**TEST YOUR ENGLISH**

**Class: 9A2**

*Time allotted: 60 minutes*

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**I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. m**er**chant B. s**er**geant C. comm**er**cial D. t**er**m
2. A. book**ed** B. look**ed** C. cook**ed** D. crook**ed**

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

1. A. reindeer B. engineer C. pioneer D. referee
2. A. industrialize B. commercialize C. characterize D. memorialize

**III. Choose the letter A, B, C, and D that best completes each sentence.**

5. The government is building a nuclear power \_\_\_\_\_ not far from here.

A. work B. factory C. industry D. station

6. We’ll let you know if any vacancies \_\_\_\_\_.

1. come up B. get on C. hold up D. hold on

7. It’s 20 years since I left Japan and my Japanese is pretty \_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. Scratchy clumsy itchy B. scruffy untidy and filthy C. rusty mai một D. sloppy nhớp nháp lỏng lẻo

8. Keeping the accounts is \_\_\_\_\_ of my job.

A. odds and sods B. part and parcel indispensable C. pros and cons D. ins and outs

9. The picking of the fruit, \_\_\_\_\_, takes about a week.

A. whose work they receive no money B. as they receive no money for that work

1. they receive no money for it D. for which work they receive no money

10. He admitted that he couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_ concentrate on his work due to this irritating noise.

1. in all B. the bit least C. in the least/slightest=not at all D. at the least

11. Catherine works for a/an \_\_\_\_\_ engineering company.

A. main B. in/at forefront of: đi đầu C. outgoing D. leading

12. The company would \_\_\_\_\_ find the reduced competitions to their liking.

A. doubtfully B. doubtless undoubtedly without doubt adv C. without doubts D. doubtful

13. She was a bit down in the \_\_\_\_\_. She was sacked yesterday.

A. dumps B. sand C. mud D. ashes

14. I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ my holiday in Egypt than in Turkey. I really couldn’t stand the food.

A. take B. had taken C. having taken D. have taken

15. The nervous job candidate took a deep breath and tried to \_\_\_\_\_ herself.(remain level headed)

A. subdue B. tobe composed of= tobe made up of (được tạo nên bởi)=consist of(bị động) C. wrestle D. strike

Compose có thể dùng cả thế chủ và bị động (chủ động compose sáng tác)

Compose +a% = account for chiếm bnh phần trăm

To compose one’s thoughts: nghĩ kĩ lại

16. \_\_\_\_\_ you to be offered that job, would you have to move to another city?

A. Provided that B. Were C. Should D. Had

17. I hope you won’t take it \_\_\_\_\_ if I suggest an alternative.

A. offence

B. amiss: take offence at sth/ take it to heart/tobe insulted/ofended by st/take it a long way/ take exception to sth/resent doing st/ have hard feeling/ be opposed to st/ disapproved of/ bear a grudge/ frown at/object to v-ing/feel bitter/ take st as an insult :bị xúc phạm,khó chịu

C. upset D. heart

18. She was determined to be wealthy and to that \_\_\_\_\_ she started her own company.

A. end:nhằm vào/để đạt được mục tiêu đó B. aim C. view D. object

19. I still have three more \_\_\_\_\_ to pay on my motorbike.

A. shares B. donations C. installments:trả góp D. contribution

Pay for st in/by installments: trả góp=by sth hire purchase

Monthly/yearly installments : trả góp theo tháng năm

**IV. Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined in each question.**

20. I never thought she would win once, *let alone* twice. Nói gì tớ hai lần

A. more over B. furthermore liên từ liên kết tăng tiến C. never mind D. not to mention còn chưa kể tới

21. It is such a prestigious university that only excellent students *are entitled to* a full scholarship each year.

A. have the right to refuse B. are refused the right to

C. are given the right to D. have the obligation to

**V. Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined in each question.**

22. We decided to *forsake* the excitement of the city for a peaceful life in the country.

A. Forgo=refrain=abstain from kiêng do without st

B. desert bỏ hoang abondoned C. relinquish buông bỏ trách nhiệm D. seek

23. According to his colleagues, he’s a very *awkward* person to deal with. Difficult to work with

A. pleasant B. difficult C. easy D. polite

**VI. Circle the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each exchange.**

24. - “If only I hadn’t lent him money!” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Well, it’s no use crying over spilt milk B. All right. You’ll be OK soon.

C. Sorry, I can’t help D. I’m afraid. That’s what you did.

25. – “Do you have a minute, Dr. Keith? - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Well, I’m not sure when B. Good, I’m listening

C. Sure. What’s the problem? D. Sorry, I haven’t got it here.

**VII. Identify the underlined word or phrase that is incorrect in standard English.**

26. Economic goods often comprise of material items, but they can also be services to people.

A B C D

Tobe comprised/composed of được tạo nên bởi

Comprise compose chiếm

27. People living in small towns often seem warmer and friendlier than those who live in dense-populated cities.

A B C D

Densely >< sparsely= sparingly(most used) = scatteredly =lightly

28. Every candidate under considering for a federal job must undergo a thorough medical examination.

A B C D

**VIII. Read the passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the question.**

Statistics show that more and more of us are suffering from stress and that much of it is caused by our jobs. It appears that many of us are working too hard and this is **taking a toll(do damage to)** on our health.

There is, experts tell us, simply too much pressure put on employees these days. In many jobs, in sales and production departments, for example, unrealistic targets are set for the workforce. People are, in fact, trying to do the impossible and making themselves ill by doing so.

In many countries, more and more people are working longer hours. Some workers have to do this to cope with their workload, while others think that staying late will impress the boss so much that he will promote them. This extended presence in the workplace is known as presenteeism.

Such overwork often results in extreme fatigue, or even total exhaustion, with many people also suffering from insomnia. When the workers get home, instead of resting or enjoying a leisure pursuit, they simply cannot switch off. Their minds are still full of work worries.

Most people used to be able to leave behind the tension and anxiety of the workplace when they went on holiday. Unfortunately, modern communication systems, such as mobile phones and email have made this a thing of the past. We find it almost impossible to leave our work behind.

Neither the body nor the mind can go on doing too much indefinitely. Workers reach a point beyond which they cannot cope and have to take time off. Some may experience burnout, and some may become mentally ill. Meanwhile, a study by some American universities has shown that stress can weaken the immune system.

The fact stress at work leads to illness is supported by findings by the British Health and Safety Executive. These indicate that 60 percent of absence from work is a result of stress. It is time for us all to take stress seriously and to reconsider the ethos of modern working condition. Working hard is important but everyone must realize that even productivity is less important than our health.

29. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The stress caused by work B. Causes of work diseases

C. Some types of illnesses at work D. Ways of dealing with stress.

30. The phrase “**taking a tol**l” in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. doing a good thing B. having a positive impact

C. having a very bad effect D. putting a stressful pressure

31. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. some employers usually set unclear for goals for their staff

B. many goals set for employees are too hard to achieve

C. workers in sales department wan themselves to be ill

D. experts do not understand why the targets are not real

32. Which of the following statement is NOT true, according to the passage?

A. In sales and production department, the cause of stress is usually unrealistic goal.

B. Some workers work long hours because they really enjoy their work.

C. When they are on holiday, workers cannot completely get rid of their work.

D. Modern communication systems turn out to be a contributor to work stress.

33. Which of the following words is defined in the passage?

A. burnout B. insomnia C. ethos D. presenteeism

**IX. Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.**

Contrary to popular belief, one does not have to be a trained programmer to work online. Of course, there are plenty of jobs available for people with high-tech computer skills, but the growth of new media has (34)\_\_\_\_\_ up a wide range of Internet career opportunities requiring only a minimal level of technical exper’tise. Probably one of the most well-known online job opportunities is the job of webmaster. However, it is hard to define one basic job description for this position. The qualifications and responsibilities depend on what tasks a particular organization needs a webmaster to (35) \_\_\_\_\_.

To specify the job description of a webmaster, one needs to identify the hardware and software that the website will manage to run (36) \_\_\_\_\_. Different types of hardware and software require different skill sets to manage them. Another key factor is whether the website will be running internally or externally. Finally, the responsibilities of a webmaster also depend on whether he or she will be working dependently, or whether the firm will provide people to help. All of these factors need to be considered before one can create requiring (37) \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of the largest computer applications. However, there are also online jobs available for which traditional skills remain in high demand. Content jobs require excellent writing skills and a good sense of the web as a “new media”.

The term “new media” is difficult to define because it encompasses a constantly growing set of new technologies and skills. Specifically, it includes websites, email, Internet technology, CD-ROM, DVD, streaming studio and video, interactive multimedia presentations, e-books, digital music, computer illustration, video games, (38)\_\_\_\_\_ reality, and computer artistry.

34. A. taken B. sped C. set D. opened

35. A. conduct B. perform C. undergone D. overtake

36. A. on B. over C. in D. with

37. A. built-in B. up-market C. in-service D. in-depth

38. A. fancy B. imaginative C. illusive D. virtual

**X. Read the passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the question.**

**CLOUD FORMATION**

Water vapor is an invisible gas, but its condensation and deposition products - water droplets or ice crystal **suspended** in the atmosphere above the earth's surface, the visible indication of condensation and deposition of water vapor within the atmosphere.

Laboratory studies have demonstrated that in clean air - air free of dust and other particles - condensation or deposition of water vapor requires supersaturated conditions, that is, a relative humidity greater than 100 percent. When humid air is cooled, usually by convection, unequal hearing of the ground surface creates rising air currents. As the air ascends, it expands and cools. Eventually it reaches its dew point, the temperature at which the invisible water vapor in the air condenses into a collection of water droplets. From the ground, we see the tiny particles as a cloud. If the droplets continue to acquire moisture and grow large enough, they fall from the cloud as rain.

Clouds occur in a wide variety of forms because they are shaped by many processes operating in the atmosphere. In fact, monitoring changes in clouds and cloud over often will provide clues about future weather. British naturalist Luke Howard was among the first to devise a system for grouping clouds. Formulated in 1803, the essentials of Howard's classification scheme are still in use today. Contemporary weather forecasters still divide clouds into two main groups: heaped clouds, resulting from rising unstable air currents, and layered clouds, resulting from stable air.

Clouds are also classified according to their appearance, their altitude and by whether or not they produce precipitation. Based on appearance, the simplest distinction is among cumulus, stratus, and cirrus clouds. Cumulus clouds occur as heaps or puffs, stratus clouds are layered, and cirrus clouds look like threads. Based on altitude, the most common clouds in the troposphere are grouped into four families: low clouds, middle clouds, high clouds and clouds exhibiting vertical development. Low, middle, and high clouds are produced by gentle uplift of air over broad areas. **Those** with vertical development generally cover smaller areas and are associated with much more vigorous uplift.

Cumulus clouds are dense, white, heaped clouds capped with cauliflower súp lơ - like dome hình vòm created by convection. Low-level cumulus are detached from one another and generally have well-defined bases. Their outlines are sharp, and they often develop vertically in the form of rising puffs, mounds, domes, or towers. The sunlit parts are brilliant white; the base is relatively dark and roughly horizontal.

Stratus, or layered, clouds grow from top to bottom in wide sheets, or strata, with minimal vertical and extended horizontal dimensions. These clouds spread laterally to form layers that sometimes cover the entire sky, to the horizon and beyond, like a formless blanket. The air is stable, with little or no convection present.

While cumulus and stratus clouds generally form at low or middle altitudes, a third type of cloud forms at high altitudes. Cirrus clouds are detached clouds that take the form of delicate white filaments, strands, or hooks. These clouds can be seen at close hand from the window of a jet plane flying above 25,000 feet. When viewed from the ground, bands of threadlike cirrus clouds often seem to emerge from a single point on the western horizon and spread across the entire sky. Cirrus clouds are composed almost exclusively of ice crystals. Their **fibrous** appearance result from the wind "stretching" streamers of falling ice particles into feathery strands called "mares tails".Snow crystals may fall from thicker, darker cirrus clouds, but they usually evaporate in the drier air below the cloud.

39. The word "**suspended**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hanging B. freezing C. dripping D. hiding

40. What happens at the dew point?

A. Cool air starts to fall. B. The ground becomes warmer.

C. Rain change to snow. D. Water vapor condenses.

41. Why does the author mention Luke Howard in paragraph 3?

A. To identify the inventor of our system for classifying clouds.

B. To give an example of an idea that was not accepted at first.

C. To name the first scientist who could predict the weather.

D. To describe the biography of a famous British naturalist.

42. The word ' **Those**' in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. threads B. clouds C. families D. areas

43. Cumulus clouds are characterized by all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. horizontal base B. dome-like top C. stable air D. low altitude

44. It can be inferred from the passage that stratus clouds \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are sometimes very difficult to identify B. are likely to produce precipitation

C. form layers above others clouds in the sky D. differ from cumulus clouds in appearance

45. The word '**fibrous**' in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dark B. layered C. threadlike hình sợi D. changing

**XI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each the following question.**

46. We won’t accept your proposal on any account.

A. On any account won’t we accept your proposal.

B. Under no condition will we accept your proposal.

C. On no account will we accept your proposal.

D. In no condition will we accept your proposal.

47. He will probably deputize/represent for the director to sit the meeting.

A. He will, in all probabilities, stand in for the director to sit the meeting.

B. In all ~~probabilities~~ strong likelihood, he will stand in for the director to sit the meeting.

C. The chances are he will probably stand in for the director to sit the meeting.

D. The chances are he will stand in for the director to sit the meeting.

48. Only some students did the exam easily and confidently.

A. Only some students sailed at the exam.

B. Only some students sailed by the exam.

C. Only some students sailed in the exam.

D. Only some students sailed through the exam.

**XII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in each the following question.**

49. The day was hot. Most of the tourists felt exhausted after a long journey.

A. The day was hot, most tourists felt exhausted after a long journey.

B. The day was hot; so most tourists felt exhausted after a long journey.

C. The day(s1) being hot, most tourists(s2) felt exhausted after a long journey.(kết hợp câu khác subject, giữ lại s1 chuyển ving/ed(passive), giữ nguyên s2

D. The day was hot, as most tourists felt exhausted after a long journey.

50. Only two men turned up at the meeting. We know neither of them.

A. Only two men turned up at the meeting, we know neither of whom.

B. Only two men turned up at the meeting, neither of whom we know.

C. Only two men, we know neither of whom, turned up at the meeting.

D. Only two men, neither of(k ai trong hai ng) whom we know, turned up at the meeting.

**THE END**