

# ENGLISH PRACTICE 1

## PART ONE: PHONETICS

### I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others )

1. A. supposededly      B. markededly      C. allegedly      D. determinedly
2. A. endure      B. feature      C. procedure      D. measure
3. A. complete      B. command      C. common      D. community
4. A. combb      B. climb      C. debt      D. cable
5. A. neighbour      B. height      C. sleighh      D. weight

### II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others

1. A. possibility      B. disappointed      C. manufacture      D. instrument
2. A. environment      B. mystery      C. contribute      D. terrific
3. A. deficiency      B. psychology      C. ecological      D. competitor
4. A. recommend      B. difficulty      C. admirable      D. document
5. A. encouragement      B. interviewer      C. acknowledge      D. miraculously

## PART TWO: LEXICO-GRAMMAR

### I. Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences

1. Only after the atomic bomb \_\_\_\_\_ and development in the air travel \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ science fiction really become popular.  
A. had created/ had taken off/ was      B. had been created/ had been taken off/ has  
C. had been created/ had taken off/ did      D. had been created/ / had taken off/ had
2. We've bought some \_\_\_\_\_ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away.  
A. adapting      B. adjusting      C. bending      D. folding
3. I don't think she can get her message \_\_\_\_\_ to the students. She seems too nervous.  
A. across      B. around      C. out      D. over
4. \_\_\_\_\_, it is obvious that the whole thing was a waste of time and effort.  
A. None of us wanted to go in the first place  
B. Staff meetings are often boring and have no apparent point to them  
C. Since the results were far more satisfactory than anyone had expected  
D. Seeing that we couldn't solve anything in the end
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ words in English having more than one meaning. Pay close attention to this fact.  
A. a large many      B. quite many      C. a great many      D. quite a lot
6. This car has many features including \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stereo, safety devices, air condition, and it saves gas  
B. good music, safety devices, air conditioning, and gas  
C. stereo, safety devices, air conditioned, and good gas  
D. stereo, safety devices, air conditioning, and low gas mileage
7. Round and round \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the wheels of the engine went      B. did the wheels of the engine go  
C. went the wheels of the engine      D. going the wheels of the engine
8. The replacement of shops such as the groceries and chemists' by the café \_\_\_\_\_ the housewives with insufficient facilities for shopping.  
A. leave      B. have left      C. has left      D. to have left
9. Your argument \_\_\_\_\_ that Britain is still a great power, but this is no longer the case.  
A. outlines      B. presupposes      C. concerns      D. presents
10. They are happily married although, of course, they argue \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. most times      B. from day to day      C. every now and then      D. on the occasion
11. He promised to mend the broken wheel soon without \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fail      B. failure      C. trouble      D. mistake
12. One of the first exercises in math class is \_\_\_\_\_ measure the radius of a circle.  
A. to learn and      B. to learn how to      C. learning to      D. learn to
13. We were shocked to hear the news of your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. having fired      B. being fired      C. having been fired      D. to have been fired
14. I don't know French, but I'll \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get Tom to translate it      B. have it translate  
C. have Tom to translate it      D. make it translate
15. \_\_\_\_\_ as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.  
A. That we refer to      B. What we refer to  
C. To which we refer      D. What do we refer to
16. \_\_\_\_\_ have settled, one of their first concerns has been to locate an adequate water supply.  
A. Wherever people      B. There are people who  
C. Where people      D. People
17. Politicians should never lose \_\_\_\_\_ of the needs of the people they represent.

- A. view                      B. sight                      C. regard                      D. prospect
18. \_\_\_\_\_ team sports require cooperation.  
A. Of all                      B. They are all                      C. Why all are                      D. All
19. Studies indicate \_\_\_\_\_ collecting art today than ever before.  
A. there are that more people                      B. more people that are  
C. that there are more people                      D. people there are more
20. Doctors advise people who are deficient \_\_\_\_\_ vitamin C to eat more fruit and vegetables.  
A. from                      B. of                      C. in                      D. for
21. Dick put \_\_\_\_\_ ball in \_\_\_\_\_ net in \_\_\_\_\_ second half but \_\_\_\_\_ goal was disallowed.  
A. a - a - a - a                      B. the - the - the - the  
C. the - the - a - a                      D. a - a - the - the
22. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden loud noise.  
A. being there                      B. should there be                      C. there was                      D. there have been
23. The computer has dramatically affected \_\_\_\_\_ photographic lenses are constructed.  
A. is the way                      B. that the way                      C. which way do                      D. the way
24. Six novels a year, you say? He's certainly a \_\_\_\_\_ writer.  
A. fruitful                      B. fertile                      C. virile                      D. prolific
25. The handwriting is completely \_\_\_\_\_. This note must have been written a long time ago.  
A. inedible                      B. indelible                      C. illegible                      D. unfeasible

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

- a. The children were frightened because the lights suddenly (1. **go**) \_\_\_\_\_ out and they (2. **sit**) \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark.
- b. What tune (3. **play**) \_\_\_\_\_ when we (4. **come**) \_\_\_\_\_ in?
- c. She was badly hurt when her car hit another car. If she (5. **wear**) \_\_\_\_\_ her seat belt, she (6. **not hurt**) \_\_\_\_\_ so badly.
- d. It is vital that no one else (7. **know**) \_\_\_\_\_ about the secret government operation.
- e. It seems strange to be standing here, (8. **look**) \_\_\_\_\_ out at Sydney Harbor.
- f. Tom had a lucky escape. He (9. **kill**) \_\_\_\_\_ when a car crashed into the front of his house.
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ (10. **Rank**) as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created.

**III. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (1.5 pt)**

It seems that the mystery of why the Pyramids were built may have solved. Until quite recently people got used to think that they were just tombs for pharaohs. Instead, the connection with astronomy seems much more important. Egyptologists have often asked them how long it spent to build them and why people built them in first place. Experts came up with a suggestion that the Egyptians may have believed in the River Nile was the earthly equivalent of the Milky Way. Many agree that the sizes of the three Giza Pyramids are in promotion to the three stars of Orion. Nothing, then, was by the chance. Rather, the souls of dead pharaohs were deliberately being project through shafts to reach at their goal of the Orion constellation.

**IV. Give the correct form of the word in each of the following brackets. (1.5 pt)**

It was not so long ago that we dealt with colleagues through face-to-face (1. **INTERACT**) \_\_\_\_\_ and with counterparts and customers by phone or letter. But the world of communication has undergone a dramatic transformation, not for all the good. Email, while (2. **DOUBT**) \_\_\_\_\_ a swift means of communication providing your server is fully (3. **FUNCTION**) \_\_\_\_\_ and that the address you have contains no (4. **ACCURATE**) \_\_\_\_\_ has had a (5. **SIGNIFY**) \_\_\_\_\_ effect on certain people's behaviour, both at home and business. For those people, the use of email has become irresistibly (6. **ADDICT**) \_\_\_\_\_ to the extent that it is (7. **THREAT**) \_\_\_\_\_ their mental and physical health. Addicts spend their day (8. **COMPULSION**) \_\_\_\_\_ checking for email and have a (9. **TEND**) \_\_\_\_\_ to panic if their server goes down. It is estimated that one in six people spend four hours a day sending and receiving messages, the equivalent to more than two working days a week. The negative effect on (10. **PRODUCE**) \_\_\_\_\_ is something employers are well aware of.

**PART THREE: READING (6.0 POINTS)**

**I. Read the following passage and choose the option that indicates the correct answer to each of the following questions. (2.0 pts)**

In the United States in the early 1800's, individual state governments had more **effect** on the economy than did the federal government. States chartered manufacturing, banking, mining, and transportation firms and participated in the construction of various internal improvements such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads. The states encouraged internal improvements in two **distinct** ways; first, by actually establishing state companies to build such improvements; second, by providing part of the capital for mixed public-private companies setting out to make a profit.

In the early nineteenth century, state governments also engaged in a surprisingly large amount of direct regulatory activity, including extensive licensing and inspection programs. Licensing targets reflected both similarities and differences between the economy of the nineteenth century and that of today: in the nineteenth century, state regulation through licensing fell especially on peddlers, innkeepers, and retail merchants of various kinds. The

perishable commodities of trade generally came under state inspection, and such important frontier staples as lumber and gunpowder were also subject to state control. Finally, state governments experimented with direct labor and business regulation designed to help the individual laborer or consumer, including **setting** maximum limits on hours of work and restrictions on price-fixing by businesses.

Although the states dominated economic activity during this period, the federal government was not inactive. Its goals were the facilitation of western settlement and the development of native industries. Toward these **ends**, the federal government pursued several courses of action. It established a national bank to stabilize banking activities in the country and, in part, to provide a supply of relatively easy money to the frontier, where it was greatly needed for settlement. It permitted access to public western lands on increasingly easy terms, culminating in the Homestead Act of 1862, by which title to land could be claimed on the basis of residence alone. Finally, it set up a system of tariffs that was basically protectionist in effect, although maneuvering for position by various regional interests produced frequent changes in tariff rates throughout the nineteenth century.

1. *What does the passage mainly discuss?*
  - A. States's rights versus federal rights.
  - B. The participation of state governments in railroad, canal, and turnpike construction.
  - C. The roles of state and federal governments in the economy of the nineteenth century.
  - D. Regulatory activity by state governments.
2. *The word “**effect**” in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - A. value
  - B. argument
  - C. influence
  - D. restraint
3. *All of the following are mentioned in the passage as areas that involved state governments in the nineteenth century EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - A. mining
  - B. banking
  - C. manufacturing
  - D. higher education
4. *The word “**distinct**” in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - A. separate
  - B. innovative
  - C. alarming
  - D. provocative
5. *It can be inferred from the first paragraph that in the nineteenth century canals and railroads were \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - A. built with money that came from the federal government
  - B. much more expensive to build than they had been previously
  - C. built predominantly in the western part of the country
  - D. sometimes built in part by state companies
6. *The regulatory activities of state governments included all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - A. licensing of retail merchants
  - B. inspecting materials used in turnpike maintenance
  - C. imposing limits on price-fixing
  - D. control of lumber
7. *The word “**setting**” in bold in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - A. discussing
  - B. analyzing
  - C. establishing
  - D. avoiding
8. *The word “**ends**” in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - A. benefits
  - B. decisions
  - C. services
  - D. goals
9. *According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Homestead Act of 1862?*
  - A. It made it increasingly possible for settlers to obtain land in the West.
  - B. It was a law first passed by state governments in the West.
  - C. It increased the money supply in the West.
  - D. It established tariffs in a number of regions.
10. *Which of the following activities was the responsibility of the federal government in the nineteenth century?*
  - A. Control of the manufacture of gunpowder.
  - B. Determining the conditions under which individuals worked.
  - C. Regulation of the supply of money.
  - D. Inspection of new homes built on western lands.

## II. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (2.0 pts)

The British are widely (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a very polite nation, and in (2) \_\_\_\_\_ respects this is true. An Italian journalist once commented of the British that they need (3) \_\_\_\_\_ fewer than four “thank you” merely to buy a bus ticket. The first, from the bus conductor means, “I’m here.” The second accompanies the handing over of the money. The third, again from the conductor, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ “Here is your ticket.”, and then the passenger utters a final one as he accepts the tickets. Such transactions in most (5) \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the world are usually conducted in total silence. In sharp contrast to this excessive politeness with strangers, the British are strangely lacking (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ritual phrases for social interaction. The exhortation “Good appetite”, uttered in so (7) \_\_\_\_\_ other languages to fellow-diners before a meal, does not exist in English. The nearest equivalent – *Enjoy your dinner!* – is said only by people who will not be partaking of the meal in question. What’s more, the British (8) \_\_\_\_\_ happiness to their friends or acquaintances only at the start of a new year and at (9) \_\_\_\_\_ such as birthdays, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the Greeks routinely wish all and sundry a “good week” or a “good month”.

Your answers:

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

**III. Read the passage and choose the best option for each of the following blanks. (2.0 pts)**

**Media and advertising**

After more than fifty years of television, it might seem only obvious to conclude that it is here to (1) \_\_\_\_\_. There have been many objections to it during this time, of course, and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of grounds. Did it cause eye-strain? Was the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ bombarding us with radioactivity? Did the advertisements contain subliminal messages, persuading us to buy more? Did children turn to violence through watching it, either because so (4) \_\_\_\_\_ programmes taught them how to shoot, rob, and kill, or because they had to do something to counteract the hours they had spent glued to the tiny screen? Or did it simply create a vast passive (5) \_\_\_\_\_ drugged by glamorous serials and inane situation (6) \_\_\_\_\_? On the other hand did it increase anxiety by sensationalizing the news [or the news which was (7) \_\_\_\_\_ by suitable pictures] and filling our living rooms with war, famine and political unrest? (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in all, television proved to be the all-purpose scapegoat for the second half of the century, blamed for everything, but above all, eagerly watched. For no (9) \_\_\_\_\_ how much we despised it, feared it, were bored by it, or felt that it took us away from the old paradise of family conversation and hobbies such as collecting stamps, we never turned it off. We kept staring at the screen, aware that our own tiny (10) \_\_\_\_\_ was in if we looked carefully.

- |                 |                |               |                  |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. be        | B. stay        | C. exist      | D. prolong       |
| 2. A. with      | B. over        | C. by         | D. on            |
| 3. A. screen    | B. danger      | C. machine    | D. reason        |
| 4. A. that      | B. far         | C. many       | D. what          |
| 5. A. programme | B. personality | C. audience   | D. tense         |
| 6. A. comedies  | B. programmes  | C. perhaps    | D. consequently  |
| 7. A. taken     | B. presented   | C. capable    | D. accompanied   |
| 8. A. Taken     | B. All         | C. Somewhat   | D. Thus          |
| 9. A. one       | B. matter      | C. difference | D. reason        |
| 10. A. fault    | B. reflection  | C. situation  | D. consciousness |

**PART FOUR: WRITING (6.0 POINTS)**

**I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (2.0 pts)**

1. If the work is finished by lunchtime, you can go home.

→ **Get** \_\_\_\_\_

2. You haven't done your work, have you?

→ **It's about** \_\_\_\_\_

3. The fourth time he asked her to marry him, she accepted.

→ **Only on his** \_\_\_\_\_

4. He said that he had won as a result of good luck.

→ **He attributed** \_\_\_\_\_

5. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.

→ **That takes me** \_\_\_\_\_

6. People rumour that he is rich but stingy.

→ **What** \_\_\_\_\_

7. Such a ridiculous proposal isn't worth serious consideration.

→ **There is** \_\_\_\_\_

8. Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh.

→ **The very** \_\_\_\_\_

9. We cannot see animals in a vast area after the forest fire.

→ **There is an** \_\_\_\_\_

10. The staff hated Frank's new policies so intensely that they went on strike.

→ **So intense** \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the given one, using the word given in the brackets. Do not alter the word in any way. (2.0 pts)**

1. I suddenly realized the meaning of a "freebie". (dawned)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. After the scandal, he was asked to resign. (HAND)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (likened)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. My father is not feeling well these days. (weather)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. I don't think this record will ever be popular. (catch)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

6. His arrival was completely unexpected. (took)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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## KEYS

### PART ONE: PHONETICS (1.0 POINT)

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (0.5 pt)

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

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others. (0.5 pt)

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

### PART TWO: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (7.0 POINTS)

I. Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences. (2.5 pts)

1. C      2. D      3. A      4. D      5. C      6. D      7. C  
8. C      9. B      10. C      11. A      12. B      13. C      14. A  
15. B      16. A      17. B      18. D      19. C      20. C      21. B  
22. B      23. D      24. D      25. C

II. Give the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets. (1.5 pt)

1. had gone      2. were sitting  
3. was being played      4. came  
5. had been wearing      6. wouldn't have been hurt  
7. (should) know      8. looking  
9. could have been killed      10. To be ranked

III. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (1.5 pt)

It seems that the mystery of why the Pyramids were built may (1. **have solved** → **have been solved**). Until quite recently people got used (2. **to think** → **to thinking**) that they were just tombs for pharaohs. Instead, the connection with astronomy (3. **seem** → **seems**) much more important. Egyptologists have often asked (4. **them** → **themselves**) how long it (5. **spent** → **took**) to build them and why people built them in (6. **first place** → **the first place**). Experts came up with a suggestion that the Egyptians may have (7. **believed in** → **believed that**) the River Nile was the earthly equivalent of the Milky Way. Many agree that the sizes of the three Giza Pyramids are in proportion to the three stars of Orion. Nothing, then, was (8. **by the chance** → **by chance**). Rather, the souls of dead pharaohs were deliberately being (9. **project** → **projected**) through shafts to (10. **reach at** → **reach**) their goal of the Orion constellation.

No	Line	Mistake	Correction
1	1	have solved	have been solved
2	2	to think	to thinking
3	3	seem	seems
4	3	them	themselves
5	3	spent	took
6	4	first place	the first place
7	5	believed in	believed that
8	7	by the chance	by chance
9	7	project	projected
10	8	reach at	reach

IV. Give the correct form of the word in each of the following brackets. (1.5 pt)

1. INTERACTION      2. UNDOUBTEDLY      3. FUNCTIONAL  
4. INACCURACIES      5. SIGNIFICANT      6. ADDICTIVE  
7. THREATENING      8. COMPULSIVELY      9. TENDENCY  
10. PRODUCTION

### PART THREE: READING (6.0 POINTS)

I. Read the following passage and choose the option that indicates the correct answer to each of the following questions. (2.0 pts)

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

II. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (2.0 pts)

1. considered      2. some      3. no      4. means      5. other  
6. in      7. many      8. wish      9. celebrations      10. while

III. Read the passage and choose the best option for each of the following blanks. (2.0 pts)

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

### PART FOUR: WRITING (6 POINTS)

I. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the given words. (2.0 pts)

1. Get the work finished by lunchtime and you can go home.  
2. It's about time you did your homework.  
3. Only on his fourth proposal did she accept to marry him.

4. He attributed *his win/ victory/ success/ achievement/ triumph* to good luck.
5. That takes *me back to the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji*.
6. What *people rumour* is that he is rich but stingy.
7. There is *no point in considering such a ridiculous proposal seriously*.
8. The very *thought of his face at that moment makes me laugh*.
9. There is *an absence of animals in a vast area after the forest fire*.
10. So intense *was the hatred for Frank's new policies that the staff went on strike*.

**II. Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the given one, using the word given in the brackets. Do not alter the word in any way. (2.0 pts)**

1. It suddenly **dawned** on me what the meaning of a “freebie” was.
2. After the scandal, he was asked to **hand** in his resignation.
3. Bruce **likened** the situation at work to a family argument
4. My father is feeling (a bit) under the **weather** these days.
5. I don't think this record will ever **catch** on.
6. His arrival **took** us (completely) by surprise.
7. The success of our local theater has put our city on the **map**.
8. He is by no **means** a reliable witness.
9. Our company has got the **monopoly** of/on/in importing these chemicals.
10. The band's tour is in the **balance**.

**III. Essay writing (2.0 pts) Marking scheme**

**Markers should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly before marking the papers.** The mark given to part III is based on the following scheme:

	Mô tả tiêu chí đánh giá	Điểm tối đa
<b>1.</b>	<b>Bố cục</b>	<b>0.40</b>
	• Câu đề dẫn phải thể hiện được rõ ý kiến của người viết	0.10
	• Bố cục hợp lí, rõ ràng phù hợp với yêu cầu của đề bài và đầy đủ 3 phần: mở bài, thân bài, kết luận.	0.15
	• Bố cục uyển chuyển từ mở bài đến kết luận	0.15
<b>2.</b>	<b>Phát triển ý</b>	<b>0.40</b>
	• Phát triển ý có trình tự logic và mạch lạc	0.20
	• Có giải thích, dẫn chứng, ví dụ xác thực đủ để bảo vệ ý kiến của người viết	0.20
<b>3.</b>	<b>Sử dụng ngôn ngữ</b>	<b>0.40</b>
	• Sử dụng ngôn từ phù hợp với nội dung của bài viết	0.10
	• Sử dụng ngôn từ đúng văn phong/ thể loại, đa dạng về từ vựng và cấu trúc.	0.15
	• Sử dụng từ nối các ý cho bài viết uyển chuyển	0.15
<b>4.</b>	<b>Nội dung</b>	<b>0.40</b>
	• Đủ thuyết phục người đọc	0.15
	• Đủ dẫn chứng, ví dụ, lập luận	0.15
	• Độ dài: Số từ không nhiều hơn hoặc ít hơn so với quy định 10 %	0.10
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ngữ pháp, dấu câu và chính tả</b>	<b>0.40</b>
	• Sử dụng đúng dấu câu	0.10
	• Chính tả: Viết đúng chính tả	0.10
	- Lỗi chính tả gây hiểu nhầm/ sai lệch ý sẽ bị tính một lỗi (trừ 1% điểm của bài viết)	
	- Cùng một lỗi chính tả lặp lại chỉ tính là một lỗi	
	• Sử dụng đúng thời, thể, cấu trúc câu đúng ngữ pháp. (Lỗi ngữ pháp gây hiểu nhầm/ sai lệch ý sẽ bị trừ 1% điểm bài viết.)	0.20
	<b>Tổng</b>	<b>2.00</b>