

ENGLISH TEST 86

Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The factory is said _____ in a fire two years ago.
A. being destroyed **B. to have been destroyed** C. to have destroyed D. to destroy
2. By the end of this year my father _____ in this company for 12 years.
A. will work **B. will have been working** C. has been working D. has worked
3. –“Would you mind giving me a hand with this bag?”
A. Yes, I'll do it now. **B. No, not at all.** C. Well, I'd love to D. Yes, I am.
4. Forget all and try your best next time- Lightning never _____ twice in the same place.
A. strikes B. attacks C. beats D. hits
5. _____ raiding for camels was a significant part of Bedouin life has been documented in Wilfred Thesiger's *Arabian Sands*.
A. That B. Which C. What D. Where
6. The little boy pleaded _____ not to leave him alone in the dark.
A. on her mother B. her mother **C. with her mother** D. at his mother
7. _____, the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually
8. The TV station, in _____ to massive popular demand, decided not to discontinue the soap opera.
A. reaction **B. response** C. answer D. rely
9. His emotional problems _____ from the attitudes he encountered as a child, I think.
A. stem B. flourish C. root D. sprout
10. Pete was born and brought up in Cornwall and he knows the place like the _____.
A. nose on his face **B. back of his hand** C. hairs on his head D. teeth of his mouth
11. Tom: "I'm sorry. I won't be able to come". - Mary: "_____".
A. Sounds like fun **B. Well, never mind** C. Oh, that's annoying D. Great
12. British and Australian people share the same language, but in other respects they are as different as _____.
A. cats and dogs B. salt and pepper **C. chalk and cheese** D. here and there
13. Rows and silences are _____ and parcel of any marriage.
A. package B. stamps C. packet **D. part**
14. How do you account for the manager's fiery _____ yesterday afternoon?
A. output **B. outburst** C. outcry D. outlaw
15. Patient: "Can I make an appointment to see the doctor, please?" Receptionist: "_____".
A. Not at the moment. He can't be disturbed. B. OK, you will need to check my diary.
C. OK, let me just check the diary. D. Have a seat and I'll be with you in an hour.
16. It's not in my nature to _____ over the price of something.
A. haggle B. discuss C. challenge D. transact
17. "Buy me a newspaper on your way back, _____?"
A. don't you B. can't you **C. will you** D. do you?
18. We usually do go by train, even though the car _____ is a lot quicker.
A. travel **B. journey** C. trip D. voyage
19. The sign says that all shoplifters will be _____.
A. persecuted B. disproved **C. prosecuted** D. prohibited
20. In elections, politicians try to get old people to vote for them, it's called the _____ vote.
A. white B. blue C. old **D. grey**
21. In the end, I just lost my _____ and started gabbling incoherently.
A. head B. mind C. brain D. intelligence
22. John: "May I come in?" Peter: "_____".
A. Feel free B. Yes, no problem C. You're welcome D. Sorry, you may not
23. 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**
24. The villagers strongly recommend that a new school _____ immediately.
A. must be built B. is going to be built **C. be built** D. will be built
25. The children can stay here _____ they don't make too much noise.
A. whether **B. providing** C. unless D. until
26. _____ appear, they are really much larger than the Earth.
A. Small as the stars B. The stars as small C. As the small stars D. Despite of the small stars
27. I know his name, but I can't recall it at the moment. It's on the tip of _____.
A. brain **B. tongue** C. mind D. memory

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

28. I think we can safely say now that we have got our money back, we are home and dry.
A. have been successful B. have not got wet C. have got no water D. have got home dry
29. Crime frequently increases during periods of social upheaval.
A. ruin **B. unrest** C. havoc D. trends
30. The evening would have been more enjoyable if all the extraneous activities had been dropped from the program.
A. irrelevant B. excessive C. overextended D. exceptional

Choose the underlined part that needs correction

31. The reason he wants to take a leaving of absence is that he needs a complete rest.
 A B C D
32. A desert area that has been without water for six years will still bloom when rain will come.
 A B C D
33. Like a synonym of speech, which is the general term, address implies some degree of formality.
 A B C D
34. The fact that half of the known species is thought to inhabit the world's rain forests does not seem surprising, considering the huge numbers of insects that comprise the bulk of the species.
 C D
35. Moonquakes originating at deep of some 800 kilometers indicate the Moon has considerable rigidity and is not molten at such levels.
 A B C D

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

36. A. consequently B. profile C. initiate D. project
37. A. obedience B. curriculum C. benefactor D. moustache
38. A. arithmetic B. assassinate C. agriculture D. controvert
39. A. compulsory B. technology C. academic D. eliminate
40. A. inheritance B. mathematician C. communication D. tuberculosis

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

41. I thought she was the right person for the position, yet it turned out that she was quite useless.
 A. Contrary to my initial impression, she was not totally unsuitable for the position.
 B. I was right in thinking that she was totally useless for the job.
 C. I was mistaken about her suitability for the position, since she proved rather incompetent.
 D. Because I was expecting her to be competent, I was shocked to see her perform rather badly.
42. At this time tomorrow, hopefully, I'll be relaxing at home rather than working this hard.
 A. Resting at home is something I hope to be doing at this time tomorrow, but I'll probably be working quite hard instead.
 B. Tomorrow, rather than relaxing at home as I'd hoped to do, I'll be working quite hard.
 C. I'm planning to relax at home tomorrow, instead of working so hard.
 D. I hope that, instead of working so hard at this time tomorrow, I'll be at home resting.
43. Public education is so good in European countries that there is almost no demand for private schools.
 A. Even the excellence of public education in Europe does not stop people from sending their children to private schools.
 B. People still send their children to private schools in Europe although the public education system is excellent.
 C. Hardly anyone sends their children to private schools in Europe because state schools are excellent.
 D. In Europe, there is no reason for parents to send their children to private schools because state schools are so good.
44. The number of people participating in the conference was far below my expectation.
 A. I had expected that many more people would actually attend the conference.
 B. I think attendance at the conference was low because it was held too far away from the city centre.
 C. I knew that holding such a conference required the participation of more people.
 D. The number of participants at the conference far exceeded my expectations.
45. Seeing how happy she looked, I was certain that Jack had proposed to her.
 A. I knew just by looking at her that she was in love with Jack.
 B. The happy look on her face convinced me that she'd received a marriage proposal from Jack.
 C. Judging by the happy look on her face, I guess that she accepted Jack's marriage proposal.
 D. When I talked to her, I learnt that she was so happy because Jack had proposed to her.
46. By the end of our tour, we had been to every major city in Eastern Europe, except Tallinn, in Estonia.
 A. Towards the end of our trip, having visited all the main cities in Eastern Europe, we also wanted to see Tallinn, in Estonia.
 B. Our tour included almost all major cities in Eastern Europe, besides Tallinn, in Estonia.
 C. During our trip, we visited all the main cities of Estonia, in Eastern Europe, apart from Tallinn.
 D. With the exception of Tallinn, in Estonia, we visited all the important cities in Eastern Europe during our.
47. She has been living on her own for about ten years, but she had never been financially secure until she got that bank job last year.
 A. She's been having financial troubles during the last ten years, even though she's been living on her own and working in a bank the whole time.
 B. A year ago she found a job in a bank and became financially secure for the first time since she began living by herself about a decade ago.
 C. For ten years she had been living there all alone, and was never financially secure even with the bank job she found last year.
 D. She hasn't been living with anyone for nearly ten years, but owing to her bank job, she's never had any financial worries.
48. The capital city of Latvia, Riga has maintained the atmosphere of a medieval German city.
 A. Latvia's capital, Riga, is a medieval German city with a nice atmosphere.
 B. Latvia's capital city, Riga was established in medieval times, and it looks like a German city.
 C. Riga, Latvia's capital city, was established by the Germans in medieval times.
 D. Riga, Latvia's capital city, still reflects the characteristics of a medieval German city.
49. When we arrived at the party after our car broke down on the way there, there weren't many people left.
 A. Our car broke down on the way to the party and by the time we got there, most of the guests had already left.
 B. Because we had car trouble on the way to the party, many people grew tired of waiting and left before we arrived there.

- C. Not many people had left the party yet when we got there, although we were late because of a car problem on the way.
 D. When we arrived at the party after we had had car trouble on the way there, hardly anyone had left yet.
50. She had to buy a new battery for her mobile phone because the charge was unable to last for more than two hours.
 A. She had to charge a new battery for her mobile phone because the old one lasted for a little over two hours.
B. Her mobile phone couldn't hold a charge for more than two hours, so she had to buy a new battery.
 C. Because she charged her new mobile phone battery for only two hours, the charge did not last very long.
 D. The new battery she bought for her mobile phone would not hold a charge for longer than two hours.

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

The languages spoken by early Europeans are still shrouded in mystery. There is no linguistic continuity between the languages of Old Europe (a term sometimes used for Europe between 7,000 and 3,000 B.C.) and the languages of the modern world, and we cannot yet translate the Old European script. Scholars have deciphered other ancient languages, such as Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian, which used the cuneiform script, because of the *fortuitous* discovery of bilingual inscriptions. When cuneiform tablets were first discovered in the 18th century, scholars could not decipher *them*. Then inscriptions found in Iran at the end of the 18th century provided a link: these inscriptions were written in cuneiform and in two other ancient languages, Old Persian and New Elamite – languages that had already been deciphered. It took several decades, but scholars eventually translated the ancient cuneiform script via the more familiar Old Persian language.

Similarly, the hieroglyphic writing of the Egyptians remained a mystery until French troops unearthed the famous Rosetta stone in the late 18th century. The stone carried the same message written in ancient Greek, Egyptian hieroglyphs, and Egyptian hieratic, a simplified form of hieroglyphs. The Rosetta stone *thwarted* scholars' efforts for several decades until the early 19th century when several key hieroglyphic phrases were decoded using the Greek inscriptions. Unfortunately, we have no Old European Rosetta stone to chart correspondences between Old European script and the languages that replaced it.

The incursions of Indo-European tribes into Old Europe from the late 5th to the early 3rd millennia B.C. caused a linguistic and cultural discontinuity. These incursions disrupted the Old European sedentary farming lifestyle that had existed for 3,000 years. As the Indo-Europeans encroached on Old Europe from the east, the continent underwent upheavals. These severely affected the Balkans, where the Old European cultures abundantly employed script. The Old European way of life deteriorated rapidly, although pockets of Old European cultural remained for several millennia. The new peoples spoke completely different languages belonging to the Indo-European linguistic family. The Old European language or languages, and the script used to write them, declined and eventually vanished.

51. What is the main topic of the passage?
 A. Reason for the failure to understand the written records of Old European culture.
 B. Influences on the development of Old European script.
 C. Similarities between Old European script and other ancient writing systems.
 D. Events leading to the discovery of Old European script.
52. According to the passage, New Elamite is _____.
 A. a language that was used in Europe about 3,000 years ago
 B. a modern language that came from Old Persian
 C. one of the languages spoken by the Old Europeans
D. a language that was understood by the late 18th century
- 53: When does the passage suggest that ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic script was finally deciphered?
A. At around the same time as cuneiform script was deciphered.
 B. Shortly before the Rosetta stone was unearthed.
 C. As soon as additional bilingual inscriptions became available to scholars.
 D. A few decades after the hieratic script was decoded.
- 54: According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE of the Rosetta stone?
 A. It was found by scholars trying to decode ancient languages.
B. It contains two versions of hieroglyphic script.
 C. Several of its inscriptions were decoded within a few months of its discovery.
 D. Most of its inscriptions have still not been decoded.
- 55: According to the passage, scholars were able to decipher cuneiform form with the help of _____.
 A. the Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian languages
B. Old Persian
 C. tablets written in Old European
 D. languages spoken in 18th century Iran
- 56: The word "*fortuitous*" in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. important
 B. immediate
 C. early
D. lucky
- 57: The word "*them*" in the 1st paragraph refers to _____.
 A. Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian
 B. bilingual inscriptions
C. cuneiform tablets
 D. scholars
- 58: The word "*thwarted*" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. continued
 B. influenced
 C. encouraged
D. frustrated
- 59: According to the passage, Indo-European incursions caused Old European population to _____.
 A. separated into different tribes
 B. move eastward
C. change their ways of living and obtain food
 D. start recording historical events in writing
- 60: The author mentions the Balkans in the passage in order to explain why _____.
 A. Indo-European languages were slow to spread in Old Europe
 B. the inhabitants of Old Europe were not able to prevent Indo-European incursions
C. the use of the Old European script declined
 D. the Old European culture survived for a time after the Indo-European incursions

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

Industrialization came to the United State after 1790 as North American entrepreneurs increased productivity by reorganizing work and building factories. These innovations in manufacturing **boosted** output and living standards to an unprecedented extent; the average per capita wealth increased by nearly 1 percent per year – 30 percent over the course of a generation. Goods that had once been luxury items became part of everyday life.

The impressive gain in output stemmed primarily from the way in which workers made goods, since the 1790's, North American entrepreneurs – even without technological improvements – had broadened the **scope** of the outwork system that made manufacturing more efficient by distributing materials to a succession of workers who each performed a single step of the production process. For example, during the 1820's and 1830's the shoe industry greatly expanded the scale and extend of the outwork system. Tens of thousands of rural women, paid according to the amount they produced, fabricated the "uppers" of shoes, which were bound to the soles by wage-earning journeymen shoemakers in dozens of Massachusetts towns, whereas previously journeymen would have made the enduring shoe. This system of production made the employer a powerful "shoe boss" and eroded workers' control over the pace and conditions of labor. However, it also dramatically increased the output of shoes while cutting their price.

For tasks that were not suited to the outwork system, entrepreneurs created an even more important new organization, the modern factory, which used power-driven machines and assembly-line techniques to turn out large quantities of well-made goods. As early as 1782 the **prolific** Delaware inventor Oliver Evans had built a highly automated, labor-saving flour mill driven by water power. His machinery lifted the grain to the top of the mill, cleaned it as it fell into containers known as hoppers, ground the grain into flour, and then conveyed the flour back to the top of the mill to allow it to cool as it descended into barrels. Subsequently, manufacturers made use of new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills. This new technology enabled them to build factories in the nation's largest cities, taking advantage of urban concentrations of inexpensive labor, good transportation networks, and **eager** customers.

61. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The difficulties of industrialization in North America

B. The influence of changes in manufacturing on the growth of urban centers

C. The rapid speed of industrialization in North America

D. Improved ways of organizing the manufacturing of goods

62. The word "**boosted**" is closest in meaning to

A. ensured

B. raised

C. arranged

D. discouraged

63. The word "**scope**" is closest in meaning to

A. value

B. popularity

C. extent

D. diversity

64. The author mentions the shoe industry in the second paragraph to provide an example of how

A. entrepreneurs increased output by using an extended outwork system

B. entrepreneurs used technological improvements to increase output

C. rural workers responded to "shoe bosses"

D. changes in the outwork system improved the quality of shoes

65. All of the following are mentioned as effects of changes in the shoe industry during the 1820's and 1830's EXCEPT

A. an increase in the worker's dependence on entrepreneurs

B. an increase in the wages paid to journeymen shoemakers

C. a decline in the workers ability to control the speed of production

D. a decrease in the price of shoes

66. All of the following are true of the outwork system EXCEPT

A. It involved stages of production.

B. It was more efficient than the systems used before 1790.

C. It made many employers less powerful than they had been before.

D. It did not necessarily involve any technological improvements.

67. The word "**prolific**" is closest in meaning to

A. efficient

B. productive

C. self-employed

D. progressive

68. According to the passage, how did later mills differ from the mills built by Oliver Evans?

A. They were located away from large cities.

B. They used new technology to produce power.

C. They did not allow flour to cool before it was placed in Barrels.

D. They combined technology with the outwork system.

69. The passage mentions which of the following as a result of improvements in factory machinery?

A. It became easier for factory owners to find workers and customers.

B. Manufacturers had to employ more highly skilled workers.

C. The amount of power required for factories operate was reduced.

D. Factories could operate more than one engine at a time.

70. The word "**eager**" is closest in meaning to

A. wealthy

B. knowledgeable

C. regular

D. enthusiastic

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

Sound Advice for Language Learners

A recent issue of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the (71) _____ of second language acquisition. Their advice may prove invaluable for those (72) _____ a language course. One suggestion is that you (73) _____ whether you are likely to be successful at learning a language. Did you enjoy studying languages at school, for example? Do you have enough time to learn a language? The major (74) _____ will be your own time and effort. If proof of your level of proficiency is important you must make sure that the course on offer leads to a (75) _____ qualification. Also, be realistic in your (76) _____. If you don't set achievable aims you are more likely to give up. Do not be deceived (77) _____ thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (78) _____ around to get the best possible value for money. You should also bear in mind that the quicker you learn a language the more quickly you forget it. Sandra Miller, a French teacher, tried to teach herself German by enrolling on a (79) _____ course. Already fluent in four languages and with a sound knowledge of teaching methodology her chances of making progress were high. Three years on she remembers very little. She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow (80) _____ her first experience. "I should have consolidated what I'd learn by continuing to study, even if it were by myself."

71: A. domain B. branch

C. field

D. area

77. A. by

B. about

C. into

D. in

72. A. wondering B. thinking

C. looking

D. considering

78. A. Nose

B. Push

C. Run

D. Shop

73. **A. assess** B. review

C. balance

D. survey

79. A. rapid

B. crash

C. quick

D. fast

74. A. chance **B. cost**

C. price

D. evaluation

80. A. up

B. on

C. through

D. out

75. **A. recognized** B. understood

C. valued

D. regarded

76. A. sights

B. ends

C. objects

D. goal



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>
