ENGLISH PRACTICE 24

I. PRONUNCIATION Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others in the following questions A.creative B.sensitive 1. C.ambitious D.attentive 2. D.director A.professor B.manager C.reporter C.collective 3. A.exercise B.refusal D.abundant 4. A. material B. maritime C. marathon D. masculine 5. C. contour A. conceal B. consul D. contraband 6. A. participant B. accidental C. parentheses D. industrial 7. A. competent B. compliance C. commuter D. computer B. pasteurise C. satellite 8. A. malevolent D. manicure B. sympathetic C. responsible D. 9. A. emotional indifferent 10. A. continue B. inhabit C. disappear D. imagine II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer A, B, C or D in the numbered boxes. 1. the weather forecast, it will rain heavily later this morning. B. According to C. Because of D. Due to A. On account of 2. I read the contract again and again avoiding making spelling mistakes. A. in view of B. in terms of C. with a view D. by means of to 3. It's a shame they didn't pick you up, but it doesn't out the possibility that you might get a job in a different department. C. draw A. strike B. cancel D. rule 4. I reckon Mark is _____ of a nervous breakdown. B. under C. on the verge D. indicative A. in charge suspicion 5. Many local authorities realize there is a need to make for disabled people in their housing programmes. B. conditions C. admittance A. assitance D. provision **6.** It turned out that we rushed to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours. B. should have C. mustn't D. needn't A. hadn't have have 7. All three TV channels provide extensive of sporting events. C. broadcast B. vision D. network A. coverage 8. No matter how angry he was, he would never _____ to violence. C. exert A. resolve B. recourse D. resort

	masterpiece, a work	of art must trans	cend the ideals of the	period in which it was			
created. A. Ranking	B. To be r	anked C. Be	eing D.	In order to be			
3		rank	eing D. ed rar	nking			
10, th	e people who come	to this club are in	their twenties and thir	ties.			
-	B. All toge	etner C. Id	a degree D.	virtually			
large	id that you ha	IVA	the deadline	60 We Can't take your			
application into acc	count.						
A. missed	B. met	C. de	layed D. the issues involved.	put off			
12. The main aim of	of the campaign is to	oraise of	the issues involved.				
A. Knowledge	e B. awaren	iess C. at	tention D.	quaintance			
13 After so r	many vears it	is great to s	ee him h	-			
			ssess D.				
14. It was confirme	ed that the accident v	was caused by hun	nan ult D.				
A. error	B. slip	C. fa	ult D.	blunder			
	made to t		cess D.	ways in			
7 CHEIGHTEE	В. арргоа	en e. de	CC33 D.	Waysiii			
Your answe	rs:						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.			
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.			
numbered s		ed in the co		ed word in the right. (0) has			
	The origins	of Hallowee	n	0 western			
	_		parts of the				
			e when people				
			d go "trick-or				
treating". It i	s (1)	_ (DOUBT) o	ne of the most	2.			
	tions in the Ur		and Britain. V) about two	3.			
			These people				
			an area that				
includes Brit	ain, Ireland ai	nd Brittany.	They relied on				
			and this meant				
			(PREDICT)	6.			
	ditions, especi ew vear bega	•	vember, which				
	also marked the beginning of winter, a period (6) 7. (TRADITION) associated with death. On the						

eve of the new year, it was believed that the barriers between the worlds of the living and the dead were (7) (TEMPORARY) withdrawn, and it was possible to communicate with spirits. The Celts believed that the spirits offered them (8) (GUIDE) and protection, and the Druids (Celtic priests) were (9) (REPUTE) able to predict the future on this point. When the Roman completed their (10) (CONQUER) of Celtic lands, they added their own flavour to this festival. The advent of Christianity brought about yet other changes.	8. 9. 10.
Part 3: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. UNDERLINE the mistake CORECT FORMS in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been the horse and carriage is a thing of the past, but love and marriage are still with us and still closely interrelating. Most American marriages, particular first marriages uniting young people, are the result of mutual attraction and affection rather with practical considerations. In the United States, parents do not arrange marriages for their children. Teenagers begin date in high school and usually find mates through their own academic and social contacts. Though young people feel free to choose their friends from different groups, almost choose a mate of similar background. This is due partly to parental guidance. Parents cannot select spouses for their children, but they can usually influence choices by voicing disapproval for someone they consider suitable. However, marriages of members of different groups (interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are increasing, probably because of the greater mobile of today's youth and the fact that they are restricted by fewer prejudices as their parents. Many young people leave their hometowns to attend college, serve in armed forces, or pursue a career in a bigger city. One away from home and family, they are more likely to date and marry outside their own social group.	1.

suitable particles. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0) has been done as an example.

0. Could you deal _____ this problem. I'm rather busy.

1. The Minis	ter is also imp	licated	the sca	andal.	
	ve tl				ch for
	child was con				
	en using her c		r since she r	placed it	
my disposal					
	at the party a	and he asked	V	'ΩU	
	miss him. Tha				in a
crowd.	111133 111111. 1110	ic flaff cac fflaf	Kes IIIII stai		a
Your answ	ars:				
ioui alisw	CI S.				
0	with	1	2		
3	VVICII	4.	5.		
3	•	4.			
Dart F. C.	1.414	:41	11- C 41	1	:
	olete each sentence v			box. Write you	ir answers in
nut down	kes. Each phrasal ver	o is used only once	cot about	work out	
ctand for	come out step up	track down	turn down	make ur	
				for	
1 The means	director			101	
		tn	e company's	s poor perro	ormance
to high inter					
•	e were able to	tr	ie car thieve	s using sat	ellite
technology.					
	sensitive matte	er, and we ha	ive to	dealin	g with it
very careful					
4. David's n	ew album is e	xpected to	at	the end of	the
year.					
5. I hope thi	s award will $_$	У	our disappoi	intment at	not
winning the					
6. The comp	any has decic	led to	product	tion of cars	at its
factory in Hi	_		 -		
•	t need a calcu	lator to	this pr	oblem.	
	cided to				meant
more travell	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	s teacher sim	nlv won't	any ta	ılking in cla	ISS.
	going to the a				
Your answ				menas.	
Tour answ	ci și				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
6.	7.				
υ.	/.	8.	9.	10.	
	_				
III. READIN	G				

<u>Part 1</u>: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered boxes.

The Mysterious Isle

In	the early mo	rnina of 23	lanuary, 20	09, the most	t powerful s	storm for
	a decade hit western France. With wind speeds in (1) of 120 miles per hour, it flattened forests, (2) down power lines and					
	caused massive destruction to buildings and roads. But it also left					
	chind an extr			_		
DE		-				
			tic Ocean n		•	
	ronde, a sm					
	ive it the nai					
	its su					
	intact	t in what i	s often quite	e a hostile s	sea environ	ment. It
СО	uld well beco	me a perm	anent featur	e.		
Sc	ientists (7)	r	ealised that	the island	d's appeara	ance (8)
			nity to study			
$\frac{1}{\text{of}}$	a new eco		•	•		•
	abirds, insec					
no	t alone in (9	il aria veg	the island at	tractive It h	necame incr	reacinaly
dif	fficult to (10)	/ ₊	ne cite from	human vicit	ore In its fi	rct year
	y trippers ca	•	_	•		u it as a
lai	nding strip, a	rave party	was even ne	eid there one	e night.	
1	٠	D	l	C 21/2222	D	_
1.	A. surplus		lvance	C. excess		
2.	A. fetched	ı B. br	ought	C. carried	D. ser	
3.			ark			
4.			owth			faced
5.	A. in spite	of B. in:	stead of	C. apart fro	m D.	on
					accou	nt of
6.	A. prolong	jed B. re	mained	C. resided	D.	
					prese	rved
7	A. quickly	B. br	iskly	C. hastily	D. spe	
8.	A. delivere		varded	C. proposed	•	•
9.			nding	C. seeking	D. ded	
10		_	eserve	C. protect	D. pro	_
10	. A. prevent	ь. рі	CSCIVC	c. protect	D. pro	, in bic
V	our answers					
, ,	ui aliswels) <u>.</u>				
Γ	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
-		z. 7.	8.	9.	10	-
	U .	/ ·	∪.	J	-	1

<u>Part 2</u>: Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding boxes provided below the passage.

Enjoy the benefits of stress!

Are you looking forward to another busy week? You should be according to some experts. They argue that the stress encountered in our daily lives is not only good for us, but essential to survival. They say that the response to (1) , which creates a chemical called adrenal in, helps the mind and body to act quickly (2) emergencies. Animals and human beings use it to meet the hostile conditions which exist on the planet. Whilst nobody denies the pressures of everyday life, what is surprising is that we are yet to develop successful ways of dealing with them. (3) the experts consider the current strategies to be inadequate and often dangerous. They believe that (4) of trying to manage our response to stress with drugs or relaxation techniques, we must exploit it. Apparently, research shows that people (5) create conditions of stress for (6) _____ by doing exciting and risky sports or looking for challenges, cope much better with life's problems. Activities of this type have been shown to create a lot of emotion; people may actually cry or feel extremely uncomfortable. But there is a point (7) _____ which they realise they have succeeded and know that it was a positive experience. This is because we learn through challenge and difficulty. That's (8) we get our wisdom. Few of us, unfortunately, understand this fact. For example, many people believe they (9) _____ from stress at work, and take time off as a result. Yet it has been found in some companies that by healthiest people are those with the most responsibility. So next time you're in a stressful situation, just remember that it will be a positive learning experience and could also benefit your health! Your answers:

_					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

<u>Part 3</u>: Read the following passage. For question 1-5, choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Day after day we hear about how anthropogenic development is causing global warming. According to an increasingly vocal minority, however, we should be asking ourselves how much of this is media hype and how much is based on real evidence. It seems, as so often is the case, that it depends on which expert you listen to, or which statistics you study.

Yes, it is true that there is a mass of evidence to indicate that the world is getting warmer, with one of the world's leading weather

predictors stating that air temperatures have shown an increase of just under half a degree Celsius since the beginning of the twentieth century. And while this may not sound like anything worth losing sleep over the international press would have us believe that the consequences could be devastating. Other experts, however, are of the opinion that what we are seeing is just part of a natural upward and downward swing that has always been part of the cycle of global weather. An analysis of the views of major meteorologists in the United States showed that less than 20% of them believed that any change in temperature over the last hundred years was our own fault-the rest attributed it to natural cyclical changes.

There is, of course, no denying that we are still at a very early stage in understanding weather. The effects of such variables as rainfall, cloud formation, the seas and oceans, gases such as methane and ozone, or even solar energy are still not really understood, and therefore the predictions that we make using them cannot always be relied on. Dr. James Hansen, in 1988, was predicting that the likely effects of global warming would be a raising of world temperature which would have disastrous consequences for mankind: "a strong cause and effect relationship between the current climate and human alteration of the atmosphere". He has now gone on record as stating that using artificial models of climate as a way of predicting change is all but impossible. In fact, he now believes that, rather than getting hotter, our planet is getting greener as a result of the carbon dioxide increase, with the prospect of increasing vegetation in areas which in recent history have been frozen wastelands.

In fact. there is some evidence to suggest that as our computer-based weather models have become more sophisticated, the predicted rises in temperature have been cut back. In addition, if we look at the much reported rise in global temperature over the last century, a close analysis reveals that the lion's share of that increase, almost three quarters in total, occurred before man began to 'poison' his world with industrial processes and the accompanying greenhouse gas emissions in the second half of the twentieth century.

So should we pay any attention to those stories that scream out at us from billboards and television news headlines, claiming that man, with his inexhaustible dependence on oil-based machinery and ever more sophisticated forms of transport is creating a nightmare level of 'greenhouse gas emissions, poisoning his environment and ripping open the ozone layer? Doubters point to scientific evidence. which can prove that, of all the greenhouse gases, only two percent come from man-made sources, the rest resulting from natural emissions.

Who, then, to believe: the environmentalist exhorting us to leave the car at home, to buy re-usable products packaged in recycled paper and to plant trees in our back yard? Or the sceptics, including, of course, a lot of big businesses who have most to lose, when they tell us that we are making a mountain out of a molehill? And my own opinion? The jury's still out as far as I am concerned! The author A. believe that man is causing global warming. B. believes that global warming is a natural process. C. is sure what the causes of global warming are. D. does not say what he believes the causes of global warming are. 2. As to the cause of global warming, the author believes that A. occasionally the facts depend on who you are talking to. B. the facts always depend on who you are talking to. C. often the facts depend on which expert you listen to. D. you should not speak to experts. 3. More than 80% of the top meteorologists in the United States are of the opinion that A. global warming should make us lose sleep. B. global warming is not the result of natural cyclical changes but man-made. C. the consequences of global warming will be devastating. D. global warming is not man-made, but the result of natural cyclical changes. 4. Our understanding of weather A. leads to reliable predictions. B. is variable. C. cannot be denied. D. is not very developed yet. 5. Currently, Dr James Hansen's beliefs include the fact that A. it is nearly impossible to predict weather change using artificial models. B. the consequences of global warming would be disastrous for mankind. C. there is a significant link between the climate now, and man's

changing of the atmosphere. D. Earth is getting colder.

2.

3.

5.

4.

Your answers:

1.

For questions 6-10, write in the corresponding numbered boxes with YES, NO, or NOT GIVEN:

if the statement agrees with the information in the Yes passage

if the statement contradicts the information in the No passage

if there is no information about the statement in Not given the passage.

- At the same time that computer-based weather models have become more sophisticated, weather forecasters have become more expert.
- 7. Most of the increase in global temperature happened in the second half of the twentieth century.
- 8. The media wants us to blame ourselves for global warming.
- 9. The media encourages the public to use environmentally friendly vehicles, such as electric cars to combat global warming.
- 10. Many big businesses are on the side of the sceptics as regards the cause of global warming.

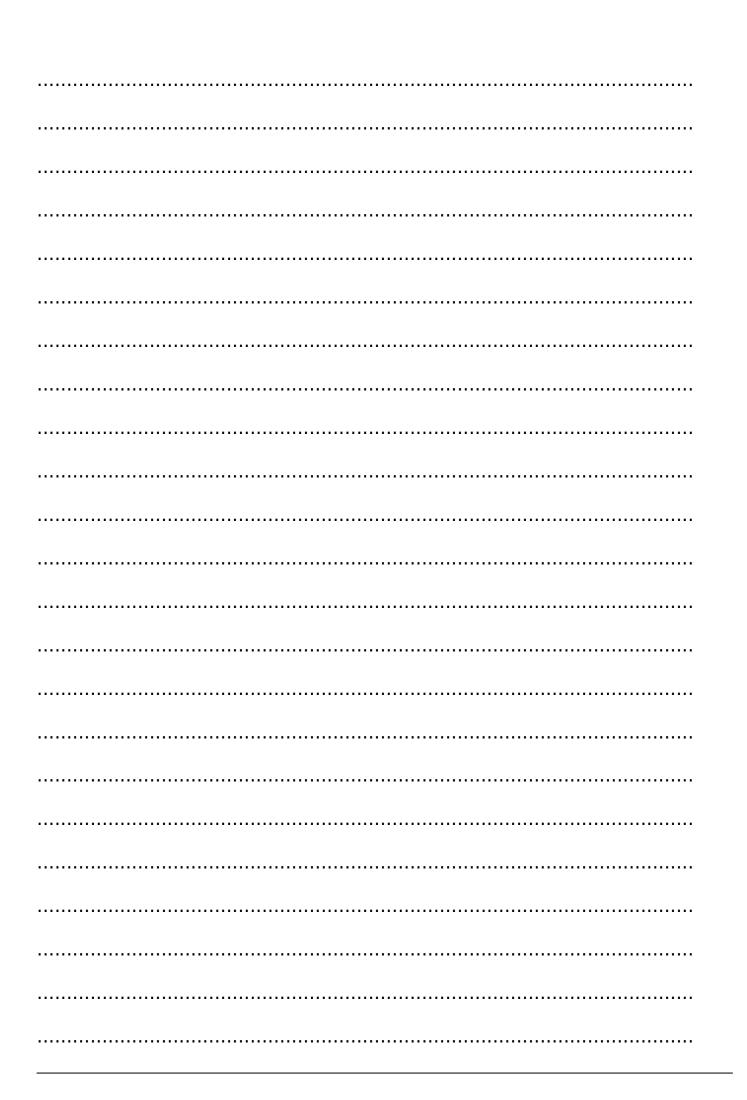
Your answers:

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

IV WDITING

Par	rt 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a y that it means exactly the same as the sentence before
1.	Although Mary was exhausted, she agreed to join in the activity. →
	Exhausted
2.	We'll let you know as soon as we have received the information. →
	The
3.	You can only really master a language if you use it regularly. → Only
	by
4.	It's nobody's fault that the match was cancelled. → Nobody is
	to
	•••

5.	I don't intend to apologise to either of them → I have no					
	•••••					
nec tha sen	art 2: Use the word given in brackets and make cessary additions to write a new sentence in such at it is as similar as possible in meaning to the centence. Do NOT change the form of the given wor	a way riginal d. You				
	ust use between three and six words, including the	e wora				
_	ven. (0) has been done as an example. Fiona refused to wear her old dress. (not)					
0.	Fiona said thatshe would not wear	her old				
dres		TICI OIG				
	As long as he could see, Kevin really didn't mind where he	sat in the				
	stadium. (difference)					
	→ As long as he could see ,					
	where he sat in the stadium.					
2.	Somebody should have told us that the date had been char	nged.				
	(informed)					
	→ We should the chang	e of the				
	date.					
3.						
	→ Jane was the compe	etition by				
4	her family.					
4.	We never imagined that Julian might be planning to resign	from his				
	job. (occurred)	•				
	→ It never Julian might b	е				
5	planning to resign from his job. Sally was all ready to leave the office when her boss asked	hor to				
٦.	type up a report (point)	Hei to				
	→ Sally was the office whe	n her				
	boss asked her to type up a report.	II IICI				
	boss dance her to type up a report.					
Par	art 3: Write an essay of about 250 words on the follow	ing				
	pic:	J				
"Th	he widespread use of the Internet has brought many					
pro	oblems. What do you think are the main problems					
ass	ssociated with the use of the web? What solutions can	you				
sug	ggest"?					



THE END

Keys - practice 24

I, PRONUNCIATION

1. A.creative B.sensitive C.ambitious

D.attentive

2. A.professor B.manager C.reporter

D.director

3. A.exercise B.refusal C.collective

D.abundant

- 4. A. material B. maritime C. marathon D. masculine 5. A. conceal B. consul C. contour D. contraband
- 6. A. participant B. accidental C. parentheses D. industrial
- 7. A. competent B. compliance C. commuter D. computer
- 8. A. malevolent B. pasteurise C. satellite D. manicure
- 9. A. emotional B. sympathetic C. responsible D. indifferent
- 10. A. continue B. inhabit C. disappear D. imagine

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR. (7,5 điểm)

Part 1.(15 câu x 0.15 = 2.25 điểm)

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. D
6. D	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. A
11. A	12. B	13. B	14. A	15. C

Part 2: (10 câu x 0.15 = 1.5 diễm)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
undoubtedl	originated	inhabitants	livelihood	unpredicta
У				ble
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
traditionall	temporarily	guidance	reputedly	conquest
У				

<u>Part 3</u>: $(10 cau \times 0,15 = 1,5 diem)$

The horse and carriage is a thing of the past, but love and marriage are still with us and still closely **interrelating**. Most American marriages, **particular** first marriages uniting young people, are the result of mutual attraction and affection rather **with** practical considerations.

In the United States, parents do not arrange marriages for their children. Teenagers begin **date** in high school and usually find mates through their own academic and social contacts. Though young people feel free to choose their friends from different groups, **almost** choose a mate of similar background. This is due partly to parental guidance. Parents cannot

- but 0. interrelated
 - 1. particularly
 - 2. than
 - 3. dating/ to date
 - 4. most
 - 5. of
 - 6. unsuitable
 - 7. between / among
 - 8. mobility
 - 9 . than
 - 10. once

select spouses for their children, but they can usually influence choices by voicing disapproval **for** someone they consider **suitable**.

However, marriages of members of different groups (interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are increasing, probably because of the greater mobile of today's youth and the fact that they are restricted by fewer prejudices as their parents. Many young people leave their hometowns to attend college, serve in armed forces, or pursue a career in a bigger city. One away from home and family, they are more likely to date and marry outside their own social group.

Part 4: (5 câu x 0.15 = 0.75)

1. in	2. of	3. at	4. after	5. out

Part 5:(10 câu x 0.15 = 1.5 điểm)

1.	put	2.	track	3.	set	4.	come	5. make up
down		down		about		οι	ıt	for
6. step	up	7. wor	k out	8.	turn	9.	stand for	10. see off
				down				

III. READING (4,5 điểm)

Part 1:(10 câu x 0.15 = 1.5 diễm)

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. C

Part 2: (10 câu x 0.15 = 1.5 diễm)

1. stress	2. in /	3. Even	4. instead	5. who /
	during			that
6.	7. at	8. how	9. suffer	10. the
themselves				

Part 3:(10 câu x 0,15 = 1,5 $\tilde{d}i\tilde{e}m$)

1. D		2. C	3. D	4. D	5. A
6.	NOT	7. NO	8. YES	9. NO	10. YES
GIVEN				GIVEN	

IV. WRITING. (5 điểm)

Part 1: (5 câu x 0,2 = 1 điểm)

- 1. Exhausted as / though Mary was / might be, she agreed to join the activity.
- 2. The minute / moment we have received the information , we'll let you know.

- 3. Only by using it (a language) regularly, can you really master a language (it).
- 4. Nobody is to blame for the match cancellation / the match's cancellation / the cancellation of the match / the fact that the match was cancelled.
- 5. I have no intention of apologising / apologizing to either of them.

Part 2:(5 câu x 0,2 = 1 điểm)

- 1. As long as he could see, **it made no difference to Kevin** where he sat in the stadium.
- 2. We should **have been informed of / about** the change of the date.
- 3. Jane was talked into entering the competition by her family.
- 4. It never **occurred to us that** Julian might be planning to resign from his job.
- 5. Sally was **on the point of leaving** the office when her boss asked her to type up a report.

Part 2: (3 điểm) Giám khảo tự quyết định dựa vào các yêu cầu sau:

- Task fulfillment (idea/content): 30%
- Essay organization (coherence, cohesion); 30%
- Vocabulary/structures (variety, accuracy, appropriacy): 30%
- Handwriting, essay layout ...: 10%



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

MUỐN BÉ GIỎI TIẾNG ANH BA MỆ NÊN ĐỘC FILE NÀY https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PvH2u-NQknWuXihb GLAryuiULLPwNaf?usp=sharing

TỔNG HỢP THƯ VIỆN TÀI LIỆU MIỄN PHÍ CHO BÉ TỪ MẰM NON ĐẾN LỚP 12 TẠI ĐÂY https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1c5uj8NtXKypKzMcdaaDEEys0KDXYphpuMn3_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 RẮT CẦN CHO BÉ https://drive.google.com/file/d/10OrX 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 LIÊU 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