep.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. A. cover | B. surface | C. outer | D. outside |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 2. A. four-fives | B. four-fifth | C. four fifths | D. fourth-fifths |
| 3. A. it is | B. it's | C. its | D. them are |
| 4. A. many | B. much | C. few | D. too |
| 5. A. to move | B. move | C. moved | D. moving |
| 6. A. there are | B. there is | C. there has | D. have |
| 7. A. must | B. should | C. have | D. would |
| 8. A. describing | B. describes | C. describe | D. to describe |
| 9. A. is | B. are | C. has | D. will be |
| 10. A. that's | B. which | C. where | D. whose |

3. A VISIT TO LONDON

Jane's family decided to go to London last week because they want to __ (1) __ a tour. The sight in London was so __ (2) __ that she's been there a few days but it __ (3) __ to her only to be yesterday. It means __ (4) __ she enjoyed the trip so much. She and her father stayed __ (5) __ a very big hotel __ (6) __ two hundred rooms. From there, they can __ (7) __ reach Hyde Park, __ (8) __ very big park in London. In here, people can buy from a needle __ (9) __ an elephant in two best __ (10) __ streets, Regent Street and Oxford Street.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. do | B. make | C. work | D. have |
| 2. A. interest | B. interesting | C. interested | D. interestingly |
| 3. A. makes | B. thinks | C. does | D. seems |
| 4. A. that | B. is that | C. that is | D. that was |
| 5. A. for | B. on | C. in | D. to |
| 6. A. have | B. has | C. with | D. to with |
| 7. A. easiness | B. easily | C. easy | D. uneasy |
| 8. A. the | B. a which | C. is a | D. a |
| 9. A. with | B. and | C. or | D. to |
| 10. A. shopping | B. selling | C. trading | D. shop |

4. ISAAC NEWTON

Isaac Newton, one of the __ (1) __ scientists, was born __ (2) __ December 25th, 1642 in a small village __ (3) __ Wool Thorpe in England. His father was a poor __ (4) __. When the boy was fourteen, his father died. Newton __ (5) __ school and helped his mother on the farm. __ (6) __ he was fun __ (7) __ physics and mathematics, Newton was sent to school. __ (8) __ he left high school, Newton studied at Cambridge University. In 1667 he became __ (9) __ professor on mathematics at the university. His greatest discovery is the __ (10) __ of gravitation. He died in 1727.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. great | B. greatest | C. most great | D. greater |
| 2. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. a and b |
| 3. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. of |
| 4. A. farmer | B. apprentice | C. bookbinder | D. blacksmith |
| 5. A. went | B. sent | C. left | D. run |

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. A. So | B. So that | C. Because | D. Because of |
| 7. A. in | B. of | C. at | D. about |
| 8. A. For | B. While | C. Before | D. After |
| 9. A. an | B. one | C. a | D. the |
| 10. A. law | B. invention | C. foundation | D. operation |

5. NANCY LEE JOHNSON

Nancy Lee Johnson was a __ (1) __ girl. She was smart, pretty and __ (2) __ in well with the life of her school. One Thursday afternoon, Miss O'Shay, the vice-principal, __ (3) __ Nancy that the girl's pictures had won the Artist Club __ (4) __. Nancy was very happy at the news. She __ (5) __ have danced all the way home through the rain.

But the __ (6) __ didn't let Nancy get the scholarship __ (7) __ because they found that she was a __ (8) __ student and they said that the __ (9) __ of the coloured student in the local art school might __ (10) __ difficulties for all concerned.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. colour | B. coloured | C. colourful | D. colourless |
| 2. A. fit | B. fitted | C. fix | D. interested |
| 3. A. asked | B. spoke | C. said | D. told |
| 4. A. scholar | B. committee | C. punishment | D. scholarship |
| 5. A. can | B. may | C. must | D. might |
| 6. A. jury | B. committee | C. statesman | D. champion |
| 7. A. just | B. right | C. one | D. yet |
| 8. A. black | B. Negro | C. colour | D. white |
| 9. A. attend | B. attendance | C. present | D. presence |
| 10. A. give | B. form | C. create | D. drawl |

6. SEAN O'CASEY

Sean O'Casey was a famous Irish __ (1) __. Born __ (2) __ a poor worker's family, he had known, __ (3) __ his childhood, hunger, poverty and ill-health. He deeply __ (4) __ the unjust laws and the police __ (5) __ of the British in his home country. When __ (6) __ up, he worked first as a labourer, and __ (7) __ joined the Irish Citizen Army, __ (8) __ Irish nationalist organization, to fight __ (9) __ independence __ (10) __ great Britain.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. writer | B. reader | C. player | D. actor |
| 2. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. from |
| 3. A. from | B. to | C. since | D. for |
| 4. A. recalled | B. remembered | C. thought | D. felt |
| 5. A. defence | B. rule | C. fight | D. struggle |
| 6. A. grown | B. grew | C. grow | D. growing |
| 7. A. but | B. later | C. an | D. one |
| 8. A. against | B. an | C. for | D. to |
| 9. A. from | B. to | C. of | D. for |

7. OSEOLA MCCARTY

As a young girl, Oseola McCarty dreamed of becoming a nurse. However, her family duty stood as a(n) _____ (41) to educational goals. McCarty left school after completing the sixth. Since her family was one of washerwomen, McCarty followed _____ (42) their footsteps. She _____ (43) other people's clothes for over seventy years.

Due to good work and saving habits, McCarty, a washerwoman, _____ (44) a great deal of money. She made a _____ (45) of \$150,000 - a large portion of her life savings - to the University of Southern Mississippi to help needy students. She was 88 years old and had never married. She did not have any children. She did not own a car. From this simple and _____ (46) life, she was able to impress the world with a significant _____ (47) act.

Though she was unable to complete her own education, it was her _____ (48) that her gift would make _____ (49) possible for many others in _____ (50) need to do so. Now, with McCarty's support, specifically African American students have an opportunity to fulfill their dreams of a college education.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. solution | B. problem | C. obstacle | D. difficulty |
| 2. | A. with | B. in | C. on | D. along |
| 3. | A. cleaned | B. made | C. cleared | D. did |
| 4. | A. accomplished | B. loaned | C. paid | D. accumulated |
| 5. | A. money | B. donation | C. profit | D. living |
| 6. | A. frugal | B. mean | C. generous | D. selfish |
| 7. | A. helpful | B. charitable | C. useful | D. remarkable |
| 8. | A. generosity | B. experience | C. responsibility | D. intention |
| 9. | A. it | B. them | C. her | D. us |
| 10. | A. economical | B. financial | C. healthy | D. fashionable |

8. ARE MEN LAZY

Men are lazy in the home, according to an official survey (41) _____ today. They have about six hours' a week more free time than wives, but play very little (42) _____ in cooking, cleaning, washing, and ironing, according to the Social Trends Survey by the Central (43) _____ Office.

Nearly three quarters of married women (44) _____ to do all or most of the housework, and among married men the proportion who admitted that their wives did all or most of the housework was only slightly lower.

The survey (45) _____ that washing and ironing was the least popular task among men, with only one per cent (46) _____ this duty, compared with 89 per cent of women, and 10 per cent sharing equally.

Only 5 per cent of men (47) _____ the evening meal, 3 per cent carry out household cleaning duties, 5 per cent household shopping, and 17 per cent wash the evening dishes.

But when household gadgets break down, (48) _____ are carried out by 82 per cent of husbands. The survey says that, despite our economic problems, the majority of Britons are substantially better (49) _____ than a decade ago. We're healthier, too – eating healthier foods and smoking less.

The (50) _____ Briton, not surprisingly, is more widely traveled than a decade ago. More people are going abroad for holidays, with Spain the favorite destination.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. emerged | B. edited | C. published | D. furnished |
| 2. | A. role | B. section | C. work | D. part |
| 3. | A. Numerical | B. Ordinal | C. Cardinal | D. Statistical |
| 4. | A. pronounced | B. uttered | C. claimed | D. emitted |
| 5. | A. pointed | B. evolved | C. planned | D. showed |
| 6. | A. forming | B. formulating | C. performing | D. burdening |
| 7. | A. prepare | B. process | C. undertake | D. fit |
| 8. | A. repairs | B. fixings | C. fittings | D. amendments |
| 9. | A. over | B. off | C. through | D. on |
| 10. | A. medium | B. average | C. popular | D. normal |

9. CONCORDE

CONCORDE, the world's fastest and most graceful (41) _____ plane, will soon be 25 years old. It first flew on 2 March 1969, from Toulouse in France.

Concorde was developed by both France and Britain. From 1956 these two countries had a (42) _____ of a supersonic passenger plane. In 1962 they started to work together on the (43) _____. The plane cost over £1.5 billion to develop. It is the most (44) _____ plane in the history of (45) _____. It was given over 5,000 hours of testing.

Concorde flies at twice the speed of sound. This means that it takes only 3 hours 25 minutes to fly between London and New York, compared with 7 – 8 hours in other passenger jets. Because of the five-hour time (46) _____ between the USA and Britain, it is possible to travel west on Concorde and arrive in New York before you leave London! You can (47) _____ the 10.30 am flight from London, Heathrow and start work in New York an hour earlier!

Concorde is much used by business people and film stars. But its oldest passenger was Mrs. Ethel Lee from Leicestershire in England. She was 99 years old when she (48) _____ from Heathrow on 24 February 1985.

Each Concorde is built at a (49) _____ of £55 million. Twenty have been built so far. Air France and British Airways (50) _____ the most. They each have seven planes.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. transportation | B. carriage | C. conveyance | D. passenger |
| 2. | A. expectation | B. dream | C. hope | D. imagination |
| 3. | A. project | B. plot | C. structure | D. development |
| 4. | A. tested | B. tried | C. investigated | D. experimented |
| 5. | A. flight | B. aviation | C. space | D. locomotion |
| 6. | A. separation | B. division | C. expansion | D. difference |
| 7. | A. run | B. transport | C. catch | D. register |

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 8. | A. blasted | B. launched off | C. took off | D. flew off |
| 9. | A. cost | B. price | C. expense | D. expenditure |
| 10. | A. own | B. mortgage | C. hire | D. master |

10. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

The person I am going to write about is Charlie Chaplin. He has always been one of my favorite actors and I really (41)_____ his films.

Charlie was born in London in 1889. Both his parents were music hall performers. His father was a drunkard and his mother later (42)_____ mad. Life was hard and Charlie and his half brother, Sidney, were sent to a(n) (43)_____ for a time.

He first appeared on the stage when he was seven and by the time he was ten he was a regular performer. When he was 17, he went on a tour of the USA where he was (44)_____ and given a part in a Hollywood film. His early films were not particularly successful but in 1915 he made his (45)_____, "The Tramp", in which he first appeared in the baggy trousers and with the hat and cane. Soon he had had his own (46)_____ built and was making his own films which included "The Gold Rush", "Modern Times" and "The Great Dictator".

In the 1940s his reputation in the USA started to (47)_____. Silent films were no longer so popular. Chaplin went to Europe but was not allowed to return to the USA because he was (48)_____ of being a communist. The authorities finally let him back in 1972 and he was (49)_____ an Oscar, but by this time he had made Switzerland his home.

Chaplin did not have a very happy personal life and was married four times. He only found happiness with his fourth marriage in 1943. When he died on Christmas Day 1977, the world had lost one of the greatest (50)_____ comedians.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. admire | B. admit | C. claim | D. encourage |
| 2. | A. ended | B. went | C. came | D. began |
| 3. | A. orphanage | B. institution | C. shelter | D. lodging |
| 4. | A. spotted | B. elected | C. set | D. drafted |
| 5. | A. achievement | B. completion | C. fiction | D. masterpiece |
| 6. | A. factory | B. workshop | C. studio | D. stage |
| 7. | A. slide | B. split | C. decline | D. discredit |
| 8. | A. suspected | B. doubted | C. considered | D. abused |
| 9. | A. prized | B. awarded | C. delivered | D. rewarded |
| 10. | A. ever | B. before | C. previously | D. present |

11. DROUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES

The Southwestern States of the United States suffered one of the worst droughts in their history from 1931 to 1938. The drought (41)_____ the entire country. Few food crops could be grown. Food became (42)_____, and prices went up (43)_____ the nation. Hundreds of families in the Dust Bowl region had to be moved to farms in other

areas with the help of the federal government. In 1944, drought brought great damage to (44)_____ all Latin America. The drought moved to Australia and then to Europe, (45)_____ it continued throughout the summer of 1945. From 1950 to 1954 in the United States, the South and Southwest suffered a (46)_____ drought. Hundreds of cattle ranchers had to ship their cattle to other regions because (47)_____ lands had no grass. The federal government again (48)_____ an emergency drought-relief program. It offered farmers (49)_____ credit and seed grains (50)_____ low prices.

1. A. pushed B. incurred C. occurred D. affected
2. A. scarce B. mystified C. hidden D. uncommon
3. A. over B. throughout C. all D. across
4. A. near B. totally C. almost D. factually
5. A. which B. that C. where D. when
6. A. heavy B. sharp C. strict D. severe
7. A. pasture B. culture C. moisture D. manure
8. A. carried B. conducted C. convened D. conformed
9. A. emergency B. crisis C. tension D. disaster
10. A. to B. in C. over D. at

12. DRUGS

Drugs are one of the (56) _____ profession's most valuable tools. Doctors prescribe drugs to (57) _____ or prevent many diseases. Every year, penicillin and other (58) _____ drugs save the lives of countless victims of pneumonia and other dangerous infectious diseases. Vaccines prevent attacks by such diseases as (59) _____, polio, and smallpox. The use of these and many other drugs (60) _____ helped millions of people live longer, healthier lives than would (61) _____ have been possible.

Almost all our most important drugs, however, were unknown before the 1900's. For example, the sulfa drugs and antibiotics did not come into use (62) _____ the late 1930's and early 1940's. Before that time, about 25 percent of all pneumonia victims in the United States died of the disease. The new drugs quickly reduced the (63) _____ rate from pneumonia to less than 5 percent. Polio vaccine was introduced in 1955. At that time, polio struck about 30,000 to 50,000 Americans each year. (64)_____ 1960, the use of the vaccine has reduced the number of new polio cases to about 3,000 a year. In 1900, most Americans did not live (65) _____ the age of 47. Today, Americans live an average of more than 70 years, in great part because of the use of modern drugs.

56. A. medical B. medicine C. health D. medic
57. A. solve B. settle C. ruin D. treat
58. A. germ-killing B. helping C. saving D. rescuing
59. A. AIDS B. measles C. influenza D. hiccups
60. A. would have B. have C. has D. did
61. A. only B. even C. also D. otherwise
62. A. until B. to C. onto D. upon
63. A. end B. ruin C. death D. termination

64. A. About B. By C. To D. Prior
 65. A. past B. passing C. well D. through

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made (41) _____ of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral (42)_____. When there is a language (43)_____, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions (44) _____ for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to (45) _____ to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language (46) _____ ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod (47) _____ approval, while shaking the head (48) _____ a negative reaction.

Other form of nonlinguistic language can be (49) _____ in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

(50) _____ verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

41. A. usage B. use C. employment D. utility
 42. A. address B. speech C. utterances D. claims
 43. A. barrier B. obstacles C. divisions D. separation
 44. A. point B. signify C. imply D. stand
 45. A. refer B. rotate C. resort D. revolve
 46. A. progresses B. transmits C. remits D. emits
 47. A. signifies B. signs C. registers D. presents
 48. A. predicates B. indicates C. abdicates D. implicates
 49. A. traced B. trailed C. found D. explored
 50. A. While B. As C. Because D. Until

The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. (41)_____ its antiquity, certain (42)_____ of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are (43)_____ almost on exactly true north, south, east and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshippers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were (44)_____ on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations on the base of the structure (45)_____ many intersecting lines. Further scientific (46)_____ indicates that these (47)_____ a type of time line of events – past, present, and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to (48)_____ with known facts of the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are presently under (49)_____.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or (50)_____ built by a race far superior to any known today?

41. A. Though B. In spite C. By D. Despite
 42. A. tenets B. relics C. aspects D. properties
 43. A. lined B. aligned C. assigned D. fathomed
 44. A. set B. based C. fitted D. founded
 45. A. reveal B. testify C. impose D. reset
 46. A. volume B. trial C. study D. text
 47. A. front B. represent C. repose D. forward
 48. A. tangle B. consort C. resort D. coincide
 49. A. inspection B. introduction C. recommendation D. investigation
 50. A. that B. which C. such D. one

Most ghost stories are (41)_____ in mysterious, old houses or castles. The ghosts themselves whose (42)_____ wander the earth at night, are usually the victims of some horrible crimes. This is not always the case as the following story (43)_____.

When my friend, Paul, was a schoolboy, he often used to chat to Mr. Scott, an elderly gentlemen living on his own. Mr. Scott was a keen gardener. He would always be looking after his lawn or his flowers and Paul was (44)_____ the habit of saying a few words to him over the fence.

One summer's evening, as Paul was on his way home from school, he saw, as (45)_____, Mr. Scott in his garden. The old man was busily weeding his flowerbeds. When he saw Paul, he invited him into the garden with a (46)_____ of his hand. Slowly, they strolled all around, admiring the various flowers. Then, to Paul's surprise, Mr. Scott bent down and picked a (47)_____ of his finest dahlias. 'Here boy,' he said. 'Give these to your mother.'

No sooner had he arrived home than he (48)_____ the flowers to his mother. He then told her that they were with Mr. Scott's compliments. His mother's face went red with anger. 'You wicked boy!' she shouted. 'How (49)_____ you say such a thing! I (50)_____ into his daughter in the supermarket this morning. She told me that the poor old chap had passed away in his sleep last Friday.'

41. A. set B. put C. fixed D. programmed
 42. A. bodies B. minds C. spirits D. phantoms
 43. A. points B. indicates C. states D. shows
 44. A. on B. in C. within D. with
 45. A. frequent B. common C. often D. usual
 46. A. rise B. spread C. wave D. shake
 47. A. carton B. bunch C. roll D. packet
 48. A. submitted B. turned C. presented D. demonstrated
 49. A. should B. dare C. would D. wrong
 50. A. bumped B. struck C. rushed D. knocked

(41)_____ of the garbage we produce every day is a major problem in cities around the world. In the United States, over 160 million tons of garbage are produced every year. Ten percent is recycled, ten percent is burned, and the rest is put in landfills. But finding (42)_____ for new landfills is becoming more difficult.

A city that has solved this problem in an unusual way is Machida, in Tokyo, Japan. They have developed a totally new (43)_____ to garbage disposal. The (44)_____ to the operation is public cooperation. Families must divide their garbage into six categories:

- 1) Garbage that can be easily burned (that is, combustible garbage), such as kitchen and garden trash.
- 2) Noncombustible garbage, such as small electrical appliances, plastic tools and plastic toys.
- 3) Products that are poisonous or that (45)_____ pollution, such as batteries and fluorescent lights.
- 4) Bottles and glass containers that can be recycled.
- 5) Metal containers that can be recycled.
- 6) Large item, such as furniture and bicycles.

The items in categories 1 to 5 are collected (46)_____ different days. (Large items are collected upon request). Then the garbage is taken to a center that looks like a clean new office building or hospital. Inside the center, special equipment is used to sort and (47)_____ the garbage. Almost everything can be reused: garden or kitchen trash becomes fertilizer; combustible garbage is burned to (48)_____ electricity; metal containers and bottles are recycled; and old furniture, clothing, and other useful items are cleaned, repaired, and resold cheaply or given away. The work provides (49)_____ for handicapped persons and gives them a (50)_____ to learn new skills.

Nowadays, officials from cities around the world visit Machida to see whether they can use some of these ideas and techniques to solve their own garbage disposal problems.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. Disposing | B. Dealing | C. Contriving | D. Ridding |
| 42. A. land | B. soil | C. earth | D. position |
| 43. A. method | B. process | C. technique | D. approach |
| 44. A. answer | B. solution | C. key | D. way |
| 45. A. produce | B. generate | C. originate | D. cause |
| 46. A. on | B. in | C. by | D. over |
| 47. A. process | B. create | C. manipulate | D. mould |
| 48. A. cause | B. exit | C. produce | D. emit |
| 49. A. positions | B. careers | C. situation | D. employment |
| 50. A. time | B. moment | C. occasion | D. chance |

ANGER ON THE ROADS

The anger that descends on people when they get behind the steering wheel of a car used to be (41)_____ as a joke. But the laughter is getting noticeably quieter (42)_____ that the problem has become increasingly widespread.

Stuck in a traffic jam, with family cars inching their (43)_____ past, the driver of a fast sports car begin to lose his temper. (44)_____ the capabilities of his car, there is nothing he can do. The outcome is anger.

Many people live in (45)_____ of losing control. This is true of many situations but driving is a good example. People think that the car might not start, it might break (46)_____ or, someone might run into it. Before anything even happens, people have worked themselves up into a (47)_____ of anxiety. And when something does happen, they are (48)_____ to explode. In fact, it's their anxiety about losing control that makes them lose control.

This isn't to say that all offenders have psychological problems or drive powerful sports cars. In fact, most of them are (49)_____ ordinary human beings who have no history of violence. There is (50)_____ something deep in our nature that awakens when we start up a car engine.

- 41. A. found B. thought C. treated D. intended
- 42. A. once B. even C. since D. now
- 43. A. path B. way C. course D. route
- 44. A. However B. Besides C. Although D. Despite
- 45. A. worry B. fright C. fear D. concern
- 46. A. up B. down C. out D. off
- 47. A. state B. condition C. feeling D. case
- 48. A. good B. prepared C. near D. ready
- 49. A. purely B. fully C. exactly D. perfectly
- 50. A. openly B. directly C. clearly D. frankly

Reading and gap fill

Test 1.

great	themes	avoided	happy	civil	works	win
influenced		movement	wealthy	dressed	helped	

LEO TOLSTOY

Leo Tolstoy was a famous Russian writer of the nineteenth century. He lived between 1828 and 1910. He wrote many novels. Two of his famous (1) _____ are “War and Peace” and “Anna Karenina”. Tolstoy was born into a (2) _____ family. However, he was not (3) _____ that others were poor. He did not like living in the rich life when others did not have food or money. In fact, Tolstoy often (4) _____ like a peasant. He wanted the simple life.

In his novels, Tolstoy wrote about many things, but one of his most important (5) _____ was nonviolence. His ideas about nonviolence (6) _____ two other famous leaders: Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King. In fact, Tolstoy and Gandhi wrote letters to each other when Gandhi was in South Africa. Tolstoy's ideas (7) _____ Gandhi to use nonviolence.

Martin Luther King, the American (8) _____ right leader, also believed in nonviolence. In his demonstrations during 1960s, he always (9) _____ violence. He helped to (10) _____ more right for Blacks.

Thus, Leo Tolstoy, the (11) _____ Russian writer of the nineteenth century, greatly influenced two other great leaders of peace (12) _____.

Test 2:

operation	counterparts	glamorous	space	microcomputer
handle	components	variety	unlike	factory

Industrial robots

One step beyond automated machines is the industrial robot, the heart and brain of which is the (1) _____. (2) _____ most automated machines, industrial robot can be programmed to do a (3) _____ of tasks that are usually accomplished by human (4) _____ workers. Like their human (5) _____, industrial robots can be switched from one job to another and can be programmed to (6) _____ new tasks. Thus far, robots have found their greatest use in assembling (7) _____. However, they are swiftly branching from basic assembly (8) _____ to construction and mining, and their most (9) _____ use of all, the exploration of oceans and outer (10) _____.

Test 3:

transmission	growth	developed	energy	popular	basic	possible
improved	practical	regular				

The development of television

Television was not really invented. Many scientists invented or (1) _____ parts of the systems that have become the television systems we know now. Radio, of course, was necessary before television could be (2) _____, because the television uses the same principles of electromagnetic waves that radio does. As soon as radio became possible, the possibility of television (3) _____ was also known, but it took many years for it to become (4) _____.

British and American scientists helped to develop the (5) _____ ideas that made television (6) _____, but it was a Russian who made the first practical television system. By 1923, Vladimir Zworykin, a Russian, had invented a camera tube that could turn pictures into electric (7) _____. By 1929, Zworykin had built a television system that work.

By 1935, (8) _____ television broadcasts were begun in Germany. The first broadcasts in the United States began in 1939, but television did not really become (9) _____ until later the Second World War. Between 1945 and 1955 there were rapid (10) _____ in the practical use of television.

Test 4:

live	space	signals	poor	events	radio	until
transmitted		expensive	landing	one	use	

All early television was broadcast in black and white. Color television was possible, but it was too (1) _____ and of very (2) _____ quality (3) _____ the middle of the 1950s. Color television broadcasts began in the United States in 1954, in Japan in 1960 and in Europe in 1967.

The first (4) _____ on the moon was broadcast (5) _____ on television in 1969, and now television programs are (6) _____ all over the world immediately through the (7) _____ of satellites that transmit the (8) _____ from the earth, through the (9) _____, and back to the earth.

More people now get their news and information through television than through newspapers and (10) _____. The development of television is (11) _____ of the most rapid and exciting (12) _____ of our century.

Test 5 :

available	consequently	disturbing	eliminated	even
explains	For example	in marine	poisons	refers
too	with			scattering

Environmental pollution is a item that (1) _____ to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with gases and smoke, (2) _____ the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with (3) _____ many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings (4) _____ various other ways. (5) _____, people ruins natural beauty by (6) _____ junk and litter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with (7) _____ noise.

Environmental pollution is on of the most serious problems facing mankind today. Air, water and soil are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and (8) _____ death. Polluted water kill fish and other (9) _____ life. Pollution of soil polluted reduces the amount of land that is (10) _____ for growing food. Enviromental pollution also brings ugliness to man's natural beauty world.

Test 6:

control	deficient	devote	generation	lead to
necessary	plays	plentiful	produce	proper
proposing	providing	scarce	seek	solution

Food (1) _____ an important part in the development of nations. In countries where food is (2) _____, people have to spend most of their time getting enough to eat. This usually slow down progreee, because man have little time to (3) _____ science, industry, government, and art. In nations where food is (4) _____ and easy to get, men have more time to spend in activities that (5) _____ progress human betterment,

and enjoyment of leisure. The problems of (6) _____ good food for everybody has not been solved. Many wars have been fought for the (7) _____ of rich food – producing lands. But it is no longer (8) _____ to go to war for food. Nations are beginning to put scientific knowledge to work for a (9) _____ to their food problems. They work together in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to help hungry nation (10) _____ more food.

TEST 1

To do well at school, college or university you usually need to do well in exams. “All students hate exams” may be a generalization, but it is fairly true one. Certainly, all of the students I’ve known disliked doing exams, None of them thought that the exam system was fair; to do well in an exam you simply had to be able to predict the questions which would be asked, This was the case as regards two students in my class at college. Both of them were exceptionally bright, but in the final year “exam” neither of them got an A grade. In fact, they both got Cs. The exam had tested us on questions which had come up the previous year. They had both assumed that the same questions wouldn’t come up again, and hadn’t prepared for them.

- 1) Students need to do well in exams _____.
 - a. In order to do well at school.
 - b. Because they need to do well at school.
 - c. So that to do well at school.
 - d. Therefore they have to do well at school.
- 2) The statement “ All students hate exams” is _____.
 - a. extremely true
 - b. completely true
 - c. quite true
 - d. very true
- 3) Which of the following sentences is not true?
 - a. All of the students the writer has known thought that the exam system was unfair.
 - b. To do well in an exam you simply had the ability to predict the questions which would be asked.
 - c. None of the students the writer has known disliked doing exams.
 - d. “ All students hate exams” is fairly true generalization.
- 4) Why did the two students in the writer’s class get C grades in the final exam?
 - a. Because the exam was very difficult.
 - b. Because they didn’t prepare for the questions that had come up the previous year.
 - c. Because they were dull students.
 - d. Because the questions weren’t in their lesson.
- 5) The writer’s main purpose of writing the passage is to _____.
 - a. describe the importance of exams.
 - b. discuss how exams effect on the students.
 - c. explain the equality in examinations.
 - d. criticize the exam system.

TEST 2

Every year people in many countries learn English. Some of them are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school. Others study by themselves. A few learn English just by hearing the language in film, on television, in the office or among their friends. Most people must work hard to learn English.

Why do these all people learn English? It is not difficult to answer this question.

Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies because some of their books are in English at the college or university.

Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

1. According to the writer. English is learn by _____.
 - a. young children
 - b. adults
 - c. teenagers
 - c. all are correct
2. Most people learn English by _____.
 - a. themselves
 - b. hearing the language on television
 - c. working hard on the lesson
 - d. speaking English to their friends
3. Where do many boys and girls learn English?
 - a. at home
 - b. in the office
 - c. in evening class
 - d. at school
4. Teenagers learn English because _____.
 - a. It's useful for their higher studies
 - b. it's one of their subjects.
 - c. They want to master it.
 - D. a and c are correct.
5. Why do many adults learn English?
 - a. Because they want to see movies in English.
 - b. Because they need it for their job.
 - c. Because they are forced to learn.
 - d. Because it's not difficult to learn.

TEST 3

More than two hundreds years ago, the term “ environmental pollution”was quite strange to people. They lived healthy, drank pure water, and breathed fresh air. Nowadays, the situation is quite differrent.People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually it is man that is destroying the surroundings with many kinds of wastes. Everybody knows that motorbikes and cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycle.

Manufactures know that wastes from factories make water and soilpolluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on treating the wastes safely. Scattering rubbish is bad for our health, but noone wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?

1. More than two hundred years ago _____.
 - a. the environment was polluted as much as it is today.
 - b. people knew nothing about environmental pollution.

- c. air was polluted badly
d. people was faced with pollution.
2. In former days, people _____.
- led a healthy life
 - lived in the polluted environment
 - were worried about pollution
 - drank contaminated water
3. Nowadays, many people are concerned about _____.
- the destruction of the poisonous air.
 - the polluted water
 - the wastes from the factories.
 - the pollution of the environment.
4. Everybody knows that cars emit dangerous gases _____.
- so they donot travel by car
 - so they prefer travelling by bicycle
 - but they still prefer traveling by car
 - and they enjoy traveling on foot.
5. Factory owners _____.
- know nothing about pollution
 - have no awaeness of pollution
 - treat wastes from their factories safely
 - do not want to spend money on treating the wastes safely
6. It's harmful for our health _____.
- if rubbish is preaded over our sea
 - If we don't scatter our rubbish
 - if we spend time on gathering rubbish
 - if rubbish is burried

TEST 4

It is estimated that about 200 milion people who use the Internet computer network around the world. The Internet allows people to work at home instead of traveling to work. The Internet allows businesses to communicate with customers and workers in many part of the world for the cost of a local telephone call. E.mail allows users to send documents, pictures and other data from one part of the world to another in at least 5 minutes. People can use the Internet to do shopping. This saves a lot of time. It is possible to use the Internet for education – students may connect with their teachers from home to send or receive e.mail or talk their problems through “ on line” rather than attend a class.

1. The Internet allows people _____.
- to stay at home and rest
 - not to work
 - to travel to work
 - to work at home
2. To a business, the Internet is _____ to communicate with customers.

- a. a cheap way
 c. an inconvenient way
- b. a very expensive way
 d. a difficult way
3. E. mail can be use to send _____.
- a. documents
 c. data
- b. information
 d. all are correct
4. It takes _____ to do the shopping on the Internet.
- a. a lot of time
 c. less time
- b. a little time
 d. more time
5. To use the Internet for education is _____.
- a. impossible
 c. inconvenient
- b. possible
 d. difficult

TEST 5

The search of alternative resources of energy has resulted in different directions. Many communitives are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity.

Experimental work is being done to make synthetic fuels from coal, or coal tars. But to date, that process has proved expensive. Some experts are trying to revive hydroelectrig power which is derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago, hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four percent. The oceans are another source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to change the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves into electricity.

1. What are many communities doing to produce electricity?
 - a. burning garbage and other biological waste products.
 - b. changing waste products into power
 - c. searching for alternative resources
2. Has the process of making synthetic fuels proved cheap or expensive?
 - a. It has proved cheap
 - b. It has proved expensive
 - c. It has not proved expensive
3. Where is hydroelectric power derived from?
 - a. rivers and ocean
 - b. lakes and streams
 - c. rivers and streams.
4. What percentage of the electricity used in the United States does hydroelectric power provide today?
 - a. 33%
 - b. 35 %
 - c. 4 %
5. What are scientists studying?
 - a. ways to have electricity from the energy of ocean.
 - b. ways to change the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves into electricity.

c. a and b are correct.

TEST 6

Education is not an end, but a mean to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of education them; our purpose is to fit them for life. So it is very important to choose a suitable system of education which will really prepare children for life.

When we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability, and, secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work, or to scorn someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

1. Education is a mean _____.
 - a. to reach one's goals
 - b. to earn lots of money
 - c. to make up one's personality
2. According to the writer, the purpose of education is _____.
 - a. simply to provide knowledge for children.
 - b. to fit children for life
 - c. to prepare anything which is suitable for children
3. Each of us must be educated to do _____.
 - a. whatever job that is well-paid
 - b. whatever job that is suitable
 - c. whatever job that is professional
4. All jobs are necessary _____.
 - a. to the employees
 - b. to us
 - c. to society
5. It is very bad _____.
 - a. to look down on someone else's work
 - b. to feel ashamed of someone else's work
 - c. to think one's work as a means to earn money
6. Only a type of education _____ can be called valuable to society.
 - a. that helps people to get good jobs
 - b. that trains people to do whatever they want
 - c. that fits people for life

TEST 7

Children's education is changing rapidly today. In the past, teachers made children sit still for hours. They made them memorize all sorts of things. In other words, children had to go on repeating things until they knew them by heart. Today, many teachers wonder if it is possible to make children learn at all. They say you can only help them learn. They say you must let children learn and discover things for themselves.

1. What did teachers make children do in the past?
 - A. stand for hours
 - B. memorize everything
 - C. repeat their homework
 - D. sit for days
2. Children in the past were made to learn everything.....
 - A. by head
 - B. by hand
 - C. by hair
 - D. by heart
3. Nowadays, many teachers say that they only
 - A. give children more homework
 - B. make children learn
 - C. help children
 - D. teach children at home
4. Today, the modern learning method is
 - A. Letting children play computer games
 - B. making children read a lot of books
 - C. doing homework for children
 - D. letting children discover things for themselves

TEST 8

I often hear or read about “natural disaster”- the eruption of Mount St Helen, a volcano the state of Washington; Hurricane Andrew in Florida; the floods in the American Midwest; terrible earthquakes all over the world; huge fires; and so on. But I’ll never forget my first personal experience with the strangeness of nature – “the London Killer Fog” of 1952. It began on Thursday, December 4th when a high –pressure system (warm air) cover southern England. With the freezing-cold air below, heavy fog formed. Pollution from factories, cars, and coal stoves mixed with the fog. The humidity was terribly high, there was no breeze at all. Traffic (cars, trains, and boats) stopped. People couldn’t see, and some walked onto the railroad tracks or into the river. It was hard to breathe, and many people got sick. Finally on Tuesday, December 9th , the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick, many of them died.

1. Which natural disaster isn’t mentioned in the text?
 - A. a volcanic eruption
 - B. a flood
 - C. a hurricane
 - D. a tornado
2. What is his unforgettable person experience?
 - A. the London killer
 - B. the heavy fog in London
 - C. the strangeness of nature
 - D. a high-pressure system
3. What didn’t happen during the time of the “London Killer Fog”?
 - A. pollution
 - B. humidity
 - C. heavy rain
 - D. heavy fog
4. The traffic stopped because of
 - A. The rain
 - B. the windy weather
 - C. the humid weather
 - D. the heavy fog

TEST 9

Christmas is the biggest festival of the year in most of Britain. Celebrations start properly on December 24, Christmas Eve, although there have been several weeks of

preparation beforehand. The Christmas tree and all the presents, food, drink and decorations have been bought. Christmas cards have already been sent to friends and relations. About a week before Christmas, people usually put up their decorations and decorate the Christmas tree with lights, various colored decorations and an angel on the top. Family presents are usually put under the tree.

Christmas Day is the biggest day of the holiday. On the Christmas morning (often very early), children open the presents that are in their socks. Some families go to church. The traditional Christmas dinner consists of roast turkey with potatoes and various other vegetables. Before the dinner, people usually pull crackers-small rolls of paper that have gifts, jokes, and party hats inside.

1. *People usually decorate the Christmas tree*

A. on December 24	B. on December 25
C. several weeks before Christmas	D. about a week before Christmas
2. *The most important day of the holiday is*

A. the day before Christmas	B. the day after Christmas Day
C. Christmas Eve	D. Christmas Day
3. *Children open the presents*

A. on the Christmas morning	B. on the Christmas afternoon
C. on Christmas Eve	D. on December 24
4. *Which of the following is the traditional Christmas dinner?*
 - A. Roast turkey and potatoes and bread
 - B. Roast potatoes, tomatoes with turkey and various vegetables
 - C. Roast turkey with tomatoes and various other vegetables
 - D. Roast turkey with potatoes and vegetables

TEST 10

Pollution is the process of making air, water, soil etc dangerously dirty and not suitable for people to use. For example:

* *Air pollution* is where there are gases in the air that is harmful, these gases come from object or buildings like harmful smoke from factories, vehicles, automobiles. (cars, trucks, planes, boats) and many more.

* *Light pollution* is unwanted light, such as the light of cities, street lights, and others makes it hard to see the stars.

* *Noise pollution* is unwanted noise, such as the sound of cars in a city, loud boats/ship, airplanes, and trains.

* *Water pollution* is where there are things in the water that are harmful such as crude oil spilled from a shipwrecked tanker, smoke, poison, air pollution, and a lot other things that are not human/plant/animal remains.

1. Air pollution comes from harmful.....from factories, vehicles, etc.

A. trees	B. parks	C. smoke	D. liquid
----------	----------	----------	-----------
2. All of the following things cause light pollution except.....

A. traffic light	B. light of cities
------------------	--------------------

- C. street lights D. light of the moon
3. Noise pollution is sound of cars, trains, planes, etc.
A. unwanted B. small C. interesting D. useful
4. Which of the following sentences is Not true?
E. Air pollution comes from harmful gases.
B. Light of the stars causes light pollution
C. Sound from a loud ship cause pollution
D. Water pollution can come from the land.

TEST 11

In biology and ecology the environment is all of the natural materials and living things on the Earth. This is also called the natural environment. Some people call themselves environmentalists. These people think that harmony with the environment is important. They think we must protect the environment. The important things in the environment that we value are called natural resources. For example fish, sunlight, and forests. These are renewable natural resources because they grow naturally when we use them. Non-renewable natural resources are important things in the environment that do not come back naturally. For example coal and natural gas.

- What does the word “environmentalists” in line 3 mean?
A. living things B. people who protect the environment
C. people who destroy the environment D. people who pollute the environment
- One example of renewable natural resource is.....
A. sunlight B. coal C. oil D. natural gas
- One example of renewable natural resource is.....
A. fish B. tree C. water D. coal
- all of the following things are renewable natural resource except.....
A. Air B. gas C. silver D. animal
- What does the word “them” in line 7 refer to?
A. materials B. environmentalists
C. renewable natural resources D. non-renewable natural resources

TEST 12

Christmas .

Two popular traditions at Christmas are : decorating the home and singing the Christmas carols. The home is the center of the Christmas celebration. Inside, an evergreen tree is usually placed in the corner of the Living room. Children and their parents wrap string of colorful lights around the tree, they hang ornaments on the branches . A star or angle often crowns the top. Careful- wrapped gifts are placed beneath. Outside, families often string lights around the windows and wind light around trees and shrubs in the front yard. As the families decorate their homes, they often put on Christmas record. Almost every family has at least one favorite album or compact disc. School children of all ages perform Christmas concerts for their parents and communities. On Christmas' Eve, family

members gather around Christmas tree to sing traditional songs Such as *Jingle bells* and *Silent night* and then give presents to each other.

Questions.

1- *What are the popular traditions at Christmas?*

- a) Decorating the home.
- b) Singing Christmas carols.
- c) Eating Christmas pudding.
- d) a and b are correct.

2- *Where is the evergreen put ?*

- a) In the middle of the livingroom.
- b) In the corner of the livingroom.
- c) In the middle of the bedroom.
- d) In the corner of the bedroom.

3- *How do they decorate the Christmas tree?*

- a) They wrap string of colorful lights around the tree.
- b) They hang ornaments on branches
- c) They crown a star on the top.
- d) a,b and c are correct.

4- *What do the family members often do on Christmas' Eve ?*

- a) They gather around Christmas tree.
- b) They sing traditional songs.
- c) They gather around the tree,sing traditional song and get presents
- d) They give presents to each other.

5- *What do they do as they decorate their home ?*

- a) They sing traditional songs.
- b) They put on Christmas record.
- c) They eat Christmas pudding.
- d) a , b and c are correct.

***CHOOSE THE WORD (A, B,C OR D) THAT BEST COMPLETES THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE.**

TEST 1

Environmental (1).....is one of the most serious problems (2).....mankind today. Air, water and soil are necessary to the survival of all (3).....things. Badly polluted air can (4).....illness and even death. Polluted water (5)..... many kinds of wild animals and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land (6)growing food.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.A. pollute | B. polluted | C. pollution | D. polluting |
| 2.A. face | B. faces | C. to face | D. facing |
| 3.A. lived | B. living | C. live | D. lives |
| 4.A. cause | B. give | C. make | D. catch |
| 5.A. kills | B. kill | C. are killing | D. doesn't kill |
| 6.A. of | B. to | C. from | D. for |

TEST 2

Among the festivals (1)..... by some of Asian people is the Moon Cake Festival, also known (2)..... the Mid August Festival. Large numbers of small round moon cakes are eaten (3)..... this day, and children enjoy carrying colorful (4).....

lanterns come in all shapes; the most popular ones are shaped like fish, rabbits and butterflies. According to (5)....., the moon shines the brightest on the night of the Moon Cake Festival. As the moon rises, tables are placed (6)..... the house and women make offerings of fruit and moon cakes to the Moon Goddess.

1. A. celebrated B. made C. held D. set
2. A. like B. as C. such as D. P
3. A. in B. for C. at D. on
4. A. wood B. metal C. paper D. gold
5. A. they B. them C. it D. their
6. A. under B. near C. outside D. around

TEST 3

Nowadays, people are destroying rain forests of the earth seriously. It is (1)..... that every year 100,000 (2)..... kilometers of rain forests are destroyed for (3)..... of wood paper and fuel as well as for the residence and (4)..... land. Rain forests are very important for the world's climate. They receive the rainfall on the earth and produce a large amount of the world's oxygen. Destroying rain forests,(5)..... , is destroying our environment. Saving rain forests is a(n) (6)..... problem. Nations need cooperation to save rain forests, if not, it will be late.

1. A. exhausted B. pleasure C. interesting D. estimated
2. A. square B. cross C. round D. heart
3. A. bring B. supply C. support D. suggest
4. A. planting B. field C. farming D. rice
5. A. moreover B. however C. so D. therefore
6. A. national B. international C. world wide D. world

TEST 4

Halloween is a holiday. It is on the night of October 31. It is (15).....in many English speaking countries. Children (16).....costumes. They go to people's homes. The people give them candy. Children say "trick or treat!" to ask (17).....candy. This comes from a threat. It means, "Give me a treat (18).....I will play a tricks o you. "Children today usually (19).....not do the tricks (20).....they do not get treats. But some students still do (21).....(playful pranks or things to make fun of people like putting toilet paper in trees or writing with soap on windows). In these countries Halloween is about ghosts, witches, goblins, and (22).....acray things.

15. A. presented B. proposed C. celebrated D. played
16. A. wear B. hold C. take D. up
17. A. with B. for C. after D. movies
18. A. otherwise B. when C. but D. fire
19. A. do B. goes C. will D. little
20. A. if B. unless C. before D. Therefore
21. A. problem B. mischief C. incident D. little

22. A. other B. another's C. other D. Therefore

TEST 5

Garbage is what someone leaves behind that they do not want to use anymore. It can also be called (1)..... or rubbish. A definition of garbage is anything left behind at a place (2).....you used to be, but are not anymore. In modern home and businesses, (3)....., garbage is normally separated and put where it can be (4).....and taken to a place designed to hold, burn, or (5).....garbage.

Smoke is a cloud of very small, solid parts. It is made when (6).....something. Smoke is can be bad because if it goes into the lungs of a person, it can kill them. Most people think that they are always (7).....to see smoke, but it can also can (8).....(a thing that a person is not able to see).

1. A. waste B. save C. safe D. stone
 2. A. it B. that C. which D. where
 3. A. but B. however C. therefore D. moreover
 4. A. wrapped B. organized C. collected D. picked
 5. A. recycle B. rebuild C. reuse D. rearrange
 6. A. firing B. fighting C. burning D. chopping
 7. A. could B. possible C. capable D. able
 8. A. invisible B. unmovable C. unspeakable D. insensible

TEST 6

Television is one of man's most (31) means of communication. It brings events and sounds (32) around the world into millions of homes. A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the president making a (33)..... or visit a foreign country . He can see a war being (34)..... and watch statesmen try (35) about peace . Through television, home viewers can see and learn about people places and things all over the world. TV even takes its viewers out of the world. It brings them coverage of American's astronauts as the astronauts explore outer space.

- 31.A. importance B. important C. unimportance D. unimportant
 32.A. from B. at C. in D. to
 33.A speak B. speaking C. speech D. spoken
 34.A fight B. find C. found D. fought
 35.A bring B. brought C. bringing D. to bring

TEST 7

I keep a vocabulary notebook. It's organized (1) _____. Whenever I hear or read a new word, I write it (2) _____. Then (3) _____ I have time, I look it up in my dictionary. Then I put down some key (4) _____ about the

word- you know, (5) _____ it's a noun or a verb, and some (6) _____ of how it's used. I (7) _____ the notebook and study the words as often as I can. I really (8) _____ that the only way to learn new words- (9) _____ in your own language- is by (10) _____ them.

1. a.alphabet b. alphabetical c. alphabetic d. alphabetically
2. a. in b. on c. down d. beside
3. a. when b. if c. while d. unless
4. a. examples b. information c. meaning d. usage
5. a. what b. where c. whether d. when
6. a. meanings b. things c. examples d. words
7. a. go after b. go through c. go on d. go up
8. a. believe b. mean c. guess d. learn
9. a. whether b. ever c. even d. though
10. a.forgetting b. memorizing c. improving d. learning

TEST 8

Are there intelligent (1) _____ on the other planets in our solar system? Maybe there are. In our (2) _____ galaxy there are millions of stars. Some must have planets with (3) _____ like those on the earth. (4) _____ in space there could be other thinking beings. They would probably look (5) _____ different that we might not (6) _____ them as people. However, (7) _____ their planet is older than our planet, they may know more than (8) _____. They may have more progress (9) _____ some aspects. They may be traveling in space and be (10) _____ human beings.

1. a. things b. humans c. beings d. animals
2. a. own b. distant c. nearby d. faraway
3. a. air b. conditions c. climate d. gemstones
4. a. nowhere b. Anywhere c. Somewhere d. Where
5. a. much b. many c. such d. so
6. a. recognise b. look c. approve d. consider
7. a. when b. if c. in case d. unless
8. a. our b. us c. we do d. we are
9. a. on b. for c .with d. in
10. a. examining b. looking c. discovering d. in

TEST 9

Every year many people in the world learn English. Some of them are young children. (1).....are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school, and some learn in evening classes. A few learn English by (2).....or just by (3) to the

language on television or among their friends. Most people must work hard to learn English. (4) do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer that question.

Young children learn English at school to study better at their subject. Many adults learn English because (5) useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their (6)

studies, because some of their books are written (7)English at their college or university. Other people learn English because they want to read English newspaper or magazine for (8)and entertainment.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. The other | B. Others | C. Another | D. Each other |
| 2. A. them | B. their | C. themselves | D. theirs |
| 3. A. listening | B. speaking | C. talking | D. hearing |
| 4. A. What | B. How | C. Why | D. Where |
| 5. A. they are | B. it is | C. there is | D. of being |
| 6. A. taller | B. higher | C. better | D. fuller |
| 7. A. in | B. at | C. by | D. with |
| 8. A. equipment | B. example | C. transportation | D. information |

TEST 10

The Internet has (1).....and become part of our life .It's very fast and convenient way to get information. People use the Internet (2).....many purposes: education, communication, (3).....and commerce. The Internet helps people communicate (4).....friends and relatives by (5).....of email or chatting.

However, the Internet has limitations. It is time-(6).....and costly. It is also dangerous because of virus and bad programs. (7).....the other hand, the Internet (8).....sometimes have to suffer various risks such as spam or electronic junk mail and personal information leaking. So, while enjoying surfing, be alert!

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1.A-develop | B-developed | C- | D-developing |
| 2.A-for | B-in | development | D-to |
| 3.A- | B- | C-at | D-entertain |
| entertainment | entertaining | C-entertained | D-between |
| 4.A-to | B-among | C-with | D-means |
| 5.A- mean | B-meaning | C- meant | D-consuming |
| 6.A-consume | B-consumed | C-consumer | D-in |
| 7.A-at | B-on | C-to | D-used |
| 8.A-use | B-users | C-using | |

TEST 11

Television is one of man’s most (1).....means of communication. It brings events and sounds (2).....around the world into millions of homes .A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the president making a (3).....or visit a foreign country , He can see a war being fought and watch statesmen try (5)about peace . Through television, home viewers can see and learn about people, places, and things all over the world. TV even takes its (6).....out of this world. It brings them coverage of America’s astronauts as the astronauts explore outer space.

In (7).....to all these things, television brings its viewers a steady stream of programs that are (8).....to entertain. In fact, TV provides (9).....entertainment programs than any other kind. The programs include action-packed dramas, light comedies , sporting events and motion pictures .

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1.A-
importance | B-important
B-at | C-
unimportance | D-
unimportant |
| 2.A-from | B-speaking | C-in | D-to |
| 3.A-speak | B-brought | C-Speech | D-spoken |
| 4.A-bring | B-seers | C-bringing | D-to bring |
| 5.A-viewers | B-edit | C-lookers | D-watchers |
| 6.A-add | B-designed | C-addition | D-editor |
| 7.A-made | B-much | C-did | D-built |
| 8.A-many | | C-more | D-most |

TEST 12

I believe that it is (1).....to wear uniforms when students are at school. Firstly ,(2).....encourage the children to take pride in being students of the school they are going to (3).....they are wearing uniforms with labels bearing their school’s name .

Secondly, wearing uniforms helps students feel (4).....in many ways .They all start (5).....the same place no matter they are rich or poor. They are really friends to one another (6).....one school roof.

Last but not least, it is (7)..... to wear uniforms .It doesn’t take you time to think of what to wear every day.

In conclusion ,all students ,from primary to high schools should (8)..... uniforms

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.A-
importance | B-
unimportance | C-important
C-shirts | D-
unimportant |
| 2.A-uniforms | B-clothes | C-and | D-blouses |
| 3.A-so | B-because | C-equal | D-but |
| 4.A-happy | B-lucky | C-at | D-interesting |
| 5.A-in | B-on | C-on | D-from |

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 6.A-at | B-in | | D-under |
| 7.A-exciting | B-practical | C-terrible | D-fashionable |
| 8.A-wear | B-wearing | C-to wear | D-wore |

TEST 13

When Malaysia became (1)....., Malay language was chosen as the National Language. The reason (2).....this choice is that it is the language of the Malays who are the natives of Malaysia.

The (3).....of Malaysia takes pride in promoting this language among all the races in Malaysia. The Chinese, The Indians and other non-Malay communities have accepted the decision of the government. It is the (4).....language (5).....the country.

In Malaysia, the national language is (6).....the Bahasa Malaysia .It is the language of (7).....in schools. Since the introduction of Malay in schools, it has become the most (8).....used language in Malaysia.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.A-independence | B-independ | C-dependent | D-independent |
| 2.A-for | B-government | C-governor | D-at |
| 3.A-govern | B-official | C-officer | D-governing |
| 4.A-office | B-to | C-of | D-officially |
| 5.A-in | B-calling | C-to call | D-for |
| 6.A-call | B-instruct | C-instructive | D-called |
| 7.A-instruction | B-widen | C-widely | D-instructively |
| 8.A-wide | | | D-widening |

TEST 14

Television is an important (1).....of the 20th century. It has been so (2)..... that now we can't (3).....what life would be like if there were no television. Television is a major mean (4)..... communication . It brings pictures and sound from around the world into millions of home. TV (5)..... can see and learn about people , places and things in faraway lands . TV widens our (6).....by introducing us to new ideas which may lead us to new hobbies and recreations. In addition to the news. TV provides us with a variety of programs that can satisfy every taste. Most people now like (7).....their evenings watching TV. It is more (8).....for them to sit at home watching TV than to go out for amusement elsewhere.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1.A-invent | B-inventive | C-invention | D-inventor |
| 2.A-popularity | B-popular | C-popularly | D-popularize |
| | B-imaginative | C-to imagine | D-imagine |

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3.A- | B-in | C-to | D-with |
| imagination | B-lookers | C-seers | D-watchers |
| 4.A-of | B-knowledge | C-knowing | D-known |
| 5.A-viewers | B-spent | C-spending | D-to spend |
| 6.A-know | B- | C- | D-convenient |
| 7.A-spend | inconvenience | inconvenient | |
| 8.A- | | | |
| convenience | | | |

TEST 15

My village is about 50 kilometers (1).....the city center. It is a very beautiful and (2) place where people (3)..... flowers and vegetables only. It's very famous for its pretty roses and picturesque (4)The air is quite (5); however, the smell of the roses makes people (6) cool. In spring, my village looks like a carpet with plenty of (7)Tourists come to visit it so often. Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn't take the (8) much time to water the roses. And even at night, people can walk along the path and enjoy the fresh smell of the flowers.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. on | B. for | C. from | D. since |
| 2. A. peace | B. peaceful | C. peacefully | D. quite |
| 3. A. grow | B. buy | C. grew | D. bought |
| 4. A. scenery | B. scenes | C. sceens | D. scenes |
| 5. A. dirty | B. fresh | C. bad | D. hot |
| 6. A. felt | B. to feel | C. feel | D. feeling |
| 7. A. colors | B. colorful | C. spots | D. styles |
| 8. A. village | B. towns | C. villagers | D. city-dwellers |

TEST 16

At 6.30 in the morning, the bus (1)Ba and his family from their home. After picking (2)everyone, the bus continued North on the Highway Number 1. It crossed the Dragon Bridge and stopped at the gas station to get some more fuel. Then, it left the highway and turned onto a small road westward. This road ran (3) green paddy fields, (4) the people on the bus could see a lot of cows and buffaloes. The road ended before a big store beside a pond. Instead of (5)left towards a small airport, the bus went on the opposite direction. It didn't stay on that road for very long, but turned left onto a road (6) went across a small bamboo forest. Finally, the bus dropped everyone at the (7) lot ten meters from a big old banyan tree. It would park there and waited (8)people to come back in the evening.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. collect | B. collect | C. collecting | D. to collect |
| 2. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. up |
| 3. A. between | B. to | C. for | D. besides |

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 4. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. because |
| 5. A. to turn | B. turned | C. turning | D. turn |
| 6. A. who | B. whom | C. whose | D. which |
| 7. A. park | B. parking | C. parked | D. to park |
| 8. A. in | B. at | C. for | D. to |

TEST 17

Millions of people (1)the world want to learn English. Many of them go to the US and other English (2) countries to study at language schools, especially (3)Summer. There are thousands of different schools. They often course (4)children, teenagers and adults.

If you go to a language school, you should try (5) English as much as possible. Students can stay with a local family. This is a good opportunity (6)your English and to learn a lot about everyday life. You should try to talk to students from other countries. This will help you to improve your English (7)it will also show how important English is for international (8)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. at | B. around | C. on | D. to |
| 2. A. speak | B. spoke | C. speaking | D. spoken |
| 3. A. at | B. on | C. for | D. in |
| 4. A. to | B. with | C. between | D. for |
| 5. A. to speak | B. speak | C. spoke | D. speaking |
| 6. A. to improve | B. improved | C. improving | D. improve |
| 7. A. but | B. so | C. and | D. therefore |
| 8. A. communicat
tor | B. communicatio
n | C. communicative | D. communicate |

TEST 18

Television is an important invention of the 20th century. It has been (1) popular that now we can't imagine what life would be like if (2)..... were no television. Television is a major means of communication, It (3) pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of home. Though television (4)..... can see and learn about people, places and things in far away lands, television widens our knowledge by introducing us to new ideas which may lead us to new hobbies and recreations. In addition (5) the news, television provides us with a variety of program that can satisfy (6)..... taste. Most people now seem to like spending their evenings (7)..... television. It is more convenient for them to sit at (8)..... watching television than to go out for amusements elsewhere.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. a. very | b. too | c. enough | d. so |
| 2. a. there | b. those | c. these | d. they |
| 3. a. gets | b. brings | c. gives | d. shows |
| 4. a. audience | b. spectators | c. viewers | d. people |

5. a. of b. spectators c. for d. at
 6. a. each b. many c. all d. every
 7. a. watching b. looking c. seeing d. cleaning
 8. a. house b. home c. building d. office

TEST 19

Air pollution is a (23) _____ of ill health in human beings. In a lot of countries there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can (24) _____. Although there isn't enough (25) _____ on the effects of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have (26) _____ that air pollution cause lung diseases. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also (27) _____ air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a (28) _____ gas which often collects in busy streets surrounded by high buildings. Children who (29) _____ in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere can not think as (30) _____ as other children and are clumsy when they use their hands.

23. A. reason B. cause C. effect D. effort
 24. A. reduce B. send C. produce D. give
 25. A. information B. news C. data D. figures
 26. A. said B. told C. proclaimed D. proved
 27. A. increased B. decreased C. minimized D. sent
 28. A. poison B. poisonous C. poisoned D. poisoning
 29. A. stay B. live C. come D. work
 30. A. quick B. slow C. quickly D. slowly

TEST 20

New Year is one of the most important (23) _____ in the United States. On New Year's Eve, most people go to the parties. At twelve o'clock (24) _____ night, everyone says "Happy New Year" and they (25) _____ their friends and relatives good luck. New Year's Eve is usually a long night to this holiday children (26) _____ as witches, ghosts or orthers. Most children go from house to house asking for candy or fruit. (27) _____ the people at the house do not give (28) _____ candy, the children will (29) _____ a trick on them. But this (30) _____ ever happens. Many people give them candy or fruit.

23. A. festivals B. meetings C. contests D. courses
 24. A. on B. at C. in D. for
 25. A. dream B. greet C. wish D. congratulate
 26. A. wear B. dress C. put on D. take off
 27. A. Whether B. So C. Although D. If
 28. A. they B. them C. their D. theirs
 29. A. say B. tell C. play D. speak

30. A. hardly B. hard C. soon D. always

TEST 21

Mr. Brown and some (23) _____ conservationists are on a very dirty beach now. Today they are ready to make the beach a clean and beautiful place again. After listening to Mr. Browns instructions, they are divided (24) _____ three groups. Group I needs to walk along the shore. Group 2 should check the sand, (25) _____ group 3 has to check among the rocks. Garbage must be put into plastic bags, and the bags will be (26) _____ by Mr. Jones. He will take the bags to the garbage (27) _____. Each member will be given a map to find the right place. They won't eat the picnic lunch (28) _____ by Mrs. Smith until the whole area is clean. (29) _____ are eager to work hard so as to refresh this (30) _____ area.

23. A. voluntary B. volunteers C. volunteering D. volunteer
 24. A. in B. to C. into D. onto
 25. A. or B. and C. because D. though
 26. A. selected B. chosen C. collected D. elected
 27. A. dump B. yard C. area D. place
 28. A. happened B. provided C. achieved D. shown
 29. A. Them all B. They all C. All them D. All they
 30. A. spoiling B. spoil C. spoiled D. spoils

TEST 22

A great number of people from many countries have joined in trips to space up to now. A trip to space is very (1). Do you want to join in a trip in the future?

If you decide to take a trip, you will have to get ready a few months before the (2). You must be in excellent physical condition .You should run a lot, swim everyday, and do aerobics and push-ups. You must get a letter from the doctor that shows you are in perfect (3) .

Once you get on the trip, you will be in a(n) (4) world. You will see pictures of the Earth. You may also find your country and other interesting places. You will be able to see the oceans, the big rivers, the tall mountains. You will be able to see them many times because you will (5) the Earth 16 times a day! You will also be able to see stars that you couldn't see (6) the Earth.

When you are in orbit, you will be able to get out of your seat and walk in the cabin. You will be able to walk on the walls or on the ceiling like in a circus. You will not (7) anything! You will feel totally free and enjoy the wonderful feeling you have never had before. If you (8) on board now, you would experience those marvelous things.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. marvelous | B. harmful | C. dangerous | D. terrible |
| 2. A. walk | B. course | C. voyage | D. flight |
| 3. A. knowledge | B. health | C. intelligence | D. wisdom |
| 4. A. ancient | B. imaginary | C. different | D. mysterious |
| 5. A. fly | B. orbit | C. travel | D. go |
| 6. A. by | B. in | C. around | D. from |
| 7. A. eat | B. see | C. weigh | D. know |
| 8. A. were | B. sit | C. are | D. come |

TEST 23

One of the main sources for the spreading of news and events throughout the world is the newspaper.

The purpose of newspapers is to inform the public of political, social economic and entertainment happenings, among other things .Generally, there are three types of newspapers: daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, and special-interest newspapers. Daily newspapers publish at least one edition every weekday. Most dailies also have a weekend edition. Daily newspapers often have sections for news, sports, arts and entertainment, business and classified advertising. Weekly newspapers print once a week and cover news of interest to readers in a smaller area than that of a daily paper. They focus on local happenings rather than national or international events. Special-interest newspapers may publish daily, weekly, monthly, or even less frequently. They generally disseminate news of interest to a particular group of readers or feature news about a specific topic.

Thanks to the development of the Internet, we can now get access to electronic newspapers. To some extent, e-newspapers are cheap, up-to-date, and convenient for most readers in the world.

1. The purpose of newspapers is to inform the public of...
 - A. political and social happenings
 - B. economic and entertainment happenings
 - C. other different events
 - D. all A, B and C
2. Three types of newspapers are...
 - A. daily newspapers, weekly newspapers and special-interest newspapers.
 - B. weekly newspapers, monthly newspapers , yearly newspapers .
 - C. daily newspapers, weekly newspapers and monthly newspapers.
 - D. weekly newspapers, monthly newspapers and special-interest newspapers.
3. Most daily newspapers publish...
 - A. only one edition every weekday .
 - B. one edition every weekend .
 - C. at least once every weekday and once at weekend.
 - D. one different edition for one different section
4. Weekly newspapers usually focus on...
 - A. local happenings
 - B. national happenings
 - C. international happenings
 - D. local and international happenings .
5. Social-interest newspapers cover news of interest to...
 - A. special people
 - B. particular group of readers
 - C. feature news about a specific topic
 - D. both B and C
6. We can easily get access to electronic newspapers because they are...
 - A. modern, up-to-date but expensive
 - B. cheap, up-to-date and convenient worldwide
 - C. quick, cheap and convenient
 - D. modern, quick and up-to-date