

ENGLISH TEST 94

Mark the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Although they are identical twins, their teacher can easilybetween them.
A. identify B. select C. differ **D. distinguish**
 2. I was most of his efforts to help me during the crisis.
A. appreciation B. appreciable C. appreciate **D. appreciative**
 3. John: "May I come in?" Peter: "....."
A. Feel free B. Yes, no problem C. You're welcome D. Sorry, let's wait
 4. If you go away, youwrite to me, you?
A. will/ won't B. do/ don't C. will/ don't D. will/ do
 5. We have to start early we'll be late for school.
A. so that B. although **C. or else** D. consequently
 6. The smell of the sea him to his childhood.
A. took ...back B. brought...back C. reminded... of D. called ...off
 7. The conference was organized for all of the teachers in the city.
A. history B. historic C. historical D. historian
 8. We don't sell foreign newspapers because there is no for them
A. request B. requirement C. claim **D. demand**
 9. He never..... his word
A. **goes back on** B. puts up with C. makes up for D. goes down with
 10. When I got up yesterday morning, the sun was shining, but the ground was very wet. It
A. rained B. has been raining C. had rained **D. had been raining**
 11. Someonehere recently: these ashes are still warm.
A. should be B. had to be **C. must have been** D. might have been
 - 12.....of applicants for this jobvery big.
A. The number /is B. A number /is C. A number /are D. The number /are
 13. The professor complimented a grade 1 pupilhis good achievement.
A. about **B. on** C. for D. due to
 14.your help, I wouldn't have got the scholarship.
A. If I had had B. Had not it been for **C. But for** D. Unless I had
 15.man suffering fromshock should not be given anything to drink.
A. A/ the B. The/ a C. Ø/ a **D. A/ Ø**
 16. The villagers strongly recommend that a new schoolimmediately.
A. must be built B. is going to be built **C. be built** D. will be built
 17. You thought I did wrong, but the resultsmy action.
A. agree B. correct **C. justify** D. approve
 18. It's most unwise toin a quarrel between a man and his wife.
A. involve B. go C. take part in **D. interfere**
 19. The more she practices,she becomes.
A. the most confident **B. the more confident**
C. the greater confidence D. more confidently
 20. In today's paper itthat we shall have an election this year.
A. says B. admits C. expresses D. proposes
 - 21.: John: "Could you tell me how to get to the nearest post office?" Peter: "....."
A. Sorry for this inconvenience B. I have no clue
C. Not at all **D. Sorry, I'm a new comer here**
 22. The problem is difficult, therefore students could answer it.
A. a great number of B. a lot of **C. few** D. a few
 23.he was kidnapped by the Iraqi guerrillas yesterday has been confirmed.
A. What B. If **C. That** D. Ø
 24. The road in front of my house is in great need
A. repairing B. to be repaired **C. of repair** D. of being repaired.
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25. Sometimes life must be very unpleasant for near the airport.
 A. people live **B. those living** C. someone to live D. they who live
26. She has just bought
 A. an old interesting painting French B. a French interesting old paint
 C. a French old interesting painting **D. an interesting old French painting**
27. There are many opportunities for career if you work for that company.
 A. system B. sequence **C. progression** D. succession
28. The children can stay herethey don't make too much noise.
 A. whether **B. providing** C. unless D. until
29. "....." – "Thank you. We are proud of him."
 A. Your kid is naughty. B. Can we ask your child to take a photo?
C. Your child is just adorable! D. I can give your kid a lift to school.
30. There were a lot people at the party, only few ofI had met before.
 A. them B. who **C. whom** D. whose

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

31. Assessment instruments in nursery schools (A) they feature items and (B) other materials different (C) from those on elementary (D) school tests.
32. (A) All the witnesses said (B) that John (C) was blaming (D) for the accident.
33. Migrant (A) workers live in (B) substandard (C) unsanitary, and dilapidated housing and often (D) are lacking medical care.
34. For thousands of years, (A) man has created (B) sweet-smelling substances from wood, herbs, and flowers and (C) using them for perfume (D) or medicine.
35. Copper comes from seven (A) types of (B) ores that (C) also contain (D) the other materials.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

36. A. experience B. maternal **C. simplify** D. physician
37. A. residential B. repetition C. mountaineer **D. television**
38. A. **sequential** B. mistake C. satisfy D. quality
39. A. residence **B. establish** C. maximum D. regional
40. A. questionable **B. inferior** C. criticize D. miserable

Read the following passage and mark the correct answer to each of the questions.

Collecting maps can be an enjoyable hobby for antiquarian booksellers, a captivating interest for cartographers, a **lucrative** vocation for astute dealers, and an inspirational part of the occupational functioning of map catalogers, archivists, and historians. Among recognized collectibles, maps are relatively rarer than stamps, but they have had their **avid** enthusiasts and admirers ever since copies were made by hand only for affluent, the commanding officer, and the ship captain.

Whether the interest is business-related or amateur, the **economic means** abundant or slim, a collection needs a theme, be it associated with contemporary changes in cartographic representation or geographic knowledge, or a more accessible goal centered on a particular mapmaker, technique, or type of subject matter. Collectors should not overlook topical maps issued predominantly or exclusively after World War II, such as navigational charts, industrial compound road layouts, or aerial projections. Potential collectors ought not to disregard two **superficially prosaic**, yet important themes: maps of travel routes for family trips, and maps that, for aesthetic reasons, they personally find intriguing or simply attractive. In the first case, like the box with old family photos, the collection will give the travelers the opportunity to reminisce and relive the journey.

In most cases, photocopies are worthy alternatives to originals. For example, historical society collections customarily include the high quality facsimiles needed to make a collection as comprehensive and practical as possible, supplementing the contributions made by well-to-do donors and benefactors. If not **predisposed** to wait patiently, and possibly ineffectually, for a lucky find, collectors may choose to sift through dealer stock, peruse through advertisements in local, regional, or national periodicals, and solicit the assistance of the U.S. Library of Congress and private agencies. Government and public agencies, companies, and trade associations can advise the collector about maps currently in circulation and pending sales of dated reproductions, editions, and prints.

41. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A. Why hobbyists always flaunt their map collections.

- B. How maps can be collected by professionals and enthusiasts.
 C. How to assure an interrupted flow of collectibles.
 D. What cartographers advocate as a worthy undertaking.
42. In paragraph 1, the word **lucrative** is closest in meaning to
 A. instructive B. insensitive C. profitable D. profuse
43. According to the passage, map collecting as a hobby is
 A. not deserving of the time and resources B. not as conventional as collecting stamps
 C. as eccentric as collecting dolls D. conformist in the best sense of the word.
44. In paragraph 1, the word **avid** is closest in meaning to
 A. keen B. humorous C. devoted D. supportive
45. It can be inferred from the passage that, at a time when maps were accessible to the upper socioeconomic classes, they appealed also to a fair number of
 A. professional copiers B. ardent devotees
 C. buried-treasure hunters D. obscure amateur dealers
46. In paragraph 2, the phrase “**economic means**” is closest in meaning to
 A. economic maps B. fiscal responsibility C. available funds D. capital investment
47. The author of the passage mentions all of the following as sources of procuring maps EXCEPT
 A. fellow collectors B. map vendors C. personal archives D. publishers
48. In paragraph 2, the author uses the phrase “**superficially prosaic**” to mean
 A. described in informal prose B. seemingly boring and unimaginative
 C. useful for travelers who enjoy a change D. potentially uncovered in a box of photos
49. In paragraph 3, the word “**predisposed**” is closest in meaning to
 A. pressured B. provoked C. condemned D. inclined
50. A paragraph following the passage would most likely discuss
 A. specific organizations to contact about map acquisition
 B. specific mapping techniques used to enlarge the scale
 C. trimming and framing valuable acquisitions
 D. volunteering time and work to maintain obsolete maps

Read the following passage and mark the correct answer to each of the questions .

The goal of Internet-based encyclopedia Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.org) is to give everyone on the planet access to information. Like other encyclopedias, Wikipedia contains lots of information: more than 2.5 million articles in 200 different languages covering just about every subject. Unlike other encyclopedias, however, Wikipedia is not written by experts, but by ordinary people. **These writers** are not paid and their names are not published. They contribute to Wikipedia simply because they want to share their knowledge.

Encyclopedias began in ancient times as collections of writings about all aspects of human knowledge. **The word** itself comes from ancient Greek, and means “a complete general education”. Real popularity for encyclopedias came in the nineteenth century in Europe and the United States, with the publication of encyclopedias written for ordinary readers. With the invention of the CD-ROM, the same amount of information could be put on a few computer discs. Then with the Internet, it became possible to create an online encyclopedia that could be constantly updated, like Microsoft’s Encarta. However, even Internet-based encyclopedias like Encarta were written by paid experts. At first, Wikipedia, the **brainchild** of Jimmy Wales, a businessman in Chicago, was not so different from these. In 2001, he had the idea for an Internet-based encyclopedia that would provide information quickly and easily to everyone. Furthermore, that information would be available free, unlike other Internet encyclopedias at that time.

But Wales, like everyone else, believed that people with special knowledge were needed to write the articles, and so he began by hiring experts. He soon changed his **approach**, however, as it took them a long time to finish their work. He decided to open up the encyclopedia in a radical new way, so that everyone would have access not only to the information, but also to the process of putting this information online. To do this, he used what is known as “Wiki” software (from the Hawaiian word for “fast”), which allows users to create or alter content on web page. The system is very simple: When you open the web site, you can simply search for information or you can log on to become a writer or editor of articles. If you find an article that interests you – about your hometown, for example – you can correct it or expand it. This process goes on until no one is interested in making any more changes.

51: Wikipedia is a(n)

72. The knee is..... most other joints in the body because it cannot twist without injury.
 A. to be damaged more than likely **B. more likely to be damaged than**
 C. likely to be more than damaged D. more than likely to be damaged
73. The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.
 A. Not until after midnight the noise next door stopped.
B. It was not until after midnight that the noise next door stopped.
 C. The noise next door stopped at midnight
 D. It was midnight and the noise next door stopped.
74. Their dog was so fierce that nobody would visit them.
 A. They had a such fierce dog that nobody would visit them.
B. They had so fierce a dog that nobody would visit them.
 C. Their dog was too fierce to visit.
 D. They had a so fierce dog that nobody would visit them.
75. If you want to be kept informed about current affairs, you should listen to the radio.
 A. Only by listening to the radio, you can keep yourself informed about current affairs.
 B. Listening to the radio and you will be kept informed about current affairs.
 C. A good way of keeping yourself informed about current affairs is listen to the radio.
D. Listening to the radio is a good way of keeping yourself informed about current affairs.
76. I travel by bus only when I have no alternative.
 A. Travelling by bus is my only alternative.
 B. It's my only alternative to travel by bus.
 C. I resort to travel by bus only when I have no alternative.
D. I travel by bus only as a last resort.
77. Calling Jim is pointless because his phone is out of order.
 A. It's useless calling Jim because his phone is out of order.
 B. It's no use to call Jim because his phone is out of order.
C. There's no point calling Jim because his phone is out of order.
 D. It's worth not calling Jim because his phone is out of order.

Choose the best way to make the sentence from the cues.

78. **fact/ her son/ out/ danger/ bring/ her/ some relief.**
 A. **The fact that her son was out of danger brought her some relief.**
 B. The fact that her son was out of danger which brought her some relief.
 C. The fact that her son is out of danger brought her some relief.
 D. The fact that her son is out of danger has brought her some relief.
79. **be sure/ good seat/ your tickets / should/ bought/ advance.**
 A. I'm sure about a good seat for your tickets should be bought in advance.
B. To be sure of a good seat, your tickets should be bought in advance.
 C. To be sure of a good seat for your tickets should be bought in advance.
 D. To be sure of a good seat, your tickets should be bought advance.
80. **How/ ungrateful/ you/ not/ greet/ former/ teacher/ meet/ him.**
A. How ungrateful of you not to greet your former teacher when you met him.
 B. How ungrateful you are not to greet your former teacher when you met him.
 C. How ungrateful to you not to greet your former teacher when you met him.
 D. How ungrateful of you not to greet your former teacher to met him.

***** The end *****



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>
