**ENGLISH 11 - MOCK TEST – UNIT 7 & 8**

**PRONUNCIATION**

1. A. lake B. tram C. straight D. play
2. A. compose B. desire C. amuse D. reverse

**STRESS**

1. A. cover B. presume C. commute D. concede
2. A. immigrant B. melody C. gallery D. amusement

**VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

1. The tube is always overcrowded with people who \_\_\_\_\_ a long way to work every day.

A. travel B. travelled C. have travelled D. travelled

1. Roads are designed to ensure both \_\_\_\_\_\_ and safety.

A. efficient B. efficiently C. efficiency D. inefficient

1. We will have learned a lot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from this school.

A. when we had graduated B. as soon as we graduated

C. by the time we graduate D. since we graduated

1. The gallery \_\_\_\_\_\_ by thousands of people this year.

A. will visit B. will be visited C. are going to be visited D. is visiting

1. I haven’t had my eyes \_\_\_\_ in years.

A. to test B. test C. tested D. to be tested

1. We live a large house \_\_\_\_\_ in the 17th century.

A. was built B. building C. built D. to be built

1. *The receptionist:* “ I’m sorry sir, but you will have to wait until 3.pm to check \_\_\_\_\_ your room.”

A. on B. to C. into D. up

1. John and his parents will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his aunt who is leaving for The U.S.

A. take off B. see off C. come out D. meet up

1. A: “Come on in. Make yourself at home. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?”

B: “Yes please. I will have a soda”

A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

1. Let’s go away for a few days, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. will you B. shall we C. won’t you D. don’t we

1. Knitting is often viewed as a \_\_\_\_\_\_ hobby as compared to more manly ones like sports.

A. lethargic B. apathetic C. feminine D. masculine

1. My upstairs neighbors are always \_\_\_\_\_ us with their stupid music.

A. irritating B. covering C. vandalizing D. littering

1. Environmental problems will only get worse unless we \_\_\_\_\_\_ our attitudes and actions.

A. reverse B. concede C. presume D. compose

1. Just sit back and relax. We will \_\_\_\_\_ our destination within the hour.

A. arrive B. get C. reach D. travel

**ADVERTISEMENT/ NOTICE 1**

**LE THANH TON HIGH SCHOOL DRAMA CLUB**

Do you want to appear (19)\_\_\_\_\_ our upcoming play?

Are you a big fan of (20)\_\_\_\_\_\_ arts?

Then join us!

We are looking for (21)\_\_\_\_\_ male and female candidates for the roles of Romeo and Juliet.

***For further information please contact our fan page on Facebook***

1. A. with B. on C. in D. for
2. A. perform B. performance C. performing D. performer
3. A. a B. an C. the D. no article

**ADVERTISEMENT/ NOTICE 2**

**Bliss Hill Neighborhood watch**

**ATTENTION! GRAFFITI “ARTISTS”**

- DO NOT (22)\_\_\_\_\_ the walls with unauthorized paintings and markings.

- We WILL have you (23)\_\_\_\_\_ should you continue.

- Four incidents (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the police so far.

***So be aware***

***You have been FOREWARNED!***

1. A. bother B. vandalize C. decorate D. interrupt
2. A. arrest B. to arrest C. arresting D. arrested
3. A. were reported B. reported C. have been reported D. have reported

**ERROR IDENTIFICATION**

1. Air travel becomes increasingly popular with everyone including low-income people in the future.

A. becomes B. everyone C. including D. low-income

1. The word astronaut forming from two Greek words means “star sailor”.

A. the B. forming C. means D. sailor

1. Despite I have read about Bristol on the internet, this will be our first time visiting the city.

A. Despite B. have read C. this D. visiting

**CLOZE-TEST**

Most composers want their music to contain something different - a distinctive melody or rhythm, or an unusual harmony (31)\_\_\_\_\_ no one has thought of before. (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_ has anyone gone further than composer John Cage in the search for originality?

In 1951, John Cage wanted to find somewhere he could experience complete silence. He went inside a special soundproof room and expected to hear nothing, but instead heard (33)\_\_\_\_\_sounds, one high-pitched and one low-pitched. Later, the sound engineer explained that the first was the sound of his nervous system and the second was the sound of his blood circulating. Cage realized that nowhere is completely silent - you can always hear something. A year later, he (34)\_\_\_\_\_ his most famous piece: 4'33" ('four minutes and thirty-three seconds'). In this piece, the performer walks on stage and then ... nothing happens. He or she does not play anything at all. Everybody in the (35) \_\_\_\_ listens to nothing for exactly four minutes and 33 seconds. Then the performer bows and everyone applauds!

1. A. where B. when C. whose D. that
2. A. For instance B. Therefore C. However D. Moreover
3. A. each B. either C. some D. two
4. A. conducted B. composed C. carved D. directed
5. A. gallery B. theater C. stadium D. exhibition

**SAME MEANING SENTENCES**

1. The investors are going to buy the land next to our house next month.

A. The land is going to be bought next to our house by the investors next month.

B. The land next to our house is going to be bought by the investors next month.

C. The land next to our house is going to be bought next month by the investors.

D. Our house and the land next to it are going to be bought by the investors next month.

1. The team tried their best. They won the match.

A. If the team tried their best, they would win the match.

B. If the team didn’t try their best, they wouldn’t win the match.

C. If the team had tried their best, they wouldn’t have won the match.

D. If the team hadn’t tried their best, they wouldn’t have won the match.

1. Peter told us about his plan to study abroad. He did it on his arrival at the party.

A. Hardly had Peter informed us about his plan to study abroad when he arrived at the party.

B. No sooner had Peter arrived at the party than he told us about his plan to study abroad.

C. Only after his plan to study abroad did Peter inform us of his arrival at the party.

D. Not until Peter told us that he would study abroad did he arrive at the party.

**READING COMPREHENSION**

The art form of the opera was first developed in the Italian city of Florence during the 1590s. At the time a group of composers and artists known as the Camerata were interested in injecting story telling into music. They were inspired by the belief that the great tragic plays of ancient Greece had been sung rather than simply acted. Another motivation may have been the desire of the composers to find an alternative to the production of music for the Church, which they found rigid, conventional, and oppressive. This is supported by the selection of material for the opera. Early composers took their material from the mythologies of ancient Rome and Greece, which was full of plot twists, betrayals, and love affairs. From the very beginning, the sobriety of the Church had little place in opera.

Opera was an almost immediate success in Italy. Composers quickly embraced the new art form for the opportunities and creative freedom it offered. Wealthy nobles supported the opera because its elaborate and expensive performances allowed them to display their wealth as well as their sophistication. The early years of opera were marked primarily by experimentation. Since it was a new art form, everything was new and untested. Early composers experimented with the structure, subject material, and organization of the opera. They tried different placements for the orchestra, as well as different sizes. By the early 1600s, however, the format of the opera was approaching what we know today.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. How mythologies were used in operas. B. How operas were formed.
C. How operas attracted early supporters. D. How operas became the most successful art form.
2. The underlined word **“injecting”** in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to
A. transforming B. separating C. adding D. prescribing
3. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that
A. early operas were chiefly based on religious topics.
B. a group of Greek artists composed the first operas.
C. were considered as a substitute for the old-fashioned music at the time.
D. it was believed that ancient plays should only be acted to highlight their complicated plots.
4. The underlined word ‘**them**’ in the 2nd paragraph refers to
A. operas B. composers C. performances D. rich people
5. According to the passage, which is NOT true
A. Operas failed to attract Italian people’s attention at first.
B. Different kinds of instruments had been used before the main format of operas was settled.
C. Operas offered composers a wider range of chances and creativity when writing.
D. Ancient elites chose operas as a way to show off their privileged backgrounds.