

ENGLISH TEST 87

Read the following passage and choose the correct word for each of the blanks

Parrots and macaws have become so (01)..... that special varieties of these birds are (02) up to £9,000 each on the black market in Britain. Macaws from Brazil cost from £1,000 and parrots from Australia can cost £7,500 a pair.

The demand for parrots, cockatoos and macaws has led to a (03)..... increase in thefts from zoos, wildlife parks and pet shops. London and Whipsnade zoos are among the many places from which parrots have been stolen. Some thefts have not been (04)..... in an effort to prevent further (05)..... Parrot rustling, as it is known among bird fanciers, has increased rapidly in Britain since 1976 when imports and exports of (06)..... birds became (07)..... controlled.

Quarantine controls, (08)..... with the scarcity of many types of parrots in the wild in Africa, Australia, Indonesia, and South America, have caused a shortage of birds which can be sold legally under (09)..... This has sent prices to (10)..... levels. Working at night and equipped with wire-cutters, nets and substances to dope the birds, the rustlers are prepared to (11)..... serious risks to capture the parrots they want. At Birdworld, a specialist zoo, thieves (12)..... two parrots after picking their (13)..... through an enclosure containing cassowaries. The cassowary is a large flightless bird, related to the emu, which can be extremely (14)....., and has been (15)..... to kill humans with blows from its powerful legs.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 01. A. costly | B. extinct | C. outlandish | D. rare |
| 02. A. raising | B. reaching | C. lifting | D. fetching |
| 03. A. acute | B. peak | C. sharp | D. high |
| 04. A. published | B. publicised | C. advertised | D. told |
| 05. A. happenings | B. incidents | C. acts | D. activities |
| 06. A. unusual | B. uncommon | C. exotic | D. strange |
| 07. A. tightly | B. hardly | C. toughly | D. grimly |
| 08. A. coupled | B. doubled | C. attached | D. accompanied |
| 09. A. warranty | B. guarantee | C. licence | D. law |
| 10. A. unknown | B. unheard | C. record | D. highest |
| 11. A. sustain | B. assume | C. take | D. make |
| 12. A. thieved | B. robbed | C. misappropriated | D. stole |
| 13. A. way | B. road | C. path | D. lane |
| 14. A. aggressive | B. fighting | C. bad-tempered | D. rough |
| 15. A. heard | B. known | C. considered | D. able |

Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 16. A. popularity | B. conscientious | C. apprenticeship | D. personality |
| 17. A. horizon | B. ignorant | C. determinedly | D. librarian |
| 18. A. consonant | B. divisible | C. significant | D. mosquito |
| 19. A. consignation | B. abnormality | C. supplementary | D. dictionary |
| 20. A. garment | B. comment | C. cement | D. even |

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer

In the last third of the nineteenth century a new housing form was quietly being developed. In 1869 the Stuyvesant, considered New York's first apartment house was built on East Eighteenth Street. The building was financed by the developer Rutherford Stuyvesant and designed by Richard Morris Hunt, the first American architect to graduate from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Each man had lived in Paris, and each understood the economics and social potential of this Parisian housing form. But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt's **inviting** façade, the living space was awkwardly arranged. Those who could afford them were quite content to remain in the more **sumptuous**, single-family homes, leaving the Stuyvesant to newly married couples and bachelors.

The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment buildings that quickly followed, in the 1870's and early 1880's was that they were confined to the typical New York building lot. That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep—a shape perfectly suited for a row house. The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not **yield** the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require. But even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses.

So while the city's newly emerging social leadership commissioned their mansions, apartment houses and hotels began to sprout in multiple lots, thus breaking the initial space constraints. In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakota and the Ansonia finally transcended the tight confinement of row house building lots. From there it was only a small step to building luxury apartment houses on the newly created Park Avenue, right next to the fashionable Fifth Avenue shopping area.

21. The new housing form discussed in the passage refers to

- A. single-family homes B. apartment buildings C. row houses D. hotels

22. The word “inviting” in line 7 is closest in meaning to

- A. open B. encouraging C. attractive D. asking

23. Why was the Stuyvesant a limited success?

- A. The arrangement of the rooms was not convenient. B. Most people could not afford to live there.
C. There were no shopping areas nearby. D. It was in a crowded neighborhood.

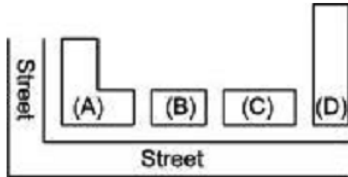
24. The word “sumptuous” in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- A. luxurious B. unique C. modern D. distant

25. It can be inferred that the majority of people who lived in New York’s first apartments were

- A. highly educated B. unemployed C. wealthy D. young

26. It can be inferred that the typical New York building lot of the 1870’s and 1880’s looked MOST like which of the following? A. (A) B. (B) C. (C) D. (D)



27. It can be inferred that a New York apartment building in the 1870’s and 1880’s had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:

- A. Its room arrangement was not logical. B. It was rectangular.
C. It was spacious inside. D. It had limited light.

28. The word “yield” in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- A. harvest B. surrender C. amount D. provide

29. Why did the idea of living in an apartment become popular in the late 1800’s?

- A. Large families needed housing with sufficient space.
B. Apartments were preferable to tenements and cheaper than row houses
C. The city officials of New York wanted housing that was centrally located.
D. The shape of early apartments could accommodate a variety of interior designs.

30. The author mentions the Dakota and the Ansonia in line 22 because

- A. they are examples of large, well-designed apartment buildings B. their design is similar to that of row houses
C. they were built on a single building lot D. they are famous hotels

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the italic part in each of the following questions

31. Mr. Smith’s new neighbors appear to be very *friendly*.

- A. amicable B. inapplicable C. hostile D. futile

32. The clubs meet on the last Thursday of every month in a *dilapidated* palace.

- A. renovated B. regenerated C. furnished D. neglected

Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

33: _____ that I tore up the letter.

- A. I was such an annoyed B. Such was my annoyance C. I was so annoying D. So was I annoyed

34: It is the recommendation of many psychologists _____ to associate words and remember names.

- A. that a learner uses mental images B. that a learner use mental images
C. that a learner must use mental images D. mental images are used

35: “_____” “Not really.”

- A. I don’t like that new movie. B. Would you like to watch a cartoon or a documentary?
C. Would you recommend the new movie at the Odeon? D. How often do you go to the movies?

36: Something tells me that you _____ to a single word I _____ in the past ten minutes.

- A. haven’t listened/ was saying B. didn’t listen/ said
C. haven’t been listening/ have said D. haven’t listened/ said

37: Don’t _____ to any conclusion before you know the full facts.

- A. rush B. dive C. leap D. fly

38: The police spokesman said he was _____ to believe that the arrested man was the serial killer they had been looking for.

- A. inclined B. seemed C. suspected D. supposed

39: For lunch, I always have something quick and easy: a sandwich, a salad, toast and the _____.

- A. same B. similar C. like D. rest

40: _____, the invention was perfect, but it didn’t sell very well.

- A. Technically B. Technologically C. Politically D. Practically

41: To decorate my room, I _____ the help of my roommate.

- A. drafted B. engaged C. recruited D. enlisted
- 42: I don't think anyone understood what I was saying at the meeting, did they? I totally failed to get my point _____.
A. around B. along C. across D. about
- 43: This fruit has been in the fridge for over three weeks! It is all _____.
A. sour B. mouldy C. rotten D. bitter
- 44: If someone is down to earth, he is very _____.
A. practical B. sad C. shy D. strange
- 45: I tried to talk to her, but she was as high as a _____.
A. sky B. house C. wall D. kite
- 46: We don't seem to have any more of that book, Sir. It is out of ____ but we are getting a new delivery next Thursday if you would like to pop back then.
A. stock B. order C. print D. shop
- 47: Cable TV revolutionized communications; _____, the very existence of that service is now threatened by satellites.
A. consequently B. for example C. nevertheless D. moreover
- 48: Now I am unemployed, I have too much time _____ and don't know what to do with myself.
A. in my hands B. in hand C. to hand D. on my hands
- 49: - "What do you think of football?" - " _____ "
A. I am crazy about it. B. Of course, football players are excellent
C. Well, it's beyond my expectation D. It's none of my business.
- 50: As coal mines became deeper, the problems of draining water, bringing in fresh air, and _____ to the surface increased.
A. how ore is transported B. transporting ore
C. ore is transporting D. to transport ore
- 51: _____ is one of the many factors involved in changing farming methods.
A. Each climate B. A climate C. Climates D. The climate
- 52: There is no chance of you getting the promotion after only two months working here, _____ the great work you have done.
A. presuming B. notwithstanding C. nevertheless D. regardless
- 53: Are you thinking of flying business class?" " _____ "
A. I'm flying there to attend a party. B. No, I'm just on business.
C. No, I'd like an aisle seat. D. No, economy.
- 54: On the battle field _____.
A. lied the tanks B. did the tanks lie C. the tanks lay D. lay the tanks
- 55: The team threw on all their substitutes in the last five minutes, all to no _____ as they lost the game narrowly by three points.
A. use B. gain C. avail D. benefit
- 56: _____ Nam Cao is a realistic writer, but he still used a lot of romance in his stories.
A. On my part B. On the whole C. On the contrary D. On the other hand
- 57: - "Do you mind if I use your phone?" - " _____."
A. Sorry. I have no idea B. Not at all. Help yourself C. Yes, certainly D. You can say that again
- 58: We took Bill _____ for a couple of months after the fire at his home. It was no trouble as we have the extra bedroom up in the converted loft.
A. out B. off C. in D. up

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the italic part in each of the following questions

59. He *didn't bat an eye* when he realized he failed the exam again.
A. didn't want to see B. didn't show surprise C. wasn't happy D. didn't care
60. The notice should be put in the most *conspicuous* place so that all the students can be well-informed.
A. easily seen B. beautiful C. popular D. suspicious

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer

Even before the turn of the century, movies began to develop in two major directions: the realistic and the formalistic. Realism and formalism are merely general, rather than absolute, terms. When used to suggest a tendency toward either polarity, such labels can be helpful, but in the end they are still just labels. Few films are exclusively formalist in style, and fewer yet are completely realist. There is also an important difference between realism and reality, although this distinction is often forgotten. Realism is a particular style, whereas physical reality is the source of all the raw materials of film, both realistic and formalistic. Virtually all movie directors go to the photographable world for their subject matter, but what they do with this material - how they **shape** and manipulate it - determines their stylistic emphasis.

We rarely notice the style in a realistic movie; the artist tends to be self-effacing. Some filmmakers are more concerned with what is being shown than how it is manipulated. The camera is used conservatively. It is essentially a recording mechanism that reproduces the surface of **tangible** objects with as little commentary as possible. A high premium is placed on simplicity, spontaneity, and directness. This is not to suggest that these movies lack artistry, however, for at its best the realistic cinema specializes in art that conceals art.

A. The woman scolded her son with unlocking the door that morning as she found the key on the table.

- B. The woman criticized her son for not locking the door that morning, adding that she saw the keys on the table.
 C. The woman blamed her son for not unlocking the door that morning as she found the key on the table.
 D. The woman reproached her son of not locking the door that morning, emphasizing that she saw the keys on the table.
78. *When he was asked for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.*
 A. When asking for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.
 B. On being asked for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.
 C. Being asked for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.
 D. The man appeared quite upset, asking for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.
79. *I think I should have cooked more food. There's nothing left now.*
 A. I should not have cooked so much food.
 B. I regrets cooking too much food now.
 C. I did not cook much food and I think it is ok now.
 D. I did not cook much food and I think it was a mistake.
80. *What the politician was saying fell on deaf ears last night.*
 A. The politician fell deaf when he was speaking last night.
 B. What the politician was saying deafened the listeners last night.
 C. No one took notice of what the politician was saying last night.
 D. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night because they had deaf ears.



NGUỒN SƯU TẦM VÀ CHIA SẺ TÀI LIỆU MIỄN PHÍ CHO BÉ

MUỐN BÉ GIỎI TIẾNG ANH BA MẸ NÊN ĐỌC FILE NÀY

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PvH2u-NQknWuXihb_GLAryuiULLPwNaf?usp=sharing

TỔNG HỢP THƯ VIỆN TÀI LIỆU MIỄN PHÍ CHO BÉ TỪ MẦM NON ĐẾN LỚP 12 TẠI ĐÂY

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1c5uj8NtXKypKzMcdadDEEys0KDXyphpuMn3_DrCwJHk/edit#slide=id.p

Hoặc ba mẹ vào nhóm sưu tầm và chia sẻ tài liệu, APP học TIẾNG ANH CHO BÉ MIỄN PHÍ

<https://www.facebook.com/100004598379391/videos/796054742280796/>

Hoặc nhóm zalo chia sẻ tài liệu: 0917.427.940

<https://zalo.me/g/strvoy468>

TỔNG HỢP KÊNH YOUTUBE VÀ TRANG WEB HỌC TIẾNG ANH MIỄN PHÍ RẤT CẦN CHO BÉ

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OOrX_J5yy-mjvzjh6ZQWNRXOv6yks2-9/view?usp=sharing

Hoặc ghé kênh youtube có link tải tài liệu trong phần mô tả của video trong DANH SÁCH PHÁT: TÀI LIỆU TIẾNG ANH

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GUt_fticYrM&t=341s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7RMJ6CmjT3c&t=6s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cd1JBXu3jl4&t=62s>

