Ôn tháng 3 ANH 8 , NHÓM Ly

7. Noise pollution can lead to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_loss.A. looking           B. hearing                    C. listening                  D. reading

8. If I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a millionaire now, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_travel around the world. But in fact, I am very poor and have no money.

A. were/ would           B. am/ will                   C. were/ will                D. am/ would

9. What is the main\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of visual pollution? - Because there are too many advertising billboards.

A. effect                      B. affect                      C. result                       D. cause

10. Ships spill oil in oceans and rivers. This results\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the death of many aquatic animals and plants.

A. to                            B. in                            C. from                        D. at

11. There have been some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eruptions in this area for the last 10 years.

A. volcanic                  B. scattering                C. homeless                 D. disastrous

12. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard at the moment to prepare for our annual cultural festival.

A. prepare                   B. are preparing           C. have prepared         D. will prepare

13. Poisonous \_\_ from factories can kill a lot of wildlife animals.A. things    B. animals     C. chemicals      D. nations

14. Last Tuesday, we did a \_\_\_\_\_\_ about English speaking countries.A. puzzle   B. question     C. task      D. homework

15. I usually\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school by bike but today I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by motorbike.

A. go – go                   B. go – am going         C. goes – go                D. goes – am going

16. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this aftermoon, I’ll stay at home to do my English homework on *English speaking countries*.

A. rain                         B. rains                        C. will rain                  D. is raining

**IV. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.**

17. Noise pollution can also lead to headaches and high blood\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ***(press)***

18. Big Ben is a major monument in London which\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the United Kingdom. ***(symbol)***

19. New Zealand is famous for the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_beauty of its mountains and forests. ***(scene)***

20. The Glastonbury Festival in England is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of music and it attracts thousands of people. ***(celebrate)***

**An earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter** scale hit Nepal on April 25th, 2015. It was the most powerful earthquake to strike Nepal since 1934. The earthquake occurred in central Nepal. It also affected India, Bangladesh and Tibet, China. The earthquake killed more than 8,800 people and injured over 23, 000 people. Hundreds of thousands of people were made homeless with entire villages flattened. Kathmandu Burbar Square, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, was destroyed. The earthquake also caused an avalanche on Mount Everest which killed at least 19 people. About 90% of soldiers from Nepalese Army were sent to stricken areas. Many countries and international organizations sent medical experts, emergency workers, rescue staff, and money as well as providing medical supplies, food and equipment to help Nepal.

26. What hit Nepal on April 25th, 2015?A. a tsunami       B. a tornado     C. an earthquake                     D. a forest fire

27. How many countries are affected by the earthquake?A. two        B. three     C. four         D. five

28. What is the number of people injured?A. 8,800       B. 23,000                    C. 88,000                                D. 2,300

29. What happened to Kathmandu Burbar Square?

A. It was safe.             B. It was destroyed.   C. It was moved away            .           D. It wasn’t exist.

30. Which sentence is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The earthquake occurred in the north of Nepal. B. It was the most powerful earthquake in the world.

C. Most of soldiers from Nepalese Army were sent to stricken areas.

D. Very few countries and international organizations helped Nepal.

**VII. Write the sentences with the same meaning to the first ones. Use words given.**

31. It is a long time since we last met.=> We haven't........................................................................

32. My father had watered all the plants in the garden by the time my mother came home.

=> Before ..............................................................................

33. The students have discussed the pollution problems since last week.=> The pollution problems..................................

34. He loses his job because he is late every day.=> If.......................................................................................

35. I’ll call the police if you don’t leave me alone.=> Unless...............................................................................

They asked me how long it would took them to patent their invention

If a student takes a course on Computer Science, it will take him 4 years doing the course.

**1**The office language of Viet Nam is Vietnamese. **2:** He told me he did not meet such kind of people before .

**17.** Global warming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if there weren't too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

**A.** won’t happen                     **B.** didn’t happen         **C.** wouldn’t happen                **D.** happened

**18.** Passengers \_\_ to smoke in the train.**A.** are not allowed     **B.** had not allowed     **C.** has not allowed   **D.** will not allow

**19.** A powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off the coast of Indonesia sparked a three-metre-high and killed at least 113 people.

**A.** earthquake                          **B.** tornado                   **C.** tsunami                               **D.** landslide

**20.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea before I left for my office.**A.** have    **B.** have had       **C.** had had        **D.** will have

**21.** “I'll give you your money back tomorrow.”

**A.** She promised me to give the money back the next day.**B.** She promised to give me back the money the next day.

**C.** She promised to give me back your money the next day.**D.** She promised to give you back your money the next day.

**V. Put the words in the correct form.**

**22.** Dumping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waste into the lakes and rivers has caused serious water pollution. INDUSTRY

**23.**We'll take the early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  from Sydney to Wellington. FLY

**24.**Here are several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proven studies that describe how to keep fit. SCIENCE

**25.**WWF is committed to saving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals such as black rhino, leatherback turtle and saola. DANGER

**Tornadoes**

Did you ever see the movie The Wizard of Oz? A tornado sweeps up Dorothy and Toto, sending them to a new world where there are witches and talking lions! That entire story is fiction, but tornadoes are real and they are serious business. In fact, they can be the most dangerous storms of all.

Tornadoes are sometimes referred to as twisters or cyclones. They are shaped like a cylinder. They are born in thunderclouds. The winds inside a tornado swirl around and around and can be more than 300 miles per hour (mph). The winds are so strong tyhat tornadoes can lift animals, cars, and even houses.

The United States has more tornadoes than any other country in the world. States such as Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska are hit hard by tornadoes. This part of the country is known as “Tornado Alley.” Tornado season is during the springtime and summer. If the **conditions** are right, a tornado can happen any time of year.

**31.** Where do tornadoes begin?**A.** in the ocean            **B.** underground    **C.** in cyclones        **D.** in thunderclouds

**32.** Why does the author mention The Wizard of Oz at the beginning of the passage?

**A.** To give a famous example of a tornado.               **B.** To give a history of tornadoes.

**C.** To show that hurricanes are not real.                    **D.** To explain why tornadoes are dangerous.

**33.** Based on the passage, people who live in Tornado Alley should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** expect tornadoes only during the summer.**B.** be very familiar with the movie The Wizard of Oz.

**C.** be prepared for the dangers of tornadoes. **D.** think about moving to the United States.

**34.** The word **conditions** in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** preparations            **B.** dangerous hazards              **C.** the way things are              **D.** lucky feelings

**35.** What is the main idea of this passage?

**A.** Some states get tornadoes more than other states.**B.** Tornadoes are dangerous storms that affect the U.S.

**C.** Tornadoes are different from how they are in movies. **D.** Many tornadoes do not cause a lot of damage.

**VIII. Rewrite the sentences using the word given in brackets.**

**36.** I can't understand him because he speaks so quickly.=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**37.** You had better not lend him any more money, Amanda" said John.=> John advised Amanda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**38.**Many natural disasters have been caused by global warming.=> Global warming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**39.**Talking to your family members every day is very important.=> It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

“Is your uncle working as a pilot for NASA?” Julia asked me.=> Julia asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 1./ It’s easy ………. the exercise 2 . a. understands b. to understand c. understanding d. understood .

2./ Would you mind if I………down? . a. sit b. sitting c. sat d. to sit .

4./ The Le family was sleeping ………….. the mailman came. a. when b. while c. for d.to.

5./ .Mount Rushmore…….. from more than 100 kilometers away.a. see b. saw c. can be seen d. seeing.

7./ Nhi decided………………..for a walk . a. go b. to go c. going d. goes.

8./ Every milk bottle can be ……………….thirty times . a. reused b.to reuse c. reduced d. reducing .

15. Is the rubbish ( collecting / collect / be collected / collected ) every day ?

16. We were delighted ( to get / got / getting / get ) your letter yesterday .

17. Let’s play tennis instead of ( watch / to watch / watching / watched ) television .

18. It’s ( dangerous / dangers / danger / dangerously ) to walk in the street ..

20. This is the first time she ( will see / sees / saw / has seen ) rice paddies .

22. We ( had / took / did / made ) a lot of photos on vacation .

23. Would you mind ( to close / closing / closed / close ) the window .

24. ( Waterfall / Cave / Bay / Lake ) is a large hole in the side of a mountain or under the ground .

25. Before ( leave / leaving / to leave / left ) for work , I ate breakfast .

26. Would you like me ( to go / going / go / went ) now ?

40. As Tom ( drove / is driving / was driving / drives ) to work he had a wonderful idea .

42. Jack ( did / does / is doing / was doing ) his homework between 7 and 9 pm last night .

43. ( Valley / Beach / Bay / Island ) is and area of land between hills and mountains .

44. Tom burnt his hand while he ( cooks / cooked / is cooking / was cooking )

45. Presents ( are wrapped / are wrap / are wrapping / be wrapped ) in colored paper and put under the trees .

46. John ( said to / told to / asked / explained ) me that he liked rock music .

36. While Mary was cleaning the room , she ( finds / found / was finding / has found ) her lost ring

66.I go to school every day ( plus / minus / except / despite ) Sunday .

67. It’s important ( protecting / to protect / protected / protect ) the environment .

68. She speaks English very ( good / well / fluent / fastly ).

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_five gold medals since the beginning of the Sea Games. A. win B. won C. is winning D. has won
2. The students are playing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the school yard. A. happy B. happier C. happiest D. happily
3. My friend suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the movies by bike. A. going B. to go C. go D. goes
4. She told me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you this dictionary.A. giving B. to give C. gave D. given

**Part 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST inmeaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**21.** The candidate turned out to be **a loose cannon**, and most of the voters could not place their trust on him.

**A.** incredible **B.** predictable **C.** available **D.** valuable

**22.** The works of such men as the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes helped **pave the way for** academic freedom in the modern sense.

**A.** initiate **B.** lighten **C.** terminate **D.** prevent

**23**. The salesclerk was totally **bewildered** by the customer’s behavior.

**A.** disgusted **B.** puzzled **C.** angry **D.** upset

**Part 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions**.

**24**. It’s difficult to tell him to give in because he is so **big-headed**.

**A.** wise **B.** modest **C.** arrogant **D.** generous

**25.** There has been no **discernible** improvement in the noise levels since lorries were banned.

**A.**clear **B.**obvious **C.**thin **D.**insignificant

**Part 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**26.** Mike and Lane are neighbors. They are talking about Lane’s party.

- **Mike:** “Thank you for a lovely evening” - **Lane:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** It depends on you **B.** Thank you very much indeed.

**C.** Yeah. I’m really looking forward to it **D.** You are welcome

**27.** - Anna : " I don't think I can do this ." - Susan: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ "

**A.** Sure, no way! **B.** Yeah. It's not easy.

**C.** Oh, come on! Give it a try! **D.** No, I hope not.

**28.** Nowadays, the number of people who are out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is rapidly increasing.

**A.** order **B.** work **C.** danger **D.** luck

**29.** The problem needs to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ urgently, otherwise it will be too late.

**A.** addressed **B.** focused **C.** monitored **D.** checked

**30.** You’d better drive. I’m too \_\_\_\_\_\_ for such traffic.

**A.** experienced **B.** experience **C.** inexperienced **D.** inexperience

**31.** Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the operating theatre when the police arrived and arrested him.

**A**. was taking **B**. was taken **C**. had taken **D.** was being taken

**32.** By this time next summer, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your studies.**A.** will have completed **B.** will complete

**C.** are completing **D.** completes

**33.** I saw him hiding something in a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bag. **A.** small plastic black **B.** black small plastic

**C.** small black plastic **D.** plastic small black

**34.** This factory produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ motorbikes in 2008 as in the year 2006.

**A.** twice as many **B.** astwice as many **C.** as twice many **D.** as many as twice

**35.** The higher the pollution becomes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lose their natural habitats.

**A.** the more animals **B.** more animals **C.** many animals **D.** the most animals

**36.** No one can decline the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the Alaskan wildness.**A.** breath-taking scene **B.** breath-taken view

**C.** breath-to-take scene **D.** breath-taking view

**37.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the whole family slept soundly. **A.** Hot though was the night air **B.** Hot though the night air was

**C.** Hot although the night air was **D.** Hot although was the night air

**38.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we tried our best to complete it.

**A.** Thanks to the difficult homework **B.** Despite the homework was difficult

**C.** Difficult as the homework was **D.** As though the homework was difficult

**39.** My arm hurts so much I felt sure I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**A.** should have broken **B.** must have broken **C.** was breaking **D.** have broken

**40.** I could hear voices but I couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_what they were saying.

**A.** turn up **B.** bring about **C.** make out **D.** try out

**41.** Because of the poor harvest, wheat prices have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the last six months.  
 **A.** grown up  **B.** gone up  **C.** jumped up  **D.** sprung up

**42.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will Mr. Thanh be able to regain control of the company.**A.** Only with hard work **B.** Only if he works hardly

**C.** No matter how does he work hardly **D.** Not until his work hard

**43.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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

**44.** The criminal knows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of successful robberies.

**A.** trash and treasure **B.** part and parcel **C*.*** ins and outs **D.** close all

**45.** Seldom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_far enough north to disturb South Pacific shipping lanes.

**A.** Antarctic icebergs will move **B.** will Antarctic icebergs move

**C.** will move Antarctic icebergs **D.** move Antarctic icebergs will

**46.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ been diverted, they would have arrived early.

**A.** Had the plane not **B.** Hadn't the plane **C.** The plane had not **D.** The plane not had

**47.** If you had followed my advice, your problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well now.

**A.** would have solved **B.** would solve **C.** would be solved **D.** would have beensolved

**48.** “Have you seen the film called “Star Wars?”, Helen asked.

Helen asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film called “Star Wars”.

**A.** if I had seen **B.** have I seen **C.** have you seen **D.** if had I seen

**49.** One of the visitors wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during his childhood.

**A.** where he lived **B.** where did he lived **C.** where he had lived **D.** where did he live

**50.** The audience, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, enjoyed the performance.

**A.** they themselves were students **B.** most of whom were students

**C.** most of them were students **D.** they were mostly students

**51.** The accident \_\_\_\_\_\_ was the mistake of the driver. **A.** causing many people to die **B.** caused great human loss

**C.** to cause many people die **D.** which causes many people to die

**52.** Peter regretted\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the proposal to work for a company in Hanoi.

**A.** to be accepted **B.** being accepted **C.** to have accepted **D.** having accepted

**53.** Everyone here has been to London, \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**A.** hasn’t he **B.** haven’t they **C.** have they **D.** has he

**54.** It is the organizer’s request that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**A.** everyone arrive here in time **B.** everyone shall arrive here in time

**C.** everyone must arrive here in time **D.** everyone arrives here in time

**55.** Their office consisted of three rooms, \_\_\_\_\_ was used as a conference room.

**A.** the largest of which **B.** larger of which

**C.** the largest of them **D.** largest

**Part 6. Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence.**

**56**. We were defeated because we were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(NUMBER)**

**57**. Whatever happens, don't let this failure\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you. **(HEART)**

**58**. He was not a particularly good teacher, but his students loved him because he had such a lively \_\_**(PERSON)**

**59**. Patricia's skill in playing the piano is quite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. No one in this group can play the difficult pieces with similar mastery. **(COMPARE)**

**60**. There was a sudden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of clapping and cheering as he rose to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. **(BURST)**

**61**. The Eiffel Tower is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one of Paris's most familiar landmarks. **(QUESTION)**

**62**. He is completely\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not only is he lazy but also he is dishonest. **(EMPLOY)**

**63**. Have our arguments convinced you or do you need any more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? **(ASSURE)**

**64**. Your carelessness may do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harm to people who live near you. **(CALCULATE)**

**65.** Those people were arrested by the police because they entered the restricted place\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(LEGAL)**

**Part 7. Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the errors and correct them.**

**66**. In spite of their frightening appearance, the squid is shy and completely harmless.

**67.** I strongly object the idea of students in the final year working part-time jobs.

6**8**. Linoleum is a trade name for the waterproof floors covering most often used in kitchens.

**69**. Before the invention of the printing press, books have been all printed by hand.

**70**. Almost the plants known to us are made up of many cells, specialized to perform different tasks.

**71.** I always look back on the time where I spent with my family on a farm in California.

**72**. People are not allowed to enter the park after midnight because lack of security.

**73**. Americans annually import more than $3 billion worthy of Italian clothing, jewelry, and shoes.

**74**. Never before have so many people in the United States interested in soccer.

**75.** For such a demanding job, you will need qualifications, soft skills and full commit.

**Part 8. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or a particle.**

**76**. The history teacher asked us to comment\_\_\_\_\_\_  the events taking place in Afghanistan.

**77***.* The high price of all kinds of goods could deter people *\_\_\_\_\_\_* buying them.

**78**. As there are no substitutes \_\_\_\_\_\_ this product, we want to develop it further.

**79**. Peter was extremely absorbed \_\_\_\_\_\_reading his book.

**80**. The movie bears little resemblance \_\_\_\_\_\_ the original novel.

**81**. The car pulled \_\_\_\_\_\_ beside me and the driver asked me the way to the post office.

**82**. A number of doctors came \_\_\_\_\_\_ suspicion of unethical behavior.

**83**. She's very pleased that they were able to sell their house \_\_\_\_\_\_ a profit.

**84**. I’ll tell you as long as you promise not to give \_\_\_\_\_\_ my secret.

**85.** This increase in imports bears testimony\_\_\_\_\_\_ the success of industry.

**Part 1. Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question. (2 points - 0.2/ each)**

**IT’S COOL TO CAMP**

For many of us, life is full of man-made sounds: traffic, machinery, television and other human beings. It is not surprising (86) \_\_\_\_\_\_ that camping continues to (87) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in popularity, as it teaches us to take our focus off these distractions and (88) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to enrich our lives. According to a recent report, one holiday (89) \_\_\_\_\_\_ eight in Europe is a camping holiday. Despite that, some would still have you believe that camping should be considered an alternative holiday that you are driven toward because money is (90) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Nonsense. It is a lifestyle choice to be embraced and enjoyed, for it (91) \_\_\_\_\_\_ us the freedom to explore in our own time and (92) \_\_\_\_\_\_ our own speed.

The opportunities available for (93) \_\_\_\_\_\_ camping with some forms of recreational activity are as varied as Europe’s many thousands of miles of hiking trails, cycling routes, canals, rivers and lakes. Whether your chosen form of activity is recreational or competitive, a social hobby or a way of escaping the crowds, there can be nothing more pleasurable than sitting outside your tent after a day of activity with only the hum of dragonflies and gas stove (94) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the peace.

And just remember: whatever form of camping you choose as long as you are out there enjoying yourself and surroundings, the (95) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world can wait.

**86**. **A.** therefore **B.** nevertheless **C.** so **D.** through

**87**. **A.** enlarge **B.** grow **C.** raise **D.** stretch

**88.** **A.** contributes **B.** gives **C.** supplies **D.** helps

**89**. **A.** from **B.** on **C.** for **D.** in

**90**. **A.** hard **B.** rare **C.** tight **D.** slim

**91**. **A.** lets **B.** opens **C.** allows **D.** enables

**92**. **A.** of **B.** at **C.** by **D.** to

**93**. **A.** mixing **B.** attaching **C.** adding **D.** uniting

**94**. **A.** stopping **B.** annoying **C.** disturbing **D.** breaking

1. **A.** outside **B.** rest **C.** other **D.** remains

**Part 2. Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question. (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)**

As the twentieth century began, the importance of formal education in the United States increased. The frontier had mostly disappeared and by 1910 most Americans lived in towns and cities. Industrialization and the bureaucratization of economic life combined with a new emphasis upon credentials and expertise to make schooling increasingly important for economic and social mobility. Increasingly, too, schools were viewed as the most important **means** of integrating immigrants into American society.

The arrival of a great wave of southern and eastern European immigrants at the turn of the century **coincided with** and contributed to an enormous expansion of formal schooling. By 1920 schooling to age fourteen or beyond was compulsory in most states, and the school year was greatly lengthened**.** Kindergartens, **vacation schools, extracurricular activities**, and vocational education and counseling extended the influence of public schools over the lives of students, many of whom in the larger industrial cities were the children of immigrants. Classes for adult immigrants were sponsored by public schools, corporations, unions, churches, settlement houses, and other agencies.

Reformers early in the twentieth century suggested that education programs should suit the needs of specific populations. Immigrant women were once such population. Schools tried to educate young women so they could occupy productive places in the urban industrial economy, and one place many educators considered appropriate for women was the home.

Although looking after the house and family was familiar to immigrant women, American education gave homemaking a new definition. In preindustrial economies, homemaking had meant the production as well as the consumption of goods, and **it** commonly included income-producing activities both inside and outside the home, in the highly industrialized early-twentieth-century United States, however, overproduction rather than scarcity was becoming a problem. Thus, the ideal American homemaker was viewed as a consumer rather than a producer. Schools trained women to be consumer homemakers cooking, shopping, decorating, and caring for children "efficiently" in their own homes, or if economic necessity demanded, as employees in the homes of others. Subsequent reforms have made these notions seem quite out-of-date.

**96**. The paragraph preceding the passage probably discusses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the industrialization and the bureaucratization of economic life the United States in the nineteen century

**B.** the formal schooling in the United States in the nineteen century

**C.** the urbanization in the United States in the nineteen century

**D.** the most important means of integrating immigrants into American society in the nineteen century

**97**. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that one important factor in the increasing importance of education in the United States was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**A.** the growing number of schools in frontier communities

**B.** an increase in the number of trained teachers

**C.** the expanding economic problems of schools

**D.** the increased urbanization of the entire country

**98**. The word “**means**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** advantages **B.** probability **C.** method **D.** qualifications

**99**. The phrase "**coincided with**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** was influenced by **B.** happened at the same time as

**C.** began to grow rapidly **D.** ensured the success of

**100**. According to the passage, one important change in United States education by the 1920's was that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** most places required children to attend school

**B.** the amount of time spent on formal education was limited

**C.** new regulations were imposed on nontraditional education

**D.** adults and children studied in the same classes

**101**. **“Vacation schools and extracurricular activities**” are mentioned in paragraph 2 to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** alternatives to formal education provided by public schools

**B.** the importance of educational changes

**C.** activities that competed to attract new immigrants to their programs

**D.** the increased impact of public schools on students

**102**. According to the passage, early-twentieth century education reformers believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** different groups needed different kinds of education

**B.** special programs should be set up in frontier communities to modernize them

**C.** corporations and other organizations damaged educational progress

**D.** more women should be involved in education and industry

**103**. The word “**it**” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_**A.** consumption **B.** production **C.** homemaking **D.** education

**104**. Women were trained to be consumer homemakers as a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** scarcity in the highly industrialized early-twentieth-century United States

**B.** economic necessity in the highly industrialized early-twentieth-century United States

**C.** income-producing activities in the highly industrialized early-twentieth-century United States

**D.** overproduction in the highly industrialized early-twentieth-century United States

**105**. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** immigrants played a part in changing American education system in the 20th century

**B.** many foreign people found it easier to settle down in American thanks to schools

**C**. prior to the 20th century, public education had never had any influence on students’ lives

**D**. among the changes in American education system last century, one centred on women

**Part 3: Read the text below to decide if each statement is TRUE or FALSE. (2.0 points- 0.2/ each)**

**Are Zoos A Good Thing?**

Zoos are hugely popular attractions for adults and children alike. But are they actually a good thing? Critics of zoos would argue that animals often suffer physically and mentally by being enclosed. Even the best artificial environments can't come close to matching the space, diversity, and freedom that animals have in their natural habitats. This deprivation causes many zoo animals to become stressed or mentally ill. Capturing animals in the wild also causes much suffering by splitting up families. Some zoos make animals behave unnaturally: for example, marine parks often force dolphins and whales to perform tricks. These mammals may die decades earlier than their wild relatives, and some even try to commit suicide.

On the other hand, by bringing people and animals together, zoos have the potential to educate the public about conservation issues and inspire people to protect animals and their habitats. Some zoos provide a safe environment for animals which have been mistreated in circuses, or pets which have been abandoned. Zoos also carry out important research into subjects like animal behavior and how to treat illnesses.

One of the most important modern functions of zoos is supporting international breeding programs, particularly for endangered species. In the wild, some of the rarest species have difficulty in finding mates and breeding, and they might also be threatened by poachers, loss of their habitat and predators. A good zoo will enable these species to live and breed in a secure environment. In addition, as numbers of some wild species drop, there is an increased danger of populations becoming too genetically similar. Breeding programs provide a safeguard: zoo-bred animals can be released into the wild to increase genetic diversity.

However, opponents of zoos say that the vast majority of captive breeding programs do not release animals back into the wild. Surplus animals are sold not only to other zoos but also to circuses or hunting ranches in the US or South Africa, where some people are willing to pay a lot of money for the chance to kill an animal in a fenced enclosure. Often, these animals are familiar with humans and have very little chance of escaping.

So, are zoos good for animals or not? Perhaps it all depends on how well individual zoos are managed, and the benefits of zoos can surely outweigh their harmful effects. However, it is understandable that many people believe imprisoning animals for any reason is simply wrong.

**106**. Modern zoos can offer animals a living environment that is as good as their natural habitats.

**107**. Dolphins and whales usually live longer in zoos than in the wild.

**108**. People who have visited zoos are more likely to support animal conservation and protection.

**109**. Zoos protect animals from being used for scientific research.

**110**. Endangered animals kept in zoos are less likely to meet a mate and breed.

**111**. In their natural habitats, animals suffer problems related to human activity.

**112**. Endangered species often lack genetic diversity in their population.

**113**. Zoos promote genetic diversity by breeding animals and then releasing them back into the wild.

**114**. Animals that have been bred in captivity quickly adapt to life in hunting ranches.

**115**. The author thinks that, on balance, zoos are generally a good thing.

**Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. (1 points- 0.2/ each)**

**116.** Since we had nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.

🖎 Having **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**117.** The film fell short of my expectations.

🖎 The film didn’t **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**118.** He spoke so loudly that all of us could hear him clearly.

🖎 So **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**119.** I regret not having been in touch with Brian when I was in Dublin.

🖎 If only**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**120.** Keith certainly can’t be held responsible for the accident.

🖎 In no way**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Part 2: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the given word. Do not change the given word. (1 points - 0.2/ each)**

**121.** Jane’s lawyer suggested that she should ignore all the reporters. (**ATTENTION**)

🖎 Jane’s lawyer advised **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**all the reporters.

**122.** Sue got the builders to repair and decorate her house this summer. (**UP)**🖎 Sue **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** thissummer.

**123.** The boys laughed at the man in spite of his old age. (**FUN**)

🖎 The boys **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** his old age.

**124.** My grandmother was the most hard-working person I've ever known. (**MORE)**🖎 I've **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than my grandmother.

**125.** I saw Jude Law for a brief second in the street. (**GLIMPSE)**🖎 I \_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the street.