TRƯỜNG THPT HỒ THỊ BI

**TỔ NGOẠI NGỮ**

**NỘI DUNG VÀ HÌNH THỨC KIỂM TRA GIỮA HK2 – K12 (NH 23-24)**

**I/ NỘI DUNG**

**A/ Từ vựng:**

**⮚ Unit 10: Endangered species**

**⮚ Unit 11: Books**

**⮚ Unit 12: Water sports**

**B/ Ngữ pháp:**

⮚ Thì, phối thì, mệnh đề trạng ngữ

⮚ V-ing, To V, V1

⮚ Mệnh đề quan hệ

⮚ Câu tường thuật

⮚ Câu điều kiện

⮚ Động từ khiếm khuyết

⮚ Câu bị động, bị động tường thuật, bị động của động từ khiếm khuyết

⮚ Liên từ

⮚ So sánh

⮚ Đảo ngữ

**II/ HÌNH THỨC**

**100% trắc nghiệm**

**40 câu 10 điểm**

**---HẾT ---**

# UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES

## VOCABULARY

**READING**

1. Rhino /ˈraɪ.nəʊ/ (n) = tê giác

Rhinoceros (n) /raɪˈnɑːsɚəs/ = tê giác (pl) ( Rhinoceros hay Rhinoceroses)

1. Tortoise /ˈtɔːtəs/ (n) = con rùa
2. Leopard /ˈlepəd/ (n) = con báo
3. Mosquito /məˈskiːtəʊ/ (n) = con muỗi
4. Parrot /ˈpærət/ (n) = con vẹt
5. Species /ˈspiːʃiːz/ = loài động thực vật
6. Endangered species (n) /ɪnˈdeɪn·dʒərd ˈspi·ʃiz/= các loài động (thực) vật có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng
7. Be in danger of sth = bị nguy cơ
8. The globe /ɡləʊb/ (n) = the world
9. Extinction /ɪkˈstɪŋkʃən/ (n) = tuyệt chủng
10. Biologist /baɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ (n) = nhà sinh học
11. To identify /aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/ (v) = to recognise (nhận ra)
12. Primary /ˈpraɪməri/ (adj) = basic, main (cơ bản, chính)
13. Habitat /ˈhæbɪtæt/ (n) = natural environment (môi trường sống)
14. Destruction /dɪˈstrʌkʃən/ (n) = devastation (sự phát hủy)
15. Commercial /kəˈmɜːʃəl/ (adj) = thương mại

Commercially (adv) /kəˈmɜːʃəli/ = thương mại

Commerce /ˈkɒmɜːs/ (n) = thương mại

1. Exploit /ɪkˈsplɔɪt/ (v) = to use something for advantage (khai thác)

Exploitation (n) /ˌeksplɔɪˈteɪ.ən/ = use (sự khai thác)

1. Urbanize /ˈɜːbənaɪz/ (v) = đô thị hóa

Urbanization (n) /ɜːbənaɪˈzeɪʃən/ = việc đô thị hóa

1. Dam /dæm/ (n) = đập
2. Construction (v) /kənˈstrʌkʃən/ = Building (xây dựng)
3. To contaminate (v) /kənˈtæmɪneɪt/ = to pollute (làm ô nhiễm)
4. To reduce /rɪˈdʒuːs/ (v) = to decrease (giảm) ¹ to increase
5. Temperature (n) /ˈtemprətʃər/ = nhiệt độ
6. Toxic /ˈtɒksɪk/ (adj) = poisonous (độc hại)
7. on the verge of sth /vɜːdʒ/ = very near to the moment when sb does sth or sth happens
8. Extinction /ɪkˈstɪŋkʃən/ n) = tuyệt chủng
9. To maintain /meɪnˈteɪn/ (v) = to preserve (duy trì)
10. Biodiversity /baɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsəti/ = đa dạng sinh vật
11. Fertile /ˈfɜːtaɪl/ (adj) = màu mỡ 🡪 infertile (a) /ɪnˈfɜː.taɪl/
12. Conserve /kənˈsɜːv/ v) = bảo tồn

Conservation (n) /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃən/ = sự bảo tồn

1. To benefit / `benIfit / (v) from sth = hưởng lợi
2. List /lɪst/ (n) = bản danh sách
3. Vulnerable /ˈvʌlnərəbəl/ (adj) = susceptible (có thể bị làm hạị, dễ bị tổn thương)
4. Awareness /əˈweər / = consciousness (sự nhận thức)
5. To enact /ɪˈnækt/ (v) = to pass (ban hành)
6. To protect / prəˈtekt/ (v) = To guard (bảo vệ)
7. Wildlife /ˈwaɪld.laɪf/ (n) = wild animals
8. Reserve /rɪˈzɜːv/ (n) = an area of land where wild animals,
9. To survive /səˈvaɪv/ (v) = sống sót
10. Environment (n) /ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/ = surroundings (môi trường)

Environmentalist (n) /ɪnvaɪrənˈmentəlɪst/ = nhà môi trường

Environmental (adj) /ɪnvaɪrənˈmentəl / = thuộc về môi trường

1. A wide rang of (adj)= a wide variety of selection (n) =choice = chọn lọc
2. crisis (n) = khủng hoảng
3. measure (n) biện pháp
4. Essential (adj) = necessary = cần thiết

**SPEAKING**

1. Bamboo (n) = cây tre
2. Life span = tuổi thọ
3. Population (n) / ˌpɒp.jəˈleɪ.ʃən/ = dân số
4. Illegal /ɪˈliː.ɡəl/ (adj) = bất hợp pháp
5. Decline /dɪˈklaɪn/ (n) = suy giảm
6. Siberia /saɪˈbɪə.ri.ə/ (n) = vùng Xi - Bê - ri
7. Siberian /saɪˈbɪəriə n / (adj) = thuộc về vùng Xi - Bê - Ri
8. Sri Lanka /ˌsriː ˈlæŋ.kə/
9. Sahara /səˈhɑːrə /

**LISTENING**

1. Gorilla /ɡəˈrɪlə/ (n) = khỉ đột
2. Image /ˈɪm.ɪdʒ/ = a picture in your mind (hình ảnh)
3. Bared feet /ˈbeəfiːt/ / (n) = răng hở
4. Researcher /rɪˈsɜː.tʃər/ (n) = nhà nghiên cứu
5. Gentle /ˈdʒen.təl/ (adj) = hiền lành
6. Creature /ˈkriː.tʃər/ (r ) / (n) = sinh vật
7. Typical /ˈtɪp.ɪ.kəl/ (adj) = tiêu biểu
8. Insect /ˈɪnsekt/ (n) = côn trùng
9. Worm /wɜːm/ (n) = sâu bọ
10. Nest / nest / n) = tổ

To nest (v) = làm tổ

1. Civil war /ˌsɪvəl ˈwɔːr/ (n) = nội chiến
2. Forest ranger (n) /ˌfɒrɪst ˈreɪndʒər/ = nhân viên lâm nghiệp

**WRITING**

1. Project /ˈprɒdʒekt/ (n) = plan (đề án)
2. Sufficient /səˈfɪʃənt/ = adequate, enough (đủ)
3. To rely on sth = to depend on sth (lệ thuộc)
4. Livelihood /ˈlaɪvlihʊd/ (n) = a means of earning money in order to live (cách kiếmsống)

**EXPRESSIONS**

1. Be in danger of sth = bị nguy cơ
2. To make a list of sth = liệt kê
3. To make an effort = to try (cố gắng)
4. To raise sb's awareness = nâng cao nhận thức của ai đó

**PREPOSITIONS &PHRASAL VERBS**

1. To threaten sb/ sth with sth = đe dọa
2. To lead to sth = to result in sth
3. To depend on / upon sb /sth = lệ thuộc vào
4. To benefit from sb / sth = hưởng lợi
5. To provide sb with sth = cung cấp ai cai gì
6. Take measures/ steps = thực hiện các biện pháp/ các bước.
7. Carry out = thực hiện
8. Be aware of sth = nhận thức, biết việc gì đó
9. Experience a lot of difficulties: trải qua nhiều khó khăn
10. S + be short of sth: Ai đó thiếu cái gì

There be a shortage of sth = thiếu cái gì đó

1. Call for= kêu gọi
2. Lay legal ground = tạo cơ sở pháp lý
3. Undergo substantial changes = trải qua nhiều thay đổi lớn
4. Gain achievements and Build better life= gặt hái được nhiều thành công và xây dựng cuộc sống tốt đẹp hơn.

**WORD FORMS**

1. Africa (n) = châu Phi

African (n) = người châu Phi

1. Agriculture (n) = nông nghiệp

Agricultural (adj) = thuộc về nông nghiệp

1. Conserve (v)) = bảo tồn

Conservation (n) = bảo tồn

1. Construct (v) = xây dựng

Construction (n) = xây dựng

Constructive (adj) = helpful or useful

1. Biology = sinh hoc

Biologist /baɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ (n) = nhà sinh học

Biological (adj) = thuộc vê sinh học

1. Commerce (n) = thương mại

Commercialisation (n) = thương mại hóa

Commercialise (v) = thương mại hóa

Commercial (adj) = thương mại

Commercially (adv) = thương mại

1. Contaminate (v) = làm nhiễm độc

Contamination (n) = nhiễm độc

1. Danger (n) = nguy hiểm

Endanger (v) = gây nguy hiểm

Endangered (adj) = có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng

Dangerous (adj) = nguy hiểm

Dangerously (adv) = nguy hiểm

1. Destroy (v) = phát hủy

Destruction (n) = sự phát hủy

Destructive (adj) = phát hủy

Destructible (adj) = có thể phát hủy

1. Exploit (v) = khai thác

Exploitation (n) = sự khai thác

1. Environment (n) = môi trường

Environmentalist (n) = nhà môi trường

Environmental (adj) = thuộc về môi trường

1. Exist (v) = tồn tại

Existence (n) = sự tồn tại

Existent (adj) = hiện hữu

Non-existent = không tồn tại

1. Extinct (adj) = tuyệt chủng

Extinction (n) = tuyệt chủng

1. Fertilize (v) = bón phân

Fertilizer (n) = phân bón

Fertile /ˈfɜː.taɪl/ (adj) = màu mỡ Infertile (adj) = không màu mỡ

1. Forest (n) = rừng

Forester (n) = cán bộ lâm nghiệp

Forestry (n) = ngành lâm nghiệp

Deforest (v) = phá rừng

Deforestation (n) = việc phá rừng

1. Legal (adj) = hợp pháp

Illegal (adj) = bất hợp pháp

Legality (n) = sự hợp pháp.

Legalize (v) = hợp pháp hóa.

1. Globe (n) = quả địa cầu

Global (adj) = toàn cầu

1. Identify (v) = nhận dạng

Identification (n) = sự nhận dạng

Identity (n) = nhân dạng, giống nhau

Identical (adj) = giống nhau

1. Maintain (v) = duy trì

Maintenance (n) = duy trì

1. Nature (n) = tự nhiên, thiên nhiên

Natural (adj) = tự nhiên, thiên nhiê

Naturally (adv) = tự nhiên, thiên nhiên

1. Peace (n) = hòa bình, thanh bình

Peaceful (adj) = hòa bình, thanh bình

Peacefully (adv) = hòa bình, thanh bình

1. Prevent (v) = ngăn cản …… không

Prevention (n) = ngăn ngừa

Preventive (adj) = phòng ngừa

Preventable (adj) = có thể phòng ngừa

1. Produce (v) = sản xuất

Production = nền sản xuất

Product (n) = sản phẩm

Productivity (n) = năng suất

Productive (adj) = có năng suất

1. Protect (v) = bảo vệ

Protection (n) = bảo vệ

Protective (adj) = bảo vệ Protectively (adv)

1. Research (v) = nghiên cứu

Research (n) = nghiên cứu

Researcher (n) = nhà nghiên cứu

1. Rarity (n) = sự khan hiếm

Rare (adj) = hiếm

Rarely (adv) = hiếm khi

1. Select (v) = chọn, lựa

Selection (n) = chọn lọc

Selective = có tuyển chọn

1. Survive (v) = sống sót

Survival (n) = sự sống còn

Survivor (n) = người sống sót

1. Threat (n) = đe dọa

Threaten (n) = đe dọa

Threatening (adj) = đe dọa

1. Urbanize (v) = đô thị hóa

Urbanization (n) = đô thị hóa

Urban (adj) = thuộc về thành phố

1. Weigh (v) = cân

Weightless (adj) = không trọng lượng

Weightlessness (n) = không trọng lượng

Weight (n) = khối lượng

# UNIT 11. BOOKS

## VOCABULARY

**READING**

1. subject (n) /ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/ : chủ đề

🡪 **on** the subject of

1. swallow (v) /'swɔlou/ : nuốt
2. chew (v) /t∫u:/ : nhai
3. taste (v) /teist/ : nếm
4. digest (v) /dai'dʒest/ : tiêu hóa
5. dip into /dip 'intə/ : đọc lướt qua
6. in a word = in brief = in sum : tóm lại
7. (be) on holiday : đang trong một kì nghỉ
8. belong to : thuộc về
9. advice (n) /əd´vais/ : lời khuyên

🡪 advise (v) /əd'vaiz/ : khuyên

1. imagine (v) /ɪˈmædʒɪn/ : tưởng tượng
2. hard-to-put-down : khó để đặt xuống
3. hard-to-pick-up-again : khó để cầm lên lại
4. describe s.th **as** s.th /dɪˈskraɪb/ : mô tả … như là …
5. pleasure (n) /ˈplɛʒə(r)/ : điều thích thú, niềm vui
6. knowledge (n) /'nɒliʤ/ : tri thức
7. important (adj) /im'pɔ:tənt/ : quan trọng

🡪 importance (n) /im'pɔ:təns/ : sự quan trọng

1. entertainment (n) /entə'teinm(ə)nt/ : sự giải trí
2. replace (v) /rɪˈpleɪs/ : thay thế
3. advantage (n) /ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ : điều thuận lợi

**SPEAKING**

1. science fiction /'saiəns - 'fik∫n/ : khoa học viễn tưởng
2. romance (n) /rəʊˈmæns/ : sự lãng mạn
3. detail (n) /ˈdiːteɪl : chi tiết
4. main character /mein 'kærəktər/ : nhân vật chính
5. witty (adj) /'witi/ : hóm hỉnh, hài hước

**LISTENING**

1. incredible (adj) /ɪnˈkred.ə.bəl/ : không thể tin được
2. wilderness (n) /'wildənis/ : vùng hoang dã
3. personality (n) /pɜ:sə'næləti/ : tính cách
4. reunite (v) /ri:ju:'nait/ : hợp nhất lại
5. fascinating (adj) /'fæsineitiη/ : hấp dẫn, quyến rũ
6. survive (v) /səˈvaɪv/ : sống sót
7. journey (n) /ˈdʒɜːrni/ : cuộc hành trình
8. unnoticed (adj) /ʌnˈnəʊtɪst/ : không được chú ý đến
9. faithful (adj) /feiθfəl/ : trung thành
10. unbelievable (adj) /ˌʌnbi'liːvəbl/ : không thể tin được
11. comic (n) /ˈkɒmɪk/ : truyện tranh
12. craft (n) /kra:ft/ : nghề thủ công
13. novel (n) /ˈnɒvəl/ : tiểu thuyết
14. thriller (n) /´θrilə/ : truyện (kịch, phim…) giật gân, ly kỳ
15. biography (n) /bai´ɔgrəfi/ : tiểu sử
16. self esteem (n) /self i'sti:m/ : lòng tự trọng
17. inspirational (adj) /inspə'rei∫ənl/ : gây cảm hứng

🡪 inspiration (n) /inspə'rei∫ən/ : sự cảm hứng

🡪 inspire (v) /in'spaiə/ : truyền cảm hứng

**WRITING**

1. author (n) /'ɔːθər/ : tác giả
2. theme (n) /θiːm/ : chủ đề
3. title (n) /'taitl/ : tên, tiêu đề bài
4. plot (n) /plɒt/ : cốt truyện
5. summary (n) /'sʌməri/ : tóm lược, tóm tắt
6. conclusion (n) /kən'kluːʒn/ : kết luận

**WORD FORM**

1. advise (v) = khuyên

🡪 advice (n) = lời khuyên

🡪 adviser/ advisor (n) = người cố vấn, người khuyên bảo

🡪 advisable (adj) = nên, đáng theo

🡪 **in**advisable (adj) = không nên, không đáng theo

1. conclude (v) = kết luận

🡪 conclusion (n) = kết luận

🡪 conclusive (adj) = hoàn toàn đúng sự thật, thuyết phục

1. describe (v) = miêu tả

🡪 description (n) = sự miêu tả

🡪 descriptive (adj) = miêu tả

1. differ (v) = khác

🡪 difference (n) = sự khác nhau

🡪 different (adj) = khác nhau

🡪 differently (adv) = khác nhau

1. entertain (v) = giải trí

🡪 entertainment (n) = giải trí

🡪 entertainer (n) = người làm trò tiêu khiển

🡪 entertaining (adj) = thú vị

1. fascinate (v) = làm say mê

🡪 fascination (n) = sự say mê

🡪 fascinating (adj) = hấp dẫn, thu hút

🡪 fascinated (adj) = bị say mê

1. know (v) = biết

🡪 knowledge (n) = kiến thức

🡪 knowledgeable (about) = biết

🡪 knowledgeably (adv)

1. imagine (v) = tưởng tượng

🡪 imagination (n) = trí tưởng tượng

🡪 imaginary (adj) = ảo, không có thực

🡪 imaginative (adj) = giàu trí tưởng tượng

1. inform (v) = báo trước

🡪 information (n) = thông tin

🡪 informative (adj) = nhiều thông tin

1. person (n) = người

🡪 personality (n) = tính cách

🡪 personal (adj) = cá nhân

≠ **im**personal (adj) = không có tình người

🡪 personally (adv) = đích thân

1. please (v) = làm hài lòng

🡪 pleasure (n) = niềm vui

🡪 pleasant (adj) = dễ chịu

≠ **un**pleasant (adj) = khó chịu

🡪 pleased (adj) = hài lòng

1. romantic (adj) = lãng mạn

🡪 romance (n) = truyện tình lãng mạn, tính lãng mạn

1. strengthen (v) = củng cố

🡪 strength (n) = sức mạnh

🡪 strong (adj) = mạnh

# UNIT 12. WATER SPORTS

## VOCABULARY

**READING**

1. water polo (n) /ˈwɒːtər ˈpoʊloʊ/ = môn bóng nước
2. pool (n) /puːl/ = hồ bơi
3. goal (n) /ɡəʊl/ = khung thành

🡪 goalie /ˈɡəʊli/ = thủ môn = goalkeeper

1. mark (v) /mɑːrk/ = đánh dấu
2. cap (n) /kæp/ = mũ lưỡi trai
3. vertical /ˈvɜːtɪkəl/ = thẳng đứng
4. post (n) / pəʊst/ = cột, trụ
5. crossbar (n) /ˈkrɒsbɑː/ = xà ngang
6. net (n) /net/ = lưới
7. sprint (v) /sprɪnt/ = chạy hoặc bơi nước rút
8. goal-line (n) / ɡəʊl laɪn/ = đường biên ngang
9. advance (n) / ədˈvɑːn/ = đưa lên phía trước
10. defensive (adj) /dɪˈfensɪ/ = phòng thủ
11. interfere (v) /ˌɪntəˈfɪə/ = can thiệp
12. opponent (n) /əˈpəʊnənt/ = đối thủ, đối phương
13. foul (n) /faʊl/ = lỗi phạm luật

🡪 commit foul /kə'mit/ = phạm lỗi

1. penalize (v) /ˈpiːnəl-aɪz/ = phạt đền

🡪 penalty (n) /ˈpenlti/ = cú phạt đền

1. penalty box /`penlti bɒks/ = vùng cấm địa
2. eject (v) /ɪˈdʒekt/ = đuổi ra
3. punch (v) /pʌntʃ/ = đập, thúc
4. spot (n) /spɒt/ = nơi chốn
5. at least /ət liːst/ = ít nhất, tối thiểu
6. quarter (n) /ˈkwɔːtə/ = hiệp
7. range (v) /reɪndʒ/ = xê dịch
8. tie (n) /taɪ/ = hòa nhau

🡪 tie (v) = hòa nhau

1. referee (n) /ˌrefəˈriː/ = trọng tài
2. be against /əˈɡeɪnst/ = ngược lại
3. rule (n) /ruːl/ = luật chơi
4. situation (n) /ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃən/ = tình huống
5. defeat (v) /dɪˈfiːt/ = đánh bại
6. competition (n) /ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃən/ = trận đấu

**SPEAKING**

1. row /rəʊ/ = oars (chèo thuyền)
2. oar (n) /ɔː/ = mái chèo
3. individually (adv) /ˌɪndəˈvɪdʒuəli/ = cá nhân
4. wind-surfing (n) /ˈwɪnd ˌsɜːfɪŋ/ = môn thể thao lướt ván buồm
5. board (n) /bɔːd/ = tấm ván
6. sail (n) /seɪl / = tấm buồm
7. scuba-diving (n) /ˈskuːbə ˌdaɪvɪŋ/ = lặn có bình khí
8. air tank (n) /tæŋk/ = bình khí
9. regulator (n) /ˈreɡjəleɪtə/ = máy điều chỉnh
10. fin (n) /fɪn/ = thiết bị để lặn (chân ếch )

**LISTENING**

1. seed (n) /siːd/ = mầm mống
2. synchronized swimming (n) /ˈsɪŋkrənaɪz ˈswɪmɪŋ/ = bơi nghệ thuật
3. ballet (n) /ˈbæleɪ/ = múa ba lê
4. to inspire (v) /ɪnˈspaɪə/ = truyền cảm hứng
5. publicity (n) /pʌˈblɪsəti/ = the attention (sự chú ý, quan tâm)
6. score (n) /skɔː/ = number of points (tỉ số)

🡪 to score (v) = ghi bàn

1. method (n) /ˈmeθəd/ = phương pháp
2. association (n) /əˌsəʊsiˈeɪʃən/ = hội
3. amateur (n) /ˈamətə/ = non- professional (nghiệp dư)
4. athletic (adj) /æθˈletɪk/ = cường tráng (thuộc về) điền kinh,

🡪 athlete (n) /ˈæθliːt/ = vận động viên điền kinh

1. union (n) /ˈjuːnjən/ = hiệp hội
2. stage (v) /steɪdʒ/ = to make sth happen
3. champion (n) /ˈtʃæmpiən/ = nhà vô địch
4. championship (n) /ˈtʃæmpiənʃɪ/ = chức vô địch
5. event (n) /ɪˈvent/ = competition (cuộc thi đấu)

**WRITING**

1. warm- up /wɔːm ʌp/ = khởi động
2. vertical /ˈvɜːtɪkəl/ = thẳng đứng
3. appropriate (adj) /əˈprəʊpri-ət/ = suitable (thích hợp)
4. horizontally /ˌhɒrəˈzɒntl/ = theo chiều ngang

**EXPRESSIONS**

1. score a goal = ghi bàn thắng
2. make a decision = quyết định
3. commit a foul = phạm lỗi

**WORD FORMS**

1. advance (n) = sự tiến bộ

advance (v) = tiến lên

advanced (adj) = tiên tiến, cao cấp, nâng cao

1. athlete (n) = vận động viên điền kinh,

athletics (n) = điền kinh,

athletic (adj) = (thuộc về) điền kinh,

athletically (adv) = (thuộc về) điền kinh,

1. champion (n) = nhà vô địch

championship (n) = chức vô địch

1. compete (v) = tranh tài

competition (n) = trận đấu

competitor (n) = người thi đấu

competitive (adj) = mang tính ãn thua

1. defend (v) = bảo vệ

defence (n) = sự bảo vệ

defendant (n) = bị cáo

defensive (adj) = phòng thủ

defender (n) = hậu vệ

1. individualize (v) = cá nhân hóa

individual (n) = cá nhân

individual (adj) = cá nhân

individually (adv) = cá nhân

1. interfere (v) = can thiệp

interference (n) = sự can thiệp

1. nationalize (v) = quốc hữu hóa

nation (n) = quốc gia, nước

nationality (n) = quốc tịch

national (adj) = thuộc về quốc gia

international (adj) = quốc tế

nationally (adv)

internationally (adv)

1. method (n) = phương pháp

methodical (adj) = có phương pháp

methodically (adv)

1. organize (v) = tổ chức

organization (n) = tổ chức

organizer (n) = người tổ chức

1. individualize (v) = cá nhân hóa

individual (n) = cá nhân

individual (adj) = cá nhân

# individually (adv) = cá nhân

**PRACTICE TEST 1**

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. a. endangered b. destroyed c. damaged d. provided
2. a. attitude b. survive c. introduce d. human

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

1. a. temperature b. serious c. awareness d. chemical
2. a. ability b. agriculture c. development d. contaminate

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

1. In water polo, a shot is successful if the ball completely passes between the goal posts and underneath the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. net b. crossbar c. ball d. goalie

1. A defensive player may only hold, block or pull a / an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who is touching or holding the ball.

a. audience b. referee c. goalie d. opponent

1. If a defender \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a foul within the five meter area that prevents a likely goal, the attacking team is awarded a penalty throw or shot.

a. commits b. interferes c. punches d. touches

1. The main task of a defender in a sport game is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the opponents from scoring.

a. prevent b. preventing c. prevention d. preventable

1. Many young men prefer scuba-diving because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. adventure b. adventurous c. adventurously d. adventurist

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ think that scuba diving is more of danger than adventure.

a. person b. personal c. personally d. personalize

1. Probability of extinction depends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ both the population size and fine details of the population demography.

a. on b. in c. from d. for

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book, youhave a brief look at it without reading or studying it seriously.

a. dip into b. put away c. pick up d. put down

1. Many young people are fond of football and other kinds of sports.
2. play B. to play C. playing D. Played
3. The train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by bad weather. I am not sure.

a. might delay b. might be delaying

c. might have delayed d. might have been delayed

1. Mary was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the two sisters.

a. the clever b. as clever as c. the cleverer d. the cleverest

1. John could not continue the match \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his badly injured leg.

a. because b. since c. as d. because of

1. At this time tomorrow, we our final exam.

A.will have taking B. will be taken C. would take D. will be taking

1. When my parents…………for a visit tomorrow, they will see our new baby for the first time.

A.will arrive B. arrived C. arrive D. will have arrived

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as soon as I see him.

**A.** I will tell James the news **B.** I tell James the news

**C.** I can tell James the news **D.** I would tell the news

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes the following exchange.***

1. George offers to carry Janet's bags when meeting her on his way home.

George**:“Can I help you with your bags.They look heavy.”**

Janet:“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** That’s a good idea. **B.** Thanks but no!

**C.** Let me think. **D.** A.ctually,I’m fine.Thanks!

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

1. After a **tie**, there are two overtime periods of three minutes each.

a. penalty b. draw c. score d. goal

1. The goalkeeper can also be **ejected** for twenty seconds if a major foul is committed.

a. advanced b. sprinted c. played d. excluded

***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.***

1. It is found that **endangered** species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.

a. disappeared b. increased c. threatened d. safe

1. Life on Earth is **disappearing** fast and will continue to do so unless urgent action is taken.

a. vanishing b. damaging c. polluting d. appearing

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. We must develop more rapid,responsible systems for dealing with online messages.

**A.** develop **B.** responsible **C.** dealing  **D.** messages

1. Some manufacturers are not only raising their prices but also decreasing the production of its products.

**A.** raising **B.** but **C.** decreasing **D.** its

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 27 to 31.***

The Internet has truly transformed how students do their homework. (31) \_\_\_\_homework today still

means spending time in the library, it’s for a different reason. Rather than using books for research,

students today are (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_to the Internet to download enormous amounts of data available online.

In the past, students were limited to their school’s (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of books. In many cases, they got to the school library and found out that someone had already taken the books they needed. Nowadays, such inconvenience can be avoided since the Internet never runs out of information. Students, however, do have to (34)\_\_\_\_\_sure that the information they find online is true. Teachers have also benefited from the homework which is done on the Internet. They do not need to carry students’ papers around with them any more. This is because online (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_allow students to electronically upload their homework for their teachers to read and mark. Of course, this also means that students can no longer use the excuse that the dog ate their homework!

1. A. But B. For C. While D. Because
2. A. connecting B. linking C. searching D. looking
3. A. select B. selective C. selectively D. selection
4. A. do B. get C. make D. come
5. A. materials B. systems C. structures D. sources

***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 from 32 to 36.***

Whales are the largest animals in the world, and the gentlest creatures we know. Although the whale is very huge, it is not hindered at all by its size when it is in the water. Whales have tails that end like flippers. With just a gentle flick, it can propel itself forward. The skin of a whale is so smooth that it

does not create any friction that can slow the whale down. A whale’s breathing hole is located on the top of its head, so it can breathe without having to completely push its head out of the water. Whales are protected from the cold seawater by body fat that is called blubber.

Whales live in the ocean but, in terms of behaviours, they are more similar to humans than fish. They live in family groups and they even travel in groups when they have to migrate from cooler to warmer waters. The young stay with their parents for as long as fifteen years. Whales are known not to desert the ill or injured members; instead, they cradle them.

When whales are in danger, there are people who go to great lengths to help them. One such case

occurred in 1988, when three young whales were trapped in the sea. It was close to winter and the sea had begun to freeze over. Whales are mammals that require oxygen from the air, so the frozen ice was a great danger to them. All they had then was a **tiny** hole in the ice for them to breathe through. Volunteers from all over soon turned up to help these creatures. They cut holes in the ice to provide more breathing holes for the whales. These holes would also serve as guides for the whales so that **they** could swim to warmer waters.

1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of this passage?

A. Successful attempts to rescue whales all over the world.

B. Some remarkable similarities of whales to humans.

C. Whales as the largest, gentlest but vulnerable creatures.

D. Whales as the only animals to live in warm water.

1. According to paragraph 2, the author mentions all of the following to show that whales “are more similar to humans” EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they do not desert the ill or injured members

B. they do not migrate from cooler to warmer waters

C. they live in family groups and travel in groups

D. the young stay with their parents for almost fifteen years

1. The word “**tiny**” in paragraph 3 probably means\_\_\_ .

A. very small B. very deep C. very fat D. very ugly

1. The word “**they**” in paragraph 3 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. guides B. holes C. the whales D. warmer waters

1. According to the passage, why was the frozen ice on the sea surface a danger to whales?

A. Because they couldn’t swim in icy cold water.

B. Because they couldn’t eat when the weather was too cold.

C. Because whales couldn’t breathe without sufficient oxygen.

D. Because the water was too cold for them as they were warm-blooded

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

1. It's possible for us to borrow books from the school library.

**A.** We have to borrow books from the school library.

**B.** We need to borrow books from the school library.

**C.** We can borrow books from the school library.

**D.** We should borrow books from the school library.

1. “I will come to the interview late," she said.

**A.** She told me that she came to the interview late.

**B.** She told me that she would come to the interview late.

**C.** She told me that she will come to the interview late.

**D.** She told me that she had come to the interview late.

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

1. Jack dropped out of school at the age of 15.He now regrets it.

**A.** Jack wishes he hadn't dropped out of school when he was 15.

**B.** If Jack dropped out of school when he was 15,he would regret it.

**C.** If only Jack had dropped out of school when he was 15.

**D.** Jack regrets not having dropped out of school when he was 15.

1. He started computer programming as soon as he left school.

**A.** No sooner had he started computer programming than he left school.

**B.** Hardly had he started computer programming when he left school.

**C.** No sooner had he left school than he started computer programming.

**D.** After he left school, he had started computer programming.

**----- THE END OF TEST 1 -----**

**PRACTICE TEST 2**

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. a. medicine b. priority c. crisis d. primary
2. a. caps b. meters c. swimmers d. lines

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

1. a. government b. agency c. benefit d. diversity
2. a. disappearance b. vulnerable c. conservation d. generation

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

1. The final \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was 3-0.

a. score b. scoring c. scorer d. scores

1. The referee's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most important in any sport competition.

a. decide b. decisive c. decision d. decider

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ players are not allowed to interfere with the opponent's movements unless the player is holding the ball.

a. Defense b. Defensive c. Defender d. Defensively

1. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pool to 1.8 meter.

a. deep b. depth c. deepen d. deeply

1. The referee had no hesitation in awarding the visiting team a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. penalty b. penalize c. penal d. penalization

1. The crowd cheered as the goalkeeper deflected the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. shoot b. shooting c. shooter d. shot

1. Many modern medicines are derived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants and animals.

a. on b. for c. from d. in

1. It is a good book. I think it is interesting enough for you to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. put down b. look for c. look up d. run out of

1. You had better at home until you feel better.
   1. staying B. stayed C. to stay D. stay
2. He was the only person to\_\_\_\_\_\_there at the time.

**A.** have been living **B.** live **C.** have lived **D.** living

1. New York is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Seattle.

A. larger than B. more large than C. as larger than D. more larger than

1. I have never taken part in any water sports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I cannot swim.

a. because b. because of c. due to d. partly because of

1. The weather forecast says that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

a. it will snow b. it will be snowed

c. it needs snowing d. it must be snowed

1. Water polo balls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a special texture so it will not slip from the hands of a player.

a. cover b. are covered c. are being covered d. covered

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the nearest city,we will have driven for 5 days.

**A.** As soon as we got **B.** When we will get

**C.** By the time we get **D.** While we are getting

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes the following exchange.***

1. Helen and Sarah are talking about their school's field trip.

**Helen:**"This is the best field trip we've ever had."

**Sarah:**"\_\_\_\_\_” .Everyone enjoyed it to the fullest."

**A.** I don't think that's a good idea  **B.** I totally disagree

**C.** You're right  **D.** Never mind!

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

1. Being listed as an endangered species can have negative effect since it could make a species more desirable for collectors and poachers.

a. awareness b. preservation c. support d. impact

1. World Wide Fund for Nature was formed to do the mission of the preservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of natural resources, and the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

a. contamination b. energy c. extinction d. development

***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.***

1. After a tie, there are two overtime periods of three minutes each.

a. win b. draw c. score d. goal

1. The goalkeeper can also be ejected for twenty seconds if a major foul is committed.

a. advanced b. sprinted c. added d. excluded

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. They have carried exhausting research into the effects of smartphone on schoolchildren’s behaviour and their academic performance

**A.** exhausting **B.** into **C.** behaviour **D.** academic performance

1. Last month,my mother makes more than 20 dresses and sold all of them.

**A.** month **B.** makes **C.** dresses **D.** sold

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 27 to 31.***

In the early twentieth century, an American woman named Emily Post wrote a book on etiquette.

This book explained the proper behavior Americans should following many different social ………(23) ,

from birthday parties to funerals. But in modern society, it is not simply to know the proper rules

for behavior in your own country. It is necessary for people (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_work or travel abroad to

understand the rules of etiquette in other cultures as well.

Cultural (25) can be found in such simple processes as giving or receiving a gift. In

Western cultures, a gift can be given to the receiver with relatively little ceremony. When a gift is

offered, the receiver usually takes the gift and expresses his or her thanks. (26) \_\_\_\_, in some

Asian countries, the act of gift-giving may appear confusing to Westerners. In Chinese culture, both

the giver and receiver understand that the receiver will typically refuse to take the gift several times

before he or she finally accepts it. In addition, to (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_respect for the receiver, it is common in

several Asian cultures to use both hands when offering a gift to another person.

*(Source: Reading Advantage by Casey Malarcher)*

1. A. positions B. conditions C. situations D. locations
2. A. who B. which C. where D. whose
3. A. differences B. different C. differently D. differ
4. A. Moreover B. Therefore C. However D. Otherwise
5. A. show B. get C. feel D. take

***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 from 32 to 36.***

We get great pleasure from reading. The more advanced a man is, the greater delight he will find in

reading. The ordinary man may think that subjects like philosophy or science are very difficult and that

if philosophers and scientists read these subjects, it is not for pleasure. But this is not true. The

mathematician finds the same pleasure in his mathematics as the school boy in an adventure story. For

both, it is a play of the imagination, a mental recreation and exercise.

The pleasure **derived** from this activity is common to all kinds of reading. But different types of books

give us different types of pleasure. First in order of popularity is novel-reading. Novels contain pictures

of imaginary people in imaginary situations, and give us an opportunity of escaping into a new world

very much like our world and yet different from **it**. Here we seem to live a new life, and the experience

of this new life gives us a thrill of pleasure.

Next in order of popularity are travel books, biographies and memoirs. These tell us tales of places we

have not seen and of great men in whom we are interested. Some of these books are as wonderful as

novels, and they have an added value that they are true. Such books give us knowledge, and we also

find immense pleasure in knowing details of lands we have not seen and of great men we have only

heard of.

Reading is one of the greatest enjoyments of life. To book-lovers, nothing is more fascinating than a

favorite book. And, the ordinary educated man who is interested and absorbed in his daily occupation

wants to occasionally escape from his drudgery into the wonderland of books for recreation and

refreshment.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Different types of books B. Different kinds of reading

C. Reading as an exercise for the brain D. Reading as a pleasurable activity

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT true?

A. Ordinary people may think that philosophy and science are difficult.

B. Reading about mathematics is mentally entertaining for a mathematician.

C. Philosophers and scientists do not read for pleasure.

D. A more advanced person takes greater pleasure in reading.

1. The word “**derived**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. differed B. established C. bought D. obtained

1. The word “**it**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a new life B. our world C. an opportunity D. a thrill of pleasure

1. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is the most fascinating to booklovers?

A. A daily occupation B. An ordinary educated man

C. The wonderland D. A favorite book

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

1. It’s very likely that the company will accept his application.

**A.**The company needs accept his application. **B.** The company might accept his application.   
**C.** The company must accept his application. **D.** The company should accept his application.

1. “What did you take part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for? ” she said to me.

**A.** She asked me what had you ever taken part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for.

**B.** She wanted to know what I have taken part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for.

**C.** She wanted to know what I took part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for.

**D.** She asked me what I had taken part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for.

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

1. John cannot see off his sister at the airport because he is seriously ill.

**A.** John’s sister wishes he hadn’t been seriously ill so that he couldn’t see her off at the airport.

**B.** As long as John could see his sister off at the airport, he couldn’t be seriously ill.

**C.** If John hasn’t been seriously ill, he can see off her sister at the airport.

**D.** If John weren’t seriously ill , he could see off his sister at the airport.

1. He had hardly left the office when the phone rang.

A. No sooner had he left the office than the phone rang.

B. No sooner he had left the office than the phone rang.

C. No sooner he had left the office when the phone rang.

D. No sooner he did left the office than the phone rang.

**----- THE END OF TEST 2 -----**

**PRACTICE TEST 3**

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. a. interfered b. allowed c. visited d. played
2. a. advice b. pick c. might d. kind

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

1. a. personal b. penalty c. defensive d. vertical
2. a. award b. prevent c. visit d. except

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

1. Almost half of turtles and tortoises are known to be threatened with \_\_\_\_.

a. extinct b. extinction c. extinctive d. extinctly

1. Current extinction rates are at least 100 to 1,000 times higher than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rates found in the fossil record.

a. nature b. natural c. naturally d. naturalness

1. It is reported that humans are the main reason for most species' declines and habitat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and degradation are the leading threats.

a. destroy b. destructive c. destructor d. destruction

1. The more' goals the players \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the more exciting the match became.

a. marked b. made c. scored d. sprinted

1. Many nations have laws offering protection to these species, such as forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. agencies b. reserves c. awareness d. challenges

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment.

a. Biodiversity b. Conservation c. Globe d. Individual

1. 15,589 species (7,266 animal species and 8,323 plant species) are now considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ risk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinction.

a. at / of b. on / in c. for / with d. in / at

12. More research on the subject needs to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. called for b. carried out c. dipped into d. relied on

13. The patients\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with the new drug showed better signs of recovery than those receiving conventional medicine.

A. treated B. having treated C. treating D. who treated

14. There is nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travelling abroad.

A. more interesting than B. more interesting as C. as interesting than D. the most interesting than

15. She \_\_\_ be ill. I have just seen her playing basket ball in the school yard.

a. needn't b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. can't

16. Many people do not like scuba diving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. because it is dangerous b. because of it is dangerous c. because its danger d. due to it is dangerous

17. If Charlie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he could have been injured.

a. had been run the street b. had been run into the street

c. had run the street d. had run into the street

18. The picnic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because Peter has just had a traffic accident.

a. will cancel b. will be cancelling c. will be cancelled d. will have cancelled

19. I will have tidied up the bedroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home tomorrow.

**A.** as soon as my parents arrived **B.** before my parents will arrive

**C.** when my parents arrive **D.** after my parents had arrived

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes the following exchange.***

**20.** David offers to Anna go hiking with him.

**David:**“Would you like to go hiking with us.”

**Anna:**“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** I’d love to,but I don’t feel well today. **B.** No,I don’t like

**C.** I hate to go hiking **D.** Yes,I’d like

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

21. The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and habitat loss.

a. reserve b. generation c. natural environment d. diversity

22. Humans depend on species diversity to provide food, clean air and water, and fertile soil foragriculture.

a. destruction b. contamination c. fertilizer d. variety

***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.***

23. Hunting for meat and burning forests for soil cause destruction to wildlife.

a. building b. contamination c. protection d. damage

24. Humans depend on species diversity to provide food, clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.

a. take b. produce c. supply d. reserve

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**25.** Mrs.Mai and her friends plan to attend the light festival now.

**A.** and **B.** her friends **C.** plan **D.** to attend

**26.** Every year,a large proportion of students took part in the university entrance examination.

**A.** large **B.** students **C.** took **D.** the

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 27 to 31.***

Today, many governments are promoting organic or natural farming methods (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ avoid the use of pesticides and other artificial products. The aim is to show that they (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the environment and about people’s health. But is this the right approach?

Europe is now the biggest (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for organic food in the world, expanding by 25 percent a year over the past 10 years. Eating organic is (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way of defining oneself as natural, good, caring, different from the junk-food-scoffing masses. As a journalist puts it: “It feels closer to the source, the beginning, the start of things.”

The organic approach means farming with natural, rather than man-made. Techniques such as crop rotation improve soil quality and help organic farmers compensate for the absence of man-made chemicals. (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , for its ineffective use of land and labour, there are severe limits to how much food can be produced.

*(Adapted from IELTS by Cambridge)*

**27: A.** that **B.** how **C.** who **D.** why

**28: A.** bring **B.** account **C.** take **D.** care

**29: A.** agency **B.** market **C.** enterprise **D.** supermarket

**30: A.** most **B.** other **C.** one **D.** each

**31: A.** Moreover **B.** However **C.** Although **D.** Because

***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 from 32 to 36.***

A few months ago, a group of scientists warned about the rise of “extinction denial,” an effort much like climate denial to mischaracterize the extinction crisis and suggest that human activity isn’t really having a damaging effect on ecosystems and the whole planet. That damaging effect is, in reality, impossible to deny.

This past year, scientists and conservation organizations declared that a long list of species may have gone extinct, including dozens of frogs, orchids and fish. Most of these species haven’t been seen in decades, despite frequent and regular expeditions to find out if **they** still exist. The causes of these extinctions range from diseases to invasive species to habitat loss, but most boil down to human behavior.

One of the first papers of 2020 to report any extinction announced the probable loss of 17 percent of Bangladesh's 187 known orchid species. Some of these still exist in other countries, but even regional extinctions (or extirpations, as they're called) tell us that we’ve taken a toll on our ecological habitats. A similar paper published just days later suggested that nine more orchid species from Madagascar may have also gone extinct.

One of the few extinctions of 2020 received much media attention, and it's easy to see why. Handfish are an unusual group of species whose front fins look somewhat like human appendages, which they use to walk around the ocean floor. The smooth species, which hasn’t been seen since 1802, lived off the coast of Tasmania and was probably common when it was first collected by naturalists. Bottom fishing, pollution, habitat destruction, bycatch and other threats are all listed as among the probable reasons for its extinction. Even though the local fishery **collapsed** more than 50 years ago, the remaining handfish species are still critically endangered, so this extinction should serve as an important wake-up call to save them.

*(Adapted from https//www.scientificamerican.com/)*

**32.** Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

**A.** Human activities are not the primary cause of species extinction.

**B.** Myriad flora and fauna species may have become extinction recently.

**C.** The negative effects of extinction crisis are increasing.

**D.** Plants are more vulnerable than animals.

**33.** The word **“they”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** expeditions **B.** decades **C.** species **D.** scientists

**34.** Which of the following is **TRUE?**

**A.** It’s likely to find the extinct orchid species beyond the borders of Bangladesh.

**B.** Deforestation may cause some diseases to kill the invasive species.

**C.** The price for our modern society is the increasing loss in ecological habitats.

**D.** Bottom fishing and accidental entrapment only affect big marine species.

**35.** According to the last paragraph, handfish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** are raised for recreation. **B.** resemble human's ancestor.

**C.** are threatened by naturalists **D.** live on the seabed.

**36.** The word **“collapsed”** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** closed down **B.** gave up **C.** put off **D.** took over

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

**37:** “Would you like to go to the cinema with me tonight?” he said.

**A.** He invited me to go to the cinema with him that night.

**B.** He offered me to go to the cinema with him that night.

**C.** He insisted me on going to the cinema with him that night.

**D.** He asked me to go to the cinema with him that night.

**38:** It’s necessary for you to drink enough water every day.

**A.** You should drink enough water every day.

**B.** You may drink enough water every day.

**C.** You needn’t drink enough water every day.

**D.** You mustn’t drink enough water every day.

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

**39:** He didn't take his doctor's advice. His health gets worse.

**A.** If he took his doctor’s advice, his health wouldn't get worse.

**B.** He wishes he had taken his doctor’s advice and his health didn’t get worse.

**C.** If only he had taken his doctor's advice, his health wouldn’t have got worse.

**D.** Suppose that he didn’t take his doctor's advice, his health gets better.

40. Peter told us about his leaving the school. He did it on his arrival at the meeting.

**A.** Only after his leaving the school did Peter inform us of his arrival at the meeting.

**B.** Not until Peter told us that he would leave the school did he arrive at the meeting.

**C.** Hardly had Peter informed us about his leaving the school when he arrived at the meeting.

**D.** No sooner had Peter arrived at the meeting than he told us about his leaving the school.

**----- THE END OF TEST 3-----**