**TEST OF ENGLISH - WEEK 11**

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***Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage*.**

Here's some advice for trying to find the university that works for you.

1. You need to examine yourself and your reasons for going to university before you start your search. Why are you going? What are your abilities and strengths? What are your weaknesses? What do you want out of life? Are you (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ self-sufficient or do you need warm, familial support? Talk with your family, friends and high-school counselors as you ask these questions. The people (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ know you best can help you the most with these important issues.
2. Very few high-school students have enough information or (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to choose a major. You need to be well prepared to determine your interest and aptitude. Many students (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their minds two or three times before they settle on a major.
3. If you do not have to go to university right away, it is never too late. There is no such thing as the perfect time to start university. Some students benefit from a year off to work, study or travel, and these experiences (5) \_\_\_\_\_ them to be better, more engaged students. Some students choose to apply to university and gain admission and then defer their entrance, while others wait to apply until after they have had an alternative experience.

1. A. socialized **B. socially** C. society D. social

2. A. which B. whom **C. who**  D. whose

3. A. expenditure **B. experience**  C. experiment D. expert

4. **A. change**  B. translate C. transform D. convert

5. **A. allow**  B. make C. let D. admit

***Choose the best option to complete each of the following questions.***

Greetings in all languages have the same purpose: to establish contact with another person, to recognize his or her existence and to show friendliness. The formulas for greeting are very specific and usually do not carry any literal meaning people say “Good morning” even if it is a miserable day and may reply to “ How are you?” with “ Fine, thanks” even if they aren’t feeling well. Closings, like greetings are commonly used to exchange with no literal meaning. People who are leaving each other permanently or for a long time shake hands or embrace, depending on the relationship. If you are in an unfamiliar situation and wonder what to do, watch other people or ask. It is interesting, and sometimes very important to learn about the standards of courtesy in different cultural areas of the world so that we can practice them well and avoid awkwardness in case we get a chance to visit a person or a community of unfamiliar social customs.

1. Which of the following is a benefit of learning about the standards of courtesy in a different cultural area?

A. You can practice meeting with people from different cultural areas.

**B. You can act comfortably when you have a chance to visit the community.**

C. You can have a chance to visit a community of unfamiliar social customs.

D. You can avoid meeting with a community of unfamiliar social customs.

7. According to the passage, what should you do when you are in an unfamiliar situation?

**A. Observe what other people do.** B. Use formulas you know.

C. Ask your friends for help. D. Wonder what you should do.

8. In what way are closings similar to greeting?

**A. They are exchanges.**  B. They are common.

C. They have no literal meaning. D. They are familiar.

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of the formulas for greeting?

A. literal B. usual **C. specific**  D. common

10. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as a purpose of greetings?

1. To show that you recognize his or her present.
2. To create contact with the person being greeted.
3. To show that you are willing to be his or her friend.
4. **To show that you admire him or her.**

***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.\***

1. A. smiled B. denied **C. divorced** D. agreed
2. A. projects **B. loves**  C. cooks D. laughs

***Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.***

1. A. university B. preparation C. understand **D. communicate**
2. A. produce **B. happen** C. inspire D. confide

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

1. GCSEs are not **compulsory**, but they are the most common qualifications taken by 14-16-year-old students.

A. fulfilled **B. required**  C. specialized D. applied

***Choose the word(s) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)***

1. Most English adjectives **precede** the noun they modify.

A. lead B. come after **C. come before** D. introduce

***Choose the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

17.- “Make yourself at home!” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Yes. Can I help you? **B. That is very kind. Thank you**

C. Not at all. Don’t mention it. D. Thanks. The same to you

18. “I’ve got an offer in New York.” – “Oh,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but I’m going to miss you”.

**A. That’s great**  B. I beg your pardon

C. That’s too bad D. I’m sorry

***Choose the underlined part that needs correcting.***

1. (A) Fortunately the news **(B) weren't** as (C) bad as we (D) had expected.
2. Frank **(A) didn’t live** (B) at home with his (C) family since he (D) was young.
3. (A) Americans and Asians have **(B) difference** ideas (C) about love and(D) marriage.
4. Lucy (A) wishes she (B) could speak (C) Vietnamese **(D) fluent**.
5. A **(A) great deal** of (B)students (C) have trouble (D) with mathematics.

***Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of furniture in my uncle’s house now

 A. are B. were C. is being **D. is**

25. By the end of this week. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here forten days

A. stay B. am staying C. will stay **D. will have stayed**

26. You can use my phone if yours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. won't work **B. doesn't work** C. isn't worked D. won't be worked

27. John asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in English.

 A. what does this word mean B. what that word means

 C. what did this word mean **D. what that word meant**

28. \_\_\_\_, women are responsible for the chores in the house and taking care of the children.

 A. On tradition B. Traditional **C. Traditionally** D. With tradition

29. Scientific progress supplies us with \_\_\_\_\_\_ such as washing machines, tractors,….

 A. convenient **B. conveniences** C. inconvenience D. inconveniences

30. The children were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into small groups to discuss the problems of the disabled.

 **A. divided**  B. apart C. separated D. classified

31. If Ann had come sooner, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner with us.

**A. could have eaten** B. would eat C. was eating D. would being eaten

32.The house \_\_\_\_\_\_ by my mother now.

 **A. is being painted** B. is painting C. will be painted D.was painted

33. Please, can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tables before you leave?

A. have Tim cleaning **B. get Tim to clean** C. get Tim clean D. have Tim to clean

34. Unfortunately, we've made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. little progress** B. a few progresses C. few progress D. little progresses

35. It’s two years since he last went home.

 A. He hasn’t gone home for two years. B. The last time he went home was two years ago.

 C. He didn’t go home two years ago. **D. Both A & B are correct.**

***Choose the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions***

1. *Charlie said, "Tom had an accident last week but he wasn't injured".*

A. Charlie said Tom had an accident the week before but he wasn't injured.

B. Charlie said Tom had had an accident the previous week but he wasn't injured.

**C. Charlie said Tom had had a accident the previous week but he hadn't been injured.**

D. Charlie said Tom had an accident the following week but he hadn't been injured.

37. *“Why don't you have your room repainted?" Viet said to Nam.*

**A. Viet suggested that Nam should have his room repainted.**

B. Viet suggested having Nam's room repainted.

C. Viet asked Nam why you didn't have your room repainted.

D. Viet wanted to know why Nam doesn't have his room repainted.

38. *I didn't realize that somebody was recording our conversation.*

A. I didn’t realize that our conversation was recorded.

**B. I didn't realize that our conversation was being recorded.**

C. I didn't realize that our conversation were being recorded.

D. Our conversation wasn't realized to be recorded.

39. *"Do you believe in what the boy says, Mary?" said Tom.*

A. Tom asked Mary to believe in what the boy said.

**B. Tom asked Mary if she believed in what the boy said.**

C. Tom said that Mary believed in what the boy said.

D. Tom asked Mary whether she believes in what the boy says.

40. *Unless you have tickets you can't come in.*

A. You can't come in provided that you have tickets.

**B. You can come in provided that you have tickets.**

C. If you didn't have tickets. you couldn't come in.

D. Unless you don't have tickets, you can come in.

**-------THE END-------**