

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH

TỔ NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HKI (2023-2024)

CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TIẾNG ANH 10 CĂN BẢN (UNITS 1-5)

A. HÌNH THỨC: TRẮC NGHIỆM + TỰ LUẬN

B. THỜI GIAN: 60 PHÚT + 15 PHÚT SPEAKING

I - LANGUAGE

1. Phonology

*Nhận biết phát âm :

-Phát âm của từ có “s”, “ z”, “iz”

-Dấu nhấn của từ có 2, 3 âm tiết

2. Grammar

* **Nhận biết:**

- Thì hiện tại đơn và hiện tại tiếp diễn

- Thì quá khứ đơn và quá khứ tiếp diễn với các liên từ when và while

- Will và Be going to

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

- Gerunds và To Infinitives

- To Infinitives và Bare Infinitives

-Compound sentences

* **Thông hiểu:**

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

- Will và Be going to

- Gerunds và To Infinitives

- To Infinitives và Bare Infinitives

-Compound sentences

3. Vocabulary :

Các từ vựng đã học theo chủ điểm:

***Nhận biết**

-Nhận biết được từ loại và ý nghĩa của từ vựng liên quan đến chủ đề:

+ For a better community

+ Inventions

+ Family life

+ Music

+ Humans and the environment

*Thông hiểu

-Từ / cụm từ trong ngữ cảnh

-Thành ngữ, động từ ghép , kết hợp từ đã học được sử dụng trong văn cảnh tương tự văn cảnh trong SGK

II .READING

a. Cloze test:

Học sinh đọc một đoạn văn về một chủ đề đã học trong SGK từ bài 4 đến bài 5 có độ dài khoảng 120 từ.

*Nhận biết:

-Giới từ

- To infinitives - Gerunds

- Hình thức từ

- Thì quá khứ đơn của động từ bất qui tắc

*Thông hiểu:

-Từ, cụm từ trong sách giáo khoa

b. Reading comprehension:

Học sinh đọc một văn bản có độ dài khoảng 200 từ về những chủ đề đã học trong sách giáo khoa từ bài 4 đến bài 5.

*Nhận biết:

- Nhận biết thông tin chi tiết

-Từ đồng nghĩa

*Thông hiểu:

-Hiểu được nghĩa của từ trong ngữ cảnh

-Hiểu được nội dung văn bản để tìm ra được ý chính của cụm từ.

* Vận dụng:

- Nhận biết thông tin chi tiết CÓ / KHÔNG CÓ trong văn bản

-Nhận biết nghĩa của đại từ qui chiếu

-Tìm ra từ đồng nghĩa

-Hiểu được nội dung văn bản để tìm ra được ý chính, chủ đề, tiêu đề, nguồn của văn bản.

III .WRITING

a. Error identification:

* Nhận biết:

- Nhận biết được từ và cụm từ được gạch chân cần phải sửa để tạo thành một câu hoàn chỉnh về ngữ nghĩa và ngữ pháp

-Nhận diện được các lỗi liên quan đến các điểm ngữ pháp đã học trong bài 4,5.

-Nhận diện lỗi cấu trúc câu

*Thông hiểu:

-Nhận diện lỗi dùng từ của câu

b. Sentence transformation:

* Nhận biết:

- Viết lại câu sử dụng từ cho trước, từ gợi ý hoặc điền không quá 3 từ

*Thông hiểu:

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

-Gerunds và To - infinitives

- Thì quá khứ đơn và quá khứ tiếp diễn với when và while

* Vận dụng:

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

-Gerunds và To - infinitives

- Thì quá khứ đơn và quá khứ tiếp diễn với when và while

c. Writing a paragraph: Write a paragraph (120- 150 words) talking about one of these topics

- Your favorite music

- What kind of music
- When and where you often listen to it
- Why you like it

- A voluntary activity that you took part in

- What kind of voluntary activity
- When and where it took place
- How it helps the community
- Your feelings

- A dream invention

- What kind of your dream invention
- How can it do?/ How does it work? Your feelings

IV. LISTENING

1. Nghe một đoạn độc thoại/ hội thoại từ 1-1.5 phút thuộc các chủ đề liên quan và trả lời câu hỏi T/F

2. Nghe một đoạn độc thoại / hội thoại từ 1.5-2 phút và điền thông tin còn thiếu vào chỗ trống/ MCQ

V. SPEAKING

Trình bày bài nói thuộc một trong các chủ đề từ Unit 3 –5 trong khoảng 1 phút 30s đến 2 phút.

BÀI TẬP

LANGUAGE (2.0 points).

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word which differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. iron B. nurture C. cancer D. consume

Question 2: A. enormous B. grocery C. benefit D. audience

Choose the letter A, B, C or D sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Question 3: The benefit from sharing the housework is increasing family _____.

A. routine B. bonds C. value D. chores

Question 4: In order to decrease global warming, humans should reduce the _____.

A. human resources B. natural disasters
C. natural resources D. carbon footprint

Question 5: Children should be taught to raise the _____ of using paper bags instead of plastic bags.

A. energy B. awareness C. waste D. recycling

Question 6: Tom has a talent for playing the _____ and other musical instruments.

A. performance B. trumpet C. stage D. band

Question 7: What _____ when I phoned yesterday?

A. were you doing B. do you do C. did you do D. do you did

Question 8: While we _____ in the park, Mary fell over.

A. ran B. runs C. is running D. were running

Question 9: Dad promised _____ us to the circus on Sunday.

A. take B. takes C. to take D. taking

Question 10: The children were warned _____ in the lake without an adult present.

A. not swim B. not to swim C. not swimming D. to not swim

READING (2.0 points).

Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the passage

All early television was broadcast in black and white. Color television was possible but it was too (11) _____ and of very poor quality until the middle of the 1950s. Color television broadcasts began in the United States in 1954, in Japan in 1960, and in Europe in 1967.

The first (12) _____ on the moon was broadcast live on television in 1969, and now television programs are transmitted all over the world immediately through the use of satellites that transmit the signals from the earth, through (13) _____, and back to the earth.

More people now (14) _____ their news and information through television than through newspapers and radio. The development of television is one of the most rapid and exciting (15) _____ of our century.

Question 11: A. bulky B. complicated C. expensive D. valuable

Question 12: A. arriving B. flying C. landing D. moving

Question 13: A. space B. atmosphere C. distance D. area

Question 14: A. have B. get C. take D. bring

Question 15: A. problems B. facts C. events D. Issues

Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the questions

Each nation has many people who voluntarily take care of others. For example, many high school and college students in the United States often spend many hours as volunteers in hospitals, orphanages or homes for the aged. They read books to the people in these places. Sometimes the students just visit them, play games with them or listen to their problems.

Other young volunteers work in the homes of sick or old people. They clean up their houses, do their shopping or mow their lawns. For boys who no longer have fathers, there is a voluntary organization called Big Brothers. College students take these boys to baseball games and help them to get to know things that boys usually learn from their fathers.

Some high school students take part in helping disadvantaged or handicapped children. They give care and comfort to them and help them to overcome their difficulties. Young college and university students participate in helping the people who have suffered badly in wars or natural disasters. During summer vacations, they volunteer to work in remote or mountainous areas to provide education for children. Each city has a number of clubs where boys and girls can go to play games. Some of these clubs organise short trips to the mountains, beaches or other places of interest. Most of these clubs use a lot of high schools and college students as volunteers because they are young enough to understand the problems of younger boys and girls. Volunteers believe that some of the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others.

Question 16: Volunteers usually help those who are sick or old in their homes by _____.

- A. mowing the lawns, doing shopping and cleaning up their houses
- B. cooking, sewing or washing their clothes
- C. telling them stories, and singing and dancing for them
- D. taking them to baseball games.

Question 17: Big Brothers is _____.

- A. the name of a club
- B. a home for children
- C. the name of a film
- D. an organization for boys who no longer have fathers

Question 18: Most of the boys' and girls' club use many high school and college students as volunteers because they _____.

- A. have a lot of free time
- B. can understand the problems of younger boys and girls.
- C. know how to do the work
- D. are good at playing game

Question 19: Volunteers believe that _____.

- A. in order to make others happy, they have to be unhappy
- B. the happiest people are those who make themselves happy
- C. the happiest people are those who are young and healthy
- D. bringing happiness to others makes them the happiest people

Question 20: The best title for the passage is _____.

- A. Taking Care of Others
- B. Voluntary Work in the United States.
- C. Volunteers: The Happiest People in the World
- D. Helping Old and Sick People in the United States

WRITING (0.5 point).

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction

Question 21: We hope having a chance to study together at the same university in the future.

A B C D

Question 22: Lan should seriously consider to become a singer. She's a great talent.

A B C D

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the given word. (0.5 point)

Question 23: Books help people to get more knowledge (*know*)

Question 24: We're so proud of her for telling the truth. (*pride*)

Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown, without changing their meaning (1.0 point).

Question 25: I was walking home when it started to rain.

While I was walking home, it started to rain

Question 26: She was telling me about her party when she started to laugh loudly.

She started laughing loudly while she was telling me about her party

Question 27: The last time I cooked was 3 years ago.

I haven't cooked for 3 years

Question 28: She began living in Da Nang when she was a child.

She has lived in Da Nang since she was a child

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HKI (2023-2024)
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TIẾNG ANH 10 CHUYÊN
UNIT 1-5 + CHUYÊN SÂU

A. HÌNH THỨC: TRẮC NGHIỆM + TỰ LUẬN

B. THỜI GIAN: 60 PHÚT + 15 PHÚT SPEAKING

I. LANGUAGE:

1. Phonology

- Phát âm của từ vựng trong Unit 1-5
- Dấu nhấn của từ có 2, 3 âm tiết

2. Grammar

1. Adjectives + adverbs
2. Tenses + verb forms
3. Passive voice
4. Reported speech
5. Simple and compound sentences

3. Vocabulary:

- Family life and relationships
- Humans and the environment
- Music
- For a better community
- Inventions and technology

II. READING:

1. Cloze test

Một đoạn văn về chủ đề đã học có độ dài khoảng 200 từ. Chọn từ cho sẵn điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn.

2. Reading comprehension

Một văn bản có độ dài khoảng 250 từ về chủ đề đã học. Trả lời câu hỏi bằng cách lựa chọn đáp án đúng nhất.

- Nhận biết thông tin chi tiết.
- Từ đồng nghĩa
- Nhận biết nghĩa của đại từ qui chiếu
- Hiểu được nội dung văn bản để tìm ra được ý chính của cụm từ.

III. WRITING

1. Error identification (2 câu)

Nhận biết từ và cụm từ được gạch chân cần phải sửa để tạo thành 1 câu hoàn chỉnh về ngữ nghĩa và ngữ pháp.

2. Sentence transformation (3 câu)

Viết lại câu sử dụng các cấu trúc ngữ pháp/từ vựng đã học sao cho không thay đổi nghĩa.

3. Essay writing:

Viết một đoạn văn (150-180 từ) về một trong các chủ đề đã học

IV. LISTENING: (Bao gồm tài liệu nghe môn chuyên 2, test 1-5)

1. Nghe một đoạn độc thoại/ hội thoại từ 1-1.5 phút thuộc các chủ đề liên quan và trả lời câu hỏi True/false
2. Nghe một đoạn độc thoại / hội thoại từ 1.5-2 phút và điền thông tin còn thiếu vào chỗ trống/ hoặc chọn thông tin đúng (MCQs)

V. SPEAKING:

1. Self-introduction: Trả lời thông tin cơ bản như tên, tuổi, sở thích cá nhân...
2. Thematic speaking: Trình bày 1 bài nói cá nhân (đã có thời gian chuẩn bị) trong thời gian 2 - 3 phút về 1 trong số những chủ đề sau:
 1. What benefits do you get when sharing housework?
 2. Obesity and heart diseases are on the increase. What do you think the main causes? What should you do to reduce the risks?
 3. There is no need to volunteer as very few people can benefit from volunteer work. Do you agree with this? Why or why not

PRACTICE TESTS:

TEST 1:

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. aspect | B. invention | C. technology | D. create |
| 2. A. finger | B. singer | C. excitingly | D. dancing |
| 3. A. extent | B. independent | C. confident | D. judgement |

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 4. A. volunteer | B. engineer | C. committee | D. referee |
| 5. A. processor | B. digital | C. computer | D. suitable |

II. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Using a smartphone, you can keep fit with health and fitness _____ to track miles walked and the calories you have consumed.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------|--------------|
| A. appliances | B. apps | C. devices | D. equipment |
|---------------|---------|------------|--------------|
7. People join and volunteer _____ they believe the cause is right, and this is the highest level of motivation.
- | | | | |
|-------|------------|-------|--------|
| A. or | B. because | C. so | D. but |
|-------|------------|-------|--------|

8. The boat rudder was first invented to steer large ships which _____ the Chinese to build huge ships as early as 200 AD.
 A. made B. let C. enabled D. kept
9. The Tesla Coil is used _____ extremely powerful electrical fields.
 A. to create B. to solve C. to offer D. to permit
10. As a volunteer, you participate in helping our society _____ the needs of people from all walks of life.
 A. require B. meet C. see D. catch
11. Remote patient-monitoring technology _____ treatments quickly without requiring the patient to visit the hospital in person.
 A. states B. suggests C. expresses D. indicates
12. Apple _____ over 1 billion iPhones globally since the first generation in 2007.
 A. sells B. sold C. has already sold D. have already sold
13. Bio-artificial liver device _____ hope to all those who _____ from extreme liver failure since its introduction.
 A. give - is suffering B. has given - are suffering
 C. gives - suffers D. are giving - are suffering
14. 3-D printing is used _____ complex tools and components.
 A. bring out B. to bring out C. produce D. to produce
15. Artificial intelligence has always been used for making smarter business decisions.
 A. bringing B. taking C. doing D. making

III. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

16. Projects Abroad Vietnam is a non-governmental _____ .
17. With 1,093 patents for his inventions, Thomas Edison is considered one of the greatest
18. The AbioCor artificial heart was initially implanted into a(n) _____ in 2001.
19. Volunteering abroad is a(n) _____ to share your skills, knowledge, and enthusiasm.
20. As a volunteer in the orphanage programme, you will be involved in teaching English and other subjects as well as helping them with their _____ .
21. An LCD or liquid crystal display is a type of flat panel display commonly used in digital _____ , for example: digital clocks, appliance displays, and portable computers.
22. Our _____ work in orphanages and centers for children from poor slums of the city.
23. Volunteers try to teach street children to read and write so that they can contribute their parts to _____ .
24. Google Android is now the primary operating _____ for Samsung, Sony, LG and HTC phones, and accounts for over 80 per cent of the market worldwide.

25. The advanced computing capabilities of AI can speed up the processing and analysis of data for research and _____ .

IV. Fill in each blank with the correct to-infinitive below.

to make to track to reduce to provide to ensure

26. An alternative current with high voltage levels is used _____ power loss across great distances.

27. The first hydro-electric power plant was built in Niagara Falls in 1895 by Nikola Tesla and George Westinghouse _____ the beginning of electrification of the world.

28. Invented by Casio in 1957, the electronic calculator is used _____ math classes much easier.

29. A powdered zinc gel anode is used for the alkaline dry cell battery _____ more power.

30. A Fitbit Flex is used _____ your steps, distance traveled, calories burned and, depending on the brand, your sleep patterns.

V. Read the passage carefully, and do the tasks that follow.

Work for the Rights of Native Peoples

In 1992 the Western world celebrated that it was 500 years since Columbus reached America. In the same year, the Guatemalan Indian woman Rigoberta Menchú was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her work for the rights of native peoples and reconciliation between ethnic groups. She had been nominated by Native American organizations, who wanted to draw attention to the fact that the European discovery of America had led to the killing and suppression of native populations.

Rigoberta grew up in a country marked by extreme violence. Several members of her own family were killed by the army, which was hunting down opponents of the regime. She herself fled to Mexico in the early 1980s, where she came into contact with European groups that were working for human rights in Latin America.

With time, Rigoberta began to favor a policy of reconciliation with the authorities, and Norway served as the intermediary in negotiations between the government and the guerrilla organizations. A peace agreement was signed in 1996. Rigoberta Menchú herself became a UN Ambassador for the world's native peoples.

Task 1. Match words 31-35 with definitions A-E, writing the answer in each blank.

31. reconciliation (n) _____ A. stopping something by using force

32. suppression (n) _____ B. a person who passes communications between two people or groups in order to help them reach an agreement

33. flee - fled - fled (v) _____ C. races

34. intermediary (n) _____ D. becoming friendly or close again

35. peoples (n) _____ E. to escape by running away

Task 2. Read the passage again, and answer the questions below.

36. What was Rigoberta awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for?

37. Why had she been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by Native American organizations?

38. What did she do to solve the conflict between the government and the guerrilla organizations?

39. What was the result of her efforts to bring peace to her country?

VI. Complete the conversation, using the sentences (A-F) given. There is an extra one.

A. The Japanese scientists developed the counterparts of iTunes and iPods.

B. My father still has a large collection of music on CDs.

C. Unfortunately, he neglected to patent the device and failed to profit from it.

D. It was first released in 1988, and it seems pretty ancient by today's standards.

E. Japanese inventors have made lots of inventions in the modern times, especially in entertainment.

F. Yeah, the invention of Sony Walkman was the standard for portable music for almost 20 years.

Phong **Hi, Michiko. I have read an article about the Japanese inventions that changed the world.**

Michiko **41**

Phong **That's right. At the beginning of personal computers, the floppy disk was developed by Dr. Yoshiro Nakamatsu in 1952, and was adopted by IBM which is probably why it is was so popular.**

Michiko **And after the floppy disk, the compact disc (CD) was the choice of storage for media. Sony first demonstrated the use of audio on compact disc in 1976.**

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Phong **Before the iPod, portable music was carried in cassettes and listened to on the Walkman, invented by Nobutoshi Kihara in 1978.**

Michiko **43**

Phong **Then Apple iPod was introduced in 2001, and the popularity of CDs and Sony Walkman decreased.**

Michiko **44**

_____. The blue light emitting diode lighting was invented in 1993, which led to the development of Blu-ray players.

Phong **My father has just bought a Blue-ray player and I enjoy its quality so much. I think I forget to mention Karaoke, a symbol of the Japanese. Do you like Karaoke singing?**

Michiko **Certainly. Drummer Daisuke Inoue invented the device in 1971. 45**

KEY

- I. 1.D 2. A 3. A 4.C 5.C
II. 6. B 7. B 8.C 9.A 10.B 11.B 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. D
III. 16. Organization 17. inventors 18. Patient 19. opportunity 20. Homework
 21. Devices 22. volunteers 23. Society 24. System 25. brains
IV. 26. to reduce 27. to ensure 28. to make 29. to provide 30. to track
V. 31. D 32. A 33. E 34. B 35. C
36. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her work for the rights of native peoples and reconciliation between ethnic groups.
37. Because they wanted to draw attention to the fact that the European discovery of America had led to the killing and suppression of native populations.
38. She came into contact with European groups that were working for human rights in Latin America, and she began to favor a policy of reconciliation with the authorities.
39. A peace agreement was signed in 1996.
40. She became a UN Ambassador for the world's native peoples
VI. 41.E 42. B 43. F 44. A 45. C

TEST 2

I. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. develop | B. critical | C. financial | D. establish |
| 2. A. numerous | B. possible | C. dangerous | D. volunteer |
| 3. A. dramatic | B. parental | C. journalist | D. frustration |
| 4. A. understand | B. important | C. successful | D. religious |
| 5. A. creative | B. copyright | C. improvement | D. advantage |

II. Supply the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. She's the offspring of a _____ and a musician, (**science**)
2. We would be grateful for any _____ you can give us. (**inform**)
3. He had been confined to a wheelchair since _____. (**child**)
4. The scientist used vivid examples in _____ of his theory, (**illustrate**)
5. He declares to have made a wonderful scientific _____. (**discover**)
6. Volunteers had the _____ task of distributing campaign leaflets. (**thank**)
7. Public places are becoming more accessible to people with _____. (**disable**)
8. Apart from a small team of paid staff, the organization consists of _____ volunteers, (**pay**)
9. Since it would be a _____ dangerous mission, the captain asked for volunteers, (**high**)
10. _____ is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. (**Educate**)

III. Supply the correct tense of the verbs in the brackets.

1. Look, I _____ (have) two tickets for the live show.
2. I _____ (ride) a bicycle when it suddenly happened.
3. We were having lunch when he _____ (walk) to our table.
4. What _____ (she, do) when the cat jumped on the window?
5. My cousin _____ (return) to his town in Tay Ninh a week ago.
6. I promise you that I _____ (not tell) your secret to anybody.
7. You need to wear a raincoat now as it _____ (rain) outside.
8. I _____ (turn) the volume down when I heard the phone ringing.

9. At this time yesterday, my brother _____ (revise) his lessons.
 10. Becoming a millionaire _____ (be) a dream of many young people today.

IV. Choose the underlined words that need correction.

1. I admit to get defensive when I am incorrectly blamed for something.
 A B C D
2. They said that the course was enough detailed to widen our knowledge base.
 A B C D
3. You were right to say that to him, but he shouldn't have talked to you like that
 A B C D
4. I know my aunt hates travel to tropical countries because it always rains.
 A B C D
5. You are clever to stop working there because they apparently pay you enough.
 A B C D

V. Choose the best answers to complete the dialogues.

1. - A: _____
 - B: I don't have either cash or cards here.
 A. Let me pay the bill.
 B. How much money have you got?
 C. I won't lend you any money.
 D. You shouldn't ask your parents for money.
2. - A: Saxophone was named after its inventor.
 - B: _____
 A. Really? I've never heard of that.
 B. Yes, sound of the saxophone is amazing.
 C. No, I can't play the saxophone.
 D. We still can't find whose invention was the saxophone.
3. - A: Are you sure you can come by at seven?
 - B: _____
 A. Yes. As soon as possible.
 B. I'm sorry I'm a bit early.
 C. I'm so sorry, I do apologize.
 D. Yes, I'm sure I can do it.
4. - A: How strange you look today!
 - B: _____
 A. Don't look at me like that.
 B. I'm sorry for disturbing you.
 C. Calm down, please.
 D. Sorry, I'm a stranger here.
5. - A: _____
 - B: Marconi was the inventor of radio.
 A. He's listening to the radio.
 B. I heard the news on the radio.
 C. I wonder who invented the radio.
 D. I heard about it on the radio.

VI. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

vaccination	discoveries	foods	invention
chemistry	microbes	questions	weakened

Louis Pasteur was a French scientist. He made important (1) _____ about the role of microbes (germs) in disease and in food spoiling. These discoveries have saved many lives. They have also made food safer to eat and protected the health of farm animals. Pasteur was a courageous scientist who constantly asked (2) _____, searched for answers, and challenged incorrect ideas.

Pasteur was born on December 27, 1822, in Dole, France. He received a doctor of science degree in 1847. He then taught (3) _____ at French universities.

At the University of Lille, Pasteur discovered that fermentation involved microbes. Fermentation is a chemical change used to make bread, wine, cheese, and other (4) _____. Pasteur showed that heat killed the microbes that cause fermentation. This discovery led to his (5) _____ of a process for destroying harmful microbes in food. This process became known as pasteurization. It slows down the spoiling of food. Pasteurization is still used today.

Pasteur discovered that many diseases are caused by (6) _____. He developed a method of preventing disease called vaccination. Vaccination involves putting weakened germs into an animal's or person's body. The (7) _____ germs do not make the animal or person sick. Instead, the body "learns" how to fight off the disease caused by that germ.

In 1881 Pasteur successfully vaccinated sheep against a disease called anthrax. He also developed a (8) _____ against rabies. Pasteur died on September 28, 1895, in Saint-Cloud, France.

VII. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given:

1. Jeff, shall we go out tonight? **how**
Jeff, _____ tonight?
2. It is very possible that he'll be promoted. **every**
There _____ promoted.
3. It is certain that he will return this afternoon. **bound**
He _____ this afternoon.
4. He wasn't able to understand the radio message because of interference. **impossible**
The interference on the radio _____ the message.
5. Why haven't you signed this form at the bottom? **sign**
Weren't _____ at the bottom?
6. Could he have been telling the truth? **likely**
Is _____ the truth?
7. Could you come on Saturday? **suit**
How _____ you?
8. How do you feel about going on an excursion? **like**

- How _____ on an excursion?
9. I refuse to pay the bill. **intention**
- I have _____ the bill.
10. He is too irresponsible to run the department. **charge**
- He is not _____ of the department.
11. Sheila is worried about the proposed changes at work. **prospect**
- The _____ worry.
12. Would you please keep your mobile phone switched off during the flight? **mind**
- Would you _____ the plane is airborne?
13. We waited on the bus for an hour before the engine was fixed. **took**
- They _____ while we waited on the bus.
14. Allegedly, this book was written by two people. **said**
- This _____ two people.
15. The patient couldn't walk, so they had to carry him home in a wheelchair. **be**
- As the patient couldn't walk, he _____ in a wheelchair.
16. 'I don't approve of people who tell lies,' he said. **disapproval**
- He _____ tell lies.
17. She refused to go to bed until she had seen her favourite soap opera. **insisted**
- She _____ she went to bed.
18. "Should I ask for help or do it myself?" Jeff wondered. **himself**
- Jeff _____ do it himself.
19. He decided to have an early night because he was exhausted **go**
- He _____ because he was exhausted.
20. She was surprised when he suddenly asked her to marry him. **took**
- His _____ surprise.

KEY

I.

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

II.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. scientist | 2. Information | 3. childhood | 4. illustration |
| 5. discovery | 6. Thankless | 7. disabilities | 8. unpaid |
| 9. highly | 10. Education | | |

III.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. have | 2. was riding | 3. walked | 4. was she doing |
| 5. returned | 6. won't tell | 7. is raining | 8. turned |
| 9. was revising | 10. is | | |

IV.

1. A (getting)
2. C (detailed enough)
3. B (and)
4. B (travelling/ to travel)
5. D (don't apparently pay)

V.

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

VI.

1. discoveries 2. Questions 3. chemistry 4. foods
5. invention 6. Microbes 7. weakened 8. Vaccination

VII

1. how about going out
2. is every likelihood that he'll be
3. is bound to return
4. made it impossible for him to understand
5. you supposed to sign this form
6. it likely he was telling
7. does coming on Saturday suit
8. would you like to go
9. no intention of paying
10. responsible enough to be in charge
11. prospect of changes at work makes Sheila
12. mind keeping your mobile phone switched off while
13. took an hour to fix the engine
14. book is said to have been written by
15. had to be carried home
16. expressed his disapproval of people who
17. insisted on seeing/watching her favourite soap opera before
18. asked himself whether or not he should
19. decided to go to bed early
20. sudden marriage proposal took her by

TEST 3

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

Does music have the same emotional impact as it did in the past? Has technology played a role not only in the way music is composed and recorded but also in its power?

(1)_____, current technology allows anyone to stream niche videos and download audio clips, which has created a far wider (2)_____ base for a greater variety of music than the more traditional mainstream forums of the past. Has this heralded the arrival of a new musical age, (3)_____?

As a (4)_____ of fact, it has been suggested that technology has had a negative impact on music. This is because it could make composers reluctant to experiment, relying instead on what has always been popular. This might appear to create a uniformity of sound, (5)_____ has led to a downturn in musicality.

This opinion is not universal; nevertheless, there are comments which have been posted on music websites suggesting that technology has contributed towards reducing music's emotional impact.

1. A. Likely B. Plainly C. Potentially D. Consequently

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 2. A. follower | B. admirer | C. fan | D. enthusiast |
| 3. A. although | B. though | C. despite | D. even if |
| 4. A. limit | B. indication | C. matter | D. proof |
| 5. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. whom |

II. Choose the word with a different way of pronunciation in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 6. A. performed <u>ed</u> | B. wick <u>ed</u> | C. discover <u>ed</u> | D. plugg <u>ed</u> |
| 7. A. displa <u>y</u> | B. driv <u>er</u> less | C. pil <u>o</u> t | D. devic <u>e</u> |

III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

According to the American Red Cross, there's a 97% chance that someone you know will need a blood transfusion. Blood donors - especially donors with certain blood types - are always in demand.

To donate blood, the American Red Cross requires that people be at least 17 years old and weigh more than 110 pounds. (In some states, the age is 16 with a parent's permission). Donors must be in good health and will be screened for certain medical conditions, such as anaemia. Donors who meet these requirements can give blood every 56 days.

Blood donation starts before you walk in the door of the blood bank. Eat a normal breakfast or lunch - this is not a good time to skip meals - but stay away from fatty foods like burgers or fries. And be sure to drink plenty of water, milk, or other liquids. Before donating, you'll need to answer some questions about your medical history, and have your temperature, pulse, blood pressure, and blood count checked. The medical history includes questions **that** help blood bank staff decide if a person is healthy enough to donate blood. They'll probably ask about any recent travel, infections, medicines, and health problems. Donated blood gets tested for viruses, including HIV (the virus that causes AIDS), hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis, and West Nile virus. If any of these things are found, the blood is destroyed. Because blood can be infected with bacteria as well as viruses, certain blood components are tested for contamination with bacteria as well.

Are there any risks? A person can't get an infection or disease from giving blood. The needles and other equipment used are sterile and they're used only on one person and then thrown away. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates U.S. blood banks. All blood centres must pass regular **inspections** in order to keep operating. Sometimes people who donate blood notice a few minor side effects like nausea, light-headedness, dizziness, or fainting, but these symptoms usually go away quickly. The donor's body usually replaces the liquid part of blood (plasma) within 72 hours after giving blood. It generally takes about 4-8 weeks to regenerate the red blood cells lost during a blood donation. An iron-fortified diet plus daily iron tablets can help rebuild a donor's red blood supply.

The Red Cross estimates that 15% of all blood donors in the United States are high school or college students - an impressive number when you consider you have to be 16 or 17 to donate blood. If you are eligible and want to donate blood, contact your local blood bank or the American Red Cross for more information on what's involved. You could save someone's life.

8. The word "**that**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|
| A. questions | B. temperature | C. blood | D. medical history |
|--------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|

9. According to the passage, the donors' blood will be tested for all of the following diseases, EXCEPT _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| A. pneumonia | B. infectious viruses | C. anaemia | D. syphilis |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|

10. What can be inferred from the passage about the risks from donation?

- | |
|--|
| A. The donors may suffer from some serious adverse effects after donation. |
| B. Donors are advised to revitalize red blood cells donated by supplementing iron. |

- C. The blood may be thrown away if the donor experiences side effects after donation.
- D. A person may get some kinds of infections if they donate so much blood.

11. What is the purpose of the writer in the passage?

- A. To determine that everyone can save others' lives.
- B. In order to explain the steps of blood donation.
- C. To encourage people to donate blood.
- D. So as to get rid of the scare of taking risks when donating blood.

12. The word "**inspections**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. innovations
- B. instructions
- C. renovations
- D. examinations

IV. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- 13. A. peaceful B. routine C. attract D. disease
- 14. A. awareness B. valuables C. spotlessly D. chemical

V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction.

15. Is there enough wine to go round or will I bring another bottle?

- A. will I
- B. another
- C. enough
- D. go round

16. The police has been round to speak to her, as others who have done this without a license have been threatened with being put in prison.

- A. being put
- B. who
- C. a license
- D. has been

VI. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

17. Driving home for Christmas can create a significant carbon _____ or "love miles" as Prof Berners-Lee puts it.

- A. effect
- B. energy
- C. number
- D. footprint

18. "Can I speak to Elsie, please?" - "She isn't here, I'm afraid. She _____ to the post office."

- A. has been
- B. has been going
- C. has gone
- D. will go

19. Carla _____ about something. It's such a bad habit.

- A. is forever complaining
- B. forever complains
- C. has forever been complaining
- D. forever complained

20. The copycat _____ is a danger to which the media may be contributing.

- A. condition
- B. state
- C. contest
- D. phenomenon

VII. Listen to some information about volunteering. Circle the best answer A, B, or C. The recording is played TWICE.

21. What is GreenHelp?

- A. An application
- B. An event
- C. An organisation

22. What was Edward doing when he came up with the idea of GreenHelp?

- A. He was organising a volunteering event.
- B. He was volunteering to plant trees.
- C. He was studying.

23. GreenHelp was initially created by _____.

- A. 10 people
- B. 3 people
- C. 15 people

24. At the moment, what CAN'T users do on GreenHelp?

- A. Create volunteering activities
- B. Search volunteering activities
- C. Get alerts for nearby volunteering activities

25. What is true about GreenHelp?

- A. It currently has more than 10,000 volunteering activities.
- B. It encourages more people to volunteer.
- C. It's connected with big organisations.

VIII. Listen to the following recording and decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). The recording is played TWICE.

- 26. The first film in the Star Wars series was released in 1977. _____
- 27. For Dave Barnes, the greatest thing about the Star Wars film series is the special effects. _____
- 28. The first film was a type of escape from the difficulties Dave had at the time. _____
- 29. He is interested in the amount of money his collection is worth. _____
- 30. George Lucas gave the president of 20th Century Fox an object from the film. _____

IX. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

- 31. New SAP Insights research shows that _____ (SUSTAIN) is a key consideration in economic growth.
- 32. Emergency aid is being provided by both governmental and _____ (GOVERN) relief organizations.

X. 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.

- 33. Inheriting that money meant that we could buy our own house. (ENABLED)
Coming _____ buy our own house.
- 34. Did you have to invite him to the party? (NECESSARY)
Was _____ to the party?
- 35. "Whatever you do, don't invest your money with them," she told me. (AGAINST)
She _____ with them.

XI. Write a paragraph (of 150-180 words) to answer the following question:

Some people believe that unpaid community work, such as working for a charity or teaching sports to children, should become a compulsory part of the high school curriculum. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

KEY

- 01. B; 02. C; 03. B; 04. C; 05. C; 06. B; 07. A; 08. A; 09. A; 10. B; 11. C; 12. D; 13. A; 14. A; 15. A; 16. D; 17. D; 18. C; 19. A; 20. D;
- 21. A; 22. A; 23. B; 24. C; 25. B;
- 26. T; 27. F; 28. T; 29. F; 30. T;
- 31. SUSTAINABILITY; 32. NON-GOVERNMENT(AL)
- 33. Coming **into that money enabled us to** buy our own house.
- 34. Was **it necessary for you to invite him** to the party?
- 35. She **advised/warned me against investing my money** with them.