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READING COMPREHENSION and USE OF LANGUAGE

As you know, the burning of fuels like coal, oil and natural gas emit greenhouse gases. That is why environmentalists insist that we use clean, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ energy sources. Wave energy, produced by ocean surface waves, is both \_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ and cost-efficient. Research has suggested that ocean wave power could make a major contribution to the world’s energy resources. Scientists claim that using 1% of wave energy can provide the equivalent of 500 times the world energy consumption. With 70% of the earth’s surface covered with water, wave energy is undoubtedly a \_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ source of green energy.

However, there is the challenge of converting wave power into energy and transmitting it to shore. Building and operating wave power stations in the ocean is far more \_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ and difficult than on land. Also, salt water is a very hostile environment to devices. They go rusty easily and cannot last as long as those on shore. Sea waves make energy harvesting even harder by moving up and down most of the time.

Vietnam has a long coastline with great potential for producing wave energy. Hopefully, advancements in renewable energy \_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ will soon allow us to exploit wave energy effectively and efficiently.

1. A. renewable B. non-renewable C. promising D. harmful
2. A. ecosystem B. friendly C. eco-friendly D. environmental
3. A. valuable B. worthless C. price D. valueless
4. A. cheap B. expensive C. sustainable D. stable
5. A. biology B. progress C. techniques D. technology
6. Travelling by \_\_\_\_\_bike is a good choice for many people because it is a good way of exercising.
7. The B. a C. an D. x
8. A. mindset B. deplete C. expand D. downmarket
9. When people can understand clearly the \_\_\_\_impacts, they will be more aware of conserving forests.
10. Environmentalist B. environment C. environmentally D. environmental
11. My dad suggested that my younger sister comes back to my home village after graduating from university to help the community.
12. Help B. graduating C. comes D. that
13. Our teachers often encourage us in our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of life skills.
14. Developed B. development C. develop D. developing
15. John is trying to study English very hard. He wants to apply for a foreign company.
16. John is trying to study English very hard after he wants to apply for a foreign company.
17. John is trying to study English very hard because he wants to apply for a foreign company.
18. John is trying to study English very hard but he wants to apply for a foreign company.
19. John is trying to study English very hard although he wants to apply for a foreign company.
20. If people and business don’t go green, we will soon \_\_\_\_\_\_our natural resources.
21. Deplete B. replenish C. preserve D. consume
22. Germs can cause infections in parts of our body \_\_\_\_\_can make us feel unwell.
23. While B. when C. if D. and
24. The rate of young people moving to cities rose by 50% from 2010 to 2020.
25. There will be a rise of 50% in the rate of young people from 2010 to 2020 moving to cities.
26. There was a rise of 50% in the rate of young people moving to cities from 2010 to 2020.
27. There has been a rise of young people moving to cities from 2010 to 2020 with 50% of the number.
28. There has been a rise of 50% in the rate of young people moving to cities from 2010 to 2020.
29. We reuse bags, old clothes and scrap paper at home \_\_\_\_\_we can reduce waste.
30. So as to B. so that C. when D. in order to
31. The boss asked the employees not to accept personal phone calls during business hours.
32. The boss insisted that personal phone calls not be accepted during business hours.
33. The boss demands that personal phone calls not be accepted during business hours.
34. The boss insisted that personal phone calls not be accept during business hours.
35. The boss demands that employees not be accepted personal phone calls during business hours.

The movement of people towards cities has accelerated in the past 40 years, particularly in the lessdeveloped regions, and the share of the global population living in urban areas has increased from one third in 1960 to 47% (2.8 billion people) in 1999. The world’s urban population is now growing by 60 million persons per year, about three times the increase in the rural population.

Increasing urbanisation results about equally from births in urban areas and from the continued movement of people from the rural surround. These forces are also feeding the sprawl of urban areas as formerly rural peri-urban settlements become incorporated into nearby cities and as sencondary cities, linked by commerce to larger urban centres, grow larger.

The proportion of people in developing countries who live in cities has almost doubled since 1960 (from less than 22% to more than 40%), while in more-developed regions the urban share has grown from 61% to 76%. There is a significant association between this population movement from rural to urban areas and declines in average family size.

Urbanisation is projected to continue well into the next century. By 2030, it is expected that nearly 5 billion (61%) of the world’s 8.1 billion people will live in cities. The less-developed regions will be more than 57% urban. Latin America and the Caribbean will actually have a greater percentage of inhabitants living in cities than Europe will.

Globally, the number of cities with 10 million or more inhabitants is increasing rapidly, and most of these new “megacities” are in the less-developed regions. In 1960, only New York and Tokyo had more than 10 million peope. By 1999, there were 17 cities of more than 10 million people around the world, of these were in less-developed regions. It is projected that there will be 26 megacities by 2015, 22 in less-developed regions (18 will be in Asia); more than 10% of the world’s population will live in these cities, up from just 1.7% in megacities in 1950.

1. According to paragraph 2, what contributes to increasing urbanisation?
2. Births in urban areas.
3. Old people in the cities.
4. People moving from rural areas and births in unban areas.
5. Larger commerce.
6. What was the urban share of developed countries in 1960?
7. 40% B. 76% C. 61% D. 22%
8. The word “ megacities” in the last paragraph means.
9. Cities with 10 million people or more B. new found cities C. cities in Asia D. cities in less developed countries
10. Which is NOT true about the projection of urbanization by 2030?
11. More than 57% of the population is less developed countries will live in cities.
12. Latin America will have more urban inhabitants than Europe.
13. 5 billion of the world population will live in cities.
14. Europe will have more inhabitants living in cities than the Caribbean.
15. What could be the best title of the passage?
16. Births in urban areas
17. Global trends towards urbanization
18. Problems in urbanised areas
19. Urbanisation in Asia
20. The industrial world produces 150 million tons of \_\_\_\_waste every year.
21. Certain B. hazardous C. safe D. harmless
22. While Tom \_\_\_\_\_in the kitchen, his friends were playing soccer.
23. Cooks B. is cooking C. was cooking D. cooked
24. Controlling black carbon can help to slow \_\_\_\_global warming.
25. To B. on C. up D. down
26. A. diesel B. dispose C. asthma D. lifestyle
27. They advise her to eat less meat and fat to keep herself healthy.
28. It is advisable that she be eaten less meat and fat to keep herself healthy.
29. It was advisable that she eat less meat and fat to keep herself healthy.
30. It is advisable that she eat less meat and fat to keep herself healthy.
31. It is advisable that she eats less meat and fat to keep herself healthy.
32. For environmental safety, we need to find ways to reduce \_\_\_\_\_\_of fumes and smoke of factories.
33. Emission B. poison C. leak D. pollutant
34. The water in this river is seriously polluted, what places some species of native fish in danger of extinction.
35. What
36. Seriously
37. Of
38. In
39. The indoor air quality at school is better now. This helps us to improve our concentration.
40. The indoor air quality at school is better now, that helps us to improve our concentration.
41. The indoor air quality at school is better now, so helps us to improve our concentration.
42. The indoor air quality at school is better now, which helps us to improve our concentration.
43. The indoor air quality at school is better now and can which helps us to improve our concentration.
44. We change our consumption habits. We can reduce our carbon footprint.
45. We change our consumption habits when we can reduce our carbon footprint.
46. Although we change our consumption habits when we can reduce our carbon footprint.
47. While we change our consumption habits when we can reduce our carbon footprint.
48. If we change our consumption habits when we can reduce our carbon footprint.

He wakes up he sees the sun rise he brushes his teeth his teeth are white he put on his clothes his shirt is blue his shoes are yellow his pants are brown he goes downstairs. He gets a bowl he pours milk and cereal he eats he gets the newspaper he reads

Listening

1. Patrick and Selina have never met each other before.
2. True B. False C. Not given D. x
3. Selina didn’t like her job in London.
4. True B. False C. Not given D. x
5. Patrick also went to London.
6. True B. False C. Not given D. x
7. Selina is surprised that Patrick is married.
8. True B. False C. Not given D. x
9. Patrick has a daughter named Marigold.
10. True B. False C. Not given D. x
11. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED as one of the benefits of urbanisation?
12. better education and health care B. better living standard C. better entertainment D. well-pard jobs
13. High rates of urbanisation can contribute to \_\_\_\_\_in big cities.
14. more advance B. more crime C. fewer shortages D. more merits
15. Many people benefit from urbanisation, but not everyone has the opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. receive a good education B. get a high-paying salary C. find stable employment D. better access to facilities
17. The shortage of accommodation in big cities can result in \_\_\_\_\_with no sanitation or clean water.
18. low- cost houses B. development of high-cost housing C. creation of very poor areas D. poor lives
19. In addition, urbanisation leads to the shift of the \_\_\_\_\_\_from agriculture to industries.
20. working population B. production C. location D. economy