

## ENGLISH PRACTICE 41

### A. PRONUNCIATION

**I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others in each group.**

- |                        |                     |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>author</u>    | B. <u>other</u>     | C. <u>there</u>        | D. <u>they</u>      |
| 2. A. <u>forest</u>    | B. <u>control</u>   | C. <u>product</u>      | D. <u>ecology</u>   |
| 3. A. <u>industry</u>  | B. <u>translate</u> | C. <u>construction</u> | D. <u>satisfy</u>   |
| 4. A. <u>baggage</u>   | B. <u>courage</u>   | C. <u>damage</u>       | D. <u>invasion</u>  |
| 5. A. <u>advantage</u> | B. <u>addition</u>  | C. <u>advertise</u>    | D. <u>adventure</u> |

**II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.**

- |                         |                       |                     |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>deposit</u>    | B. <u>festival</u>    | C. <u>institute</u> | D. <u>resident</u>    |
| 2. A. <u>surprising</u> | B. <u>astonishing</u> | C. <u>amazing</u>   | D. <u>interesting</u> |
| 3. A. <u>interview</u>  | B. <u>industry</u>    | C. <u>essential</u> | D. <u>difficult</u>   |
| 4. A. <u>extreme</u>    | B. <u>generous</u>    | C. <u>lonely</u>    | D. <u>clothing</u>    |
| 5. A. <u>friendly</u>   | B. <u>extra</u>       | C. <u>along</u>     | D. <u>orphanage</u>   |

### B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

**I. Choose the best answers to complete each sentence.**

- One problem for teacher is that each student has his/ her own \_\_\_\_\_ needs.  
A. separate                      B. divided                      C. individual                      D. distinctive
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ in the book I was reading and didn't hear the phone.  
A. submerged                      B. distracted                      C. gripped                      D. engrossed
- If we hurry, we might get there \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the early train.  
A. right                      B. in time                      C. on time                      D. before time
- To get a passport, you must send in your birth \_\_\_\_\_ and two photos.  
A. certificate                      B. licence                      C. paper                      D. card
- She tries to set \_\_\_\_\_ an hour a week for practice.  
A. about                      B. down                      C. aside                      D. in
- \_\_\_\_\_ stay the night if it's too difficult to get home.  
A. At all costs                      B. By all means                      C. In all                      D. On the whole
- Robert and his wife \_\_\_\_\_ to my house for tea yesterday evening.  
A. came round                      B. came about                      C. came down                      D. came away
- Each of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ a bunch of flowers.  
A. are given                      B. is given                      C. were given                      D. give
- To everyone's surprise, Mr Brown \_\_\_\_\_ at the Trade Union meeting.

- A. turned in                      B. turned over                      C. turned up                      D. turned round

10. Everyone burst out laughing. There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. laughs                      B. laughter                      C. laughings                      D. laugh

**II. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ John before I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a fortnight in Paris.
2. The children were frightened because the lights suddenly (go) \_\_\_\_\_ out and they (sit) \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark.
3. What tune (play) \_\_\_\_\_ when we (come) \_\_\_\_\_ in?
4. She was badly hurt when her car hit another car. If she (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ her seat belt, she (not hurt) \_\_\_\_\_ so badly.
5. Coming into the room he (see) \_\_\_\_\_ Mary where he (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ her.

**III. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage.**

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. We go to the restaurant for _____ whenever we 're tired of eating meat.         | (vegetable) |
| 2. Don't worry. I 'll be waiting for you at the _____ to the pagoda .              | (enter)     |
| 3. The old theater of our city is being enlarged and _____.                        | (modern)    |
| 4. Advertisements acount for three fourths of the _____ of the newspaper.          | (come)      |
| 5. What is the _____ of the adjective "solid".                                     | (oppose)    |
| 6. _____ should complain if they are not satisfied with the service they recieve.  | (consume)   |
| 7. If your work is _____ you won't get a raise.                                    | (satisfy)   |
| 8. _____ are alarmed by the rate at which tropical rainforest are being destroyed. | (Conserve)  |
| 9. The athletes take part in the Olympic Games in the true spirit of _____.        | (sport)     |
| 10. You can never be sure what he is going to do. He is so _____.                  | (predict)   |

**IV. Arrange these sentences to make a complete passage**

- a. As they built bigger and bigger ships, they were able to sail further and further away.
- b. They don't really mean that the world is getting smaller, of course.
- c. They found that as they sailed further away from their home countries, the world became bigger.
- d. Then men began to use ships to explore the world.
- e. Today there are no undiscovered countries left to put on the map, but there are many new worlds to discover out in space.
- f. But 2,300 years ago the Egyptians and the Greek thought that the world was very small and flat that around it was the ocean.
- g. We often hear people saying that the world is getting smaller.
- h. So they had to make new maps to show the countries that they found.
- i. And they discovered new countries that they didn't know about.
- j. What they mean is that with modern means of transport, we can now reach every part of the world very quickly.

Answer: .....

**C. READING**

**I. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question**

People have been playing with marbles for thousands of years. The first marbles were probably either river stones that happened to be naturally round enough to roll or, more likely, rounded globs of clay that were baked hardness. Such very old clay marbles have been found in both Greek and Roman ruins, and quartz spheres have been dated at around 6000 B.C. Harder and more durable marbles tend to inspire different kinds of games than soft clay marbles, which crack very easily. So with the advent of hand rounded and polished marbles made of agate or some other rugged, igneous rock, the 'golden age' of marbles and marble play flowered. Stone marbles began to appear in the early 1800s in what is now the southern part of Germany.

Shortly after, handmade glass marbles appeared in the same part of Europe. For the next 120 years, marbles and marble playing—there were literally hundreds of games—flourished in both Europe and America. Marble players developed their own vocabulary for different sizes and materials of marbles, as well as for the many kinds of games to be played and the way marbles were used in the games. For example, if you were going to play a game of Ring-Taw, one of the most popular and enduring marbles games, you would lag for the first shot, and then knuckle down from the baulk, trying your best to get a mib or two with your opponent's immie.

1. The author makes the point in the passage that playing with marbles \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. has been going on since ancient times
  - B. is a relatively recent phenomenon
  - C. is losing popularity
  - D. is a very expensive pastime
  
2. According to the passage, which of the following was the least used substance for making marbles?
  - A. agate
  - B. glass
  - C. rock
  - D. clay
  
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the use of marbles became very popular in Europe and America \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - B. in the 1970s
  - C. in 6000 B.C
  - D. after glass marbles were developed
  
4. We can infer from the passage that marble playing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is a game only for children
  - B. has many variations in games
  - C. is played according to one set of rules
  - D. uses only one kind of marble
  
5. We can conclude from lines 11-12 of the passage that the terminology of marble playing is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. specialized
  - B. used only by children
  - C. easy to understand
  - D. derived from an ancient language

**II. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space**

**Look on the bright side**

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, some one who always (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to be successful? Having some one around who always (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the worst isn't really a lot of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, "It looks (4) \_\_\_\_\_ rain." But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it. You can change your view of life, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to psychologists, it only takes a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence, but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Optimists are more (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to start new projects and generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to the world. Some people are brought up to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (12) \_\_\_\_\_ wrong. Most optimists, on the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ hand, have been brought up not to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ failure as the end of the world—they just (15) \_\_\_\_\_ with their lives.

- |                |              |               |              |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. counted  | B. expected  | C. felt       | D. waited    |
| 2. A. worries  | B. cares     | C. fears      | D. doubts    |
| 3. A. musement | B. play      | C. enjoyment  | D. fun       |
| 4. A. so       | B. to        | C. for        | D. like      |
| 5. A. with     | B. against   | C. about      | D. over      |
| 6. A. judging  | B. according | C. concerning | D. following |

- |                 |             |            |             |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 7. A. result    | B. reason   | C. purpose | D. product  |
| 8. A. supply    | B. suggest  | C. offer   | D. propose  |
| 9. A. possible  | B. likely   | C. hopeful | D. welcome  |
| 10. A. opinion  | B. attitude | C. view    | D. position |
| 11. A. trust    | B. believe  | C. depend  | D. hope     |
| 12. A. goes     | B. falls    | C. comes   | D. turns    |
| 13. A. opposite | B. next     | C. other   | D. far      |
| 14. A. regard   | B. respect  | C. suppose | D. think    |
| 15. A. get up   | B. get on   | C. get out | D. get over |

**III. Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete this passage.**

Travelling to all corners of the world is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ easier and easier. We live (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at 4 p.m. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they are German, they 'll be exactly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ time. If they are American, they 'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they are British, they be 15 minutes (5) \_\_\_\_\_, and you should allow up to an hour for the Indians. Therefore, these are some small advice in (6) \_\_\_\_\_ not to behave badly abroad. In France you shouldn't sit down in a cafe until you are shaken hands with everyone you know. In Afghanistan you 'd better spend at least 5 minutes (7) \_\_\_\_\_ hello. In Pakistan you mustn't wink. It is offensive. In the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking or smoking. Also, you should care not to admire (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in your host's home. They will feel that they have to give it to you. In Russia you must your hosts drink for drink or they will think you are unfriendly. In Thailand you should clasp your hands (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and lower your head and your eyes when you greet someone. In America you should eat your hamburger with both hands and as quickly as (10) \_\_\_\_\_. You shouldn't try to have a conversation until it is eaten.

**D. WRITING**

**I. Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as those printed before them.**

- My brother studies now harder than he used to.  
My brother .....
- Please don't ask me that question.  
I'd rather .....
- I last saw Bob when I was in Ho Chi Minh City.  
I haven't .....
- John only understood very little what the teacher said.  
John could hardly .....
- Tom will be twenty next week.  
It's Tom's .....
- She is fond of her nephew although he behaves terribly.  
She is fond of her nephew in .....
- He prefers reading books to watching TV.  
He would .....
- He didn't hurry, so he missed the bus.  
If .....
- The train takes longer than the plane.  
The plane .....
- I don't suppose you have change for 2 pounds, do you?  
Do you happen .....

**II. Use the prompts provided to write full sentences to make a complete letter.**



**KEYS – PRACTICE 41**

A. pronunciation (10 points).

**I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others in each group. (5 points) - 1/ each.**

1. A                      2. B                      3. B                      4. D                      5. C

**II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others. (5 points) - 1/ each.**

1. A                      2. D                      3. C                      4. A                      5. C

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (35 points).

**I. Choose the best answers to completes each sentence (10 points) - 1/ each.**

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

**II. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (10 points) - 1/ each.**

1. met – had been.    4. had been wearing – wouldn't have been hurt.  
2. had gone – were sitting.    5. saw – had left.  
3. was being played – came.

**III. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage (10 points) - 1/ each.**

1. vegetarians    6. consumers  
2. entrance    7. untisfactory  
3. modernized    8. Conservationists  
4. incomes    9. sportsmanship  
5. opposite    10.unpredictable

**IV. Arrange these sentences to make a complete passage (10 points).**

g   ª   b   ª   j   ª   f   ª   d   ª   c   ª   i   ª   a   ª   h   ª   e .

**C. READING (30 points).**

**I. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question (5 points) - 1/ each.**

1. A                      2. D                      3. D                      4. B                      5. A

**II. Read the text and decide which answer best fits each space (15 points) - 1/ each.**

1. B                      2. C                      3. D                      4. D                      5. C

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6. B  | 7. A  | 8. C  | 9. B  | 10. B |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. C | 14. A | 15. B |

**II. Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete this passage (10 points) - 1/ each.**

- |            |           |             |             |              |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. getting | 2. in     | 3. a        | 4. on       | 5. late      |
| 6. order   | 7. saying | 8. anything | 9. togethet | 10. possible |

**D. WRITING (20 points).**

**I. Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as those printed before them. (10 points)**

1. My brother didn't use to study as/ so hard as he does now/ used to study more lazily than he does now.
2. I'd rather you didn't ask me that question.
3. I haven't seen Bob since I was in Ho Chi Minh City.
4. John could hardly understand what the teacher said.
5. It's Tom's twentieth birthday next week.
6. She is fond of her nephew in spite of his terrible behaviour.
7. He would rather read books than watch TV.
8. If he had hurried he would/could have caught / wouldn't have missed the bus
9. The plane does not take as long as/takes a shorter time than/ is quicker/faster than the train.
10. Do you happen to have change for 2 pounds?

**II. Use the prompts provided to write full sentences to make a complete ... (10 points) - 1/ each.**

Dear Sir/ Madam,

1. I would like to express (my) concern about the increasing number of karaoke bars in the/ our city.
  2. There are a lot of reasons that/ why I object to these/ those places.
  3. Firstly, the owners take too much money from those people who come to sing.
  4. Secondly, they cause/ are causing too much noise in/ to the neighborhood.
  5. Thirdly, there are a number of pupils who/ that play truant just to go to those places to sing.
  6. Last but not least, these bars do harm to the appearance of the city because of their ugly flashing light.
  7. I (also) want to say (that) I am not an old fashioned person.
  8. I hope (that) the authority will take this matter into careful consideration.
  9. I do not mean to ban them, but there should be an/ some effective way to control this kind of entertainment places.
  10. I look/ am looking forward to seeing the city council doing something about this matter.
- Yours truly, Thomas Cruise.