**REVISION OF UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES**

**Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. a. endangered b. destroyed c. damaged **d.** **provided**
2. a. attitude **b.** **survive** c. introduce d. human
3. **a.** **medicine** b. priority c. crisis d. primary
4. **a.** **chemical** b. which c. change d. each
5. a. protect **b.** **commercial** c. construction d. climate

**Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.**

1. a. temperature b. serious **c. awareness** d. chemical
2. a. ability **b. agriculture** c. development d. contaminate
3. a. government b. agency c. benefit **d. diversity**
4. a. disappearance **b. vulnerable** c. conservation d. generation
5. a. current b. global c. crisis **d. mankind**

**Choose a**, **b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of Natural Science, and is the study of living organisms and how they interact with their environment.

**a. Biology** b. Biological c. Biologist d. Biologically

1. A / an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species is a population of an organism which is at risk of becoming extinct.

a. dangerous b. endanger **c. endangered** d. endangerment

1. Only a few of the many species at risk of extinction actually make it to the lists and obtain legal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. protect **b. protection** c. protective d. protector

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. 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

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. 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

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

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

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. reduced

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. 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**

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. We have to apply effective measures to save many plant and animal species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinction.

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

1. Over-exploitation for food, pets, and medicine, pollution, and disease are recognized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a serious threat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinction.

**a. as / of** b. to / for c. over / with d. upon / at

1. Clearing forests for timber has resulted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the loss of biodiversity.

a. with b. at **c. in**  d. for

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

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

1. The world's biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate, which makes wildlife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. prosperous b. prefect **c. vulnerable** d. remained

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. destroying

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the protection of environment and natural resources.

a. Survival b. Commerce **c. Conservation** d. Extinction

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

a. organization b. contamination c. protection **d. damage**

1. Toxic chemicals from factories are one of the serious factors that leads wildlife to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of extinction.

a. wall b. fence **c. verge** d. bridge

1. Hiking the trail to the peak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.

a. might / can b. may / mustn't **c. can / should** d. must / needn't

1. Peter has been working for 10 hours. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be very tired now.

a. needn't **b. must** c. has to d. should

1. He is unreliable. What he says \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be believed.

**a. cannot** b. must not c. may not d. might not

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ find my own way there. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wait for me.

a. should / can't b. have to / must **c. can / needn't** d. might / mustn't

1. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It \_\_\_\_ be lying around here somewhere. Where \_\_\_ it be?

a. might / needn't b. can / should c. shouldn't / may  **d. must / can**

1. When you have a small child in the house, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave small objects lying around. Such objects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

a. should / must **b. should not / might**

c. needn't / may d. mustn't / can't

1. Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it here last night.

**a. must have left** b. should have left

c. must be leaving d. needn't leave

1. Jenny's engagement ring was precious! It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have cost a fortune.

**a. must** b. should c. can d. needn't

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella along with you today. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain later on this afternoon.

a. ought to / mustn't b. needn't / will

c. will / must **d. should / might**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take a taxi if I want to be on time.

**a. must/ have to** b. may / must c. should / needn't d. mustn't / shouldn't

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.

a. needn't **b. mustn't** c. do not have to d. may not

1. The television isn't working. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the move.

a. should have been damaged b. needn't be damaged

**c. must have been damaged** d. ought not be damaged

1. I am not deaf. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shout.

a. must b. mustn't c. need **d. needn’t**

1. John failed again. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder.

a. must have tried **b. should have tried** c. can tried d. may have tried

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your lighter for a minute? - Sure, no problem. Actually, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keep it if you want to.

**a. May / can** b. Must / might c. Will / should d. Might / needn’t

1. I do not mind at all. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apologize.

a. shouldn't **b. needn't** c. mustn't d. oughtn't to

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exhausted after such a long flight now.

**a. must be** b. must be being c. must have been d. should have been

1. The lamp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out.

a. should not **b. might not** c. must not d. will not

1. It is a top secret. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone about it.

**a. mustn't** b. needn't c. mightn't d. won't

1. We have plenty of time for doing the work. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be hurried.

**a. needn't** b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. mayn't

**Error Identification.**

1. Species become extinct or **endangerment** for a number of **reasons**, but the primary cause is the **destruction** of habitat **by human activities**.

A (endangered) B C D

1. **Although** species evolve differently, most of them **adapt** to a specific habitat or environment **that** best meets their **survive** needs.

A B C D (survival)

1. **Without** the **particularly** habitat, the species **could** not **survive**.

A B (particularly) C D

1. **Such** human activities as pollution, **drainage** of wetlands, cutting and **clearing** of forests, urbanization, and road and dam construction **has destroyed**

A B C D (have destroyed)

or :seriously damaged available habitats.

1. Habitat **fragmentation** **have caused** plant and animal **species** in the remaining islands of habitat to lose contact **with** others of their own kind.

A B (has caused) C D

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Species that belong to an area are said to be native species. Typically, they have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period, and they are well adapted to the local environment and to the presence of other native species in the same general habitat. Exotic species are interlopers, foreign elements introduced intentionally or accidentally into new settings through human activities. In one context an introduced species may cause no obvious problems and may, over time, be regarded as being just as "natural" as any native species in the same habitat. In another context, exotics may seriously disrupt delicate ecological balances and create a cascade of unintended consequences. The worst of these unintended consequences arise when introduced species put native species in destruction by preying on them, altering their habitats, or out-competing them in the struggle for food resources. Although biological introductions have affected environments the world over, the most destructive, effects have occurred on islands, where introduced insects, cats, pigs, rats, mongooses, and other nonnative species have caused the grave endangerment or outright extinction of literally hundreds of species during the past 500 years.

One of other reason to cause species extinction is overexploitation. This word refers to the utilization of a species at a rate that is likely to cause its extreme endangerment or outright extinction. Among many examples of severe overexploitation, the case of the great whales stands out in special relief. By the middle of the 20th century, unrestricted whaling had brought many species of whales to incredibly low population sizes. In response to public pressure, in 1982 a number of nations, including the USA, agreed to an international moratorium on whaling. As a direct result, some whale species which are thought to have been on extinction's doorstep 25 years ago have made amazing comebacks, such as grey whales in the western Pacific. Others remain at great risk. Many other species, however, continue to suffer high rates of exploitation because of the trade in animal parts. Currently, the demand for animal parts is centered in several parts of Asia where there. is a strong market for traditional medicines made from items like tiger bone and rhino horn.

1. Native species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. are not used to the local environment

b. never get along well with other native species in the same environment

c. tend to do harm to exotic species

**d. have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period**

1. Exotic species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. do no harm to native species and the local environment

**b. may kill native species for food**

c. always share the environment peacefully with native species

d. help to make the local environment more ideal to survive

1. According to the first paragraph, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a. non-native species have caused badly damage to native ones**

b. introducing new exotic species to local environments is necessary

c. exotic species have never been introduced on islands

d. very few native species have been damaged by exotic species

1. According to the second paragraph, by the middle of the 20 century \_\_\_.

a. whale population was the most crowded in marine life

b. whale hunting was illegal

c. whale population increased dramatically

**d. whaling was not restricted**

1. Tiger bone and rhino horn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. are not popular in Asian markets

b. are never in the trade of animal parts

**c. are used for making traditional medicines**

d. cannot be found in Asian markets

**Choose the best sentence that can be made from the words given.**

1. we *I* dependent / nature / cannot survive ourselves / without wildlife

a. As we are dependent on nature and we cannot survive ourselves without wildlife.

b. We dependent on nature and therefore cannot survive ourselves without wildlife.

c. We are dependent on nature and so cannot survive ourselves without wildlife.

**d. We are dependent on nature and cannot survive ourselves without wildlife.**

1. environmental education / help / spread / environmental awareness / share practical techniques / solve the environmental problems

a. Environmental education to help for spreading environmental awareness and sharing- practical techniques to solve the environmental problems.

b. Because environmental education helps to spread environmental awareness and shares practical techniques to solve the environmental problems.

**c. Environmental education helps to spread environmental awareness and shares practical techniques to solve the environmental problems.**

d. Environmental education that helps to spread environmental awareness and sharing practical techniques to solve the environmental problems.

1. we / engage / individuals / appreciate nature / the relationship / they have with wildlife

**a. We should engage individuals to appreciate nature and the relationship that they have with wildlife.**

b. We might engage individuals for appreciating nature and the relationship that they have with wildlife.

c. We must engage individuals to appreciate nature and the relationship when they have with wildlife.

d. We need engaging individuals to appreciate nature and the relationship which they have with wildlife.

**Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (68) \_\_\_\_\_ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (69) \_\_\_\_\_ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and non- (7o) \_\_\_\_\_ plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (71) \_\_\_\_\_ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (72) \_\_\_\_\_. Since 1990, (73) \_\_\_\_\_ a result of their 'Plant Extinction Prevention Program', sixteen species have been brought into **cultivation** and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to **protect** plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (74) \_\_\_\_\_ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (75) \_\_\_\_\_

1. a. disappeared **b. reduced** c. increased d. developed
2. a. guarded b. invested c. conserved **d. threatened**
3. a. nation **b. native** c. national d. nationally
4. **a. prevent** b. encourage c. stimulate d. influence
5. **a. wild** b. atmosphere c. hole d. sky
6. a. so b. due **c. as** d. but
7. **a. at** b. for c. with d. on
8. a. shelters **b. reserves** c. gardens d. halls

Unit 11: BOOKS

Vocabulary:

- a biography: *tiểu sử*

- a thriller: *truyện trinh thám*

- a dictionary: *từ điển*

- an autobiography: *tự truyện, hồi ký*

- an atlas: *tập bản đồ*

- a comic book: *truyện tranh*

- craft book: *sách thủ công*

- a novel: *tiểu thuyết*

- a science fiction book: *sách khoa học viễn tưởng*

- a romance (n): *truyện lãng mạn*

- in a word: *nói tóm lại*

- dip into (vp) : đọc qua loa

- taste /teist/ (v): *nếm, đọc thử*

- swallow(v)  : đọc ngấu nghiến, nuốt

- chew and digest : *đọc* nghiền ngẫm và suy ngẫm, nhai và tiêu hóa

-witty (a):*dí dỏm*-> wittiness (n): *sự dí dỏm*-> wittily(adv): *một cách dí dỏm*

- plot (n): *cốt truyện*

- wizard (n):*phù thủy*

- fascinating /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ (a): *hấp dẫn,quyến rũ*

- personality /ˌpɜːsəˈnæləti/ (n):*tính cách,lịch thiệp*

- reunite /,ri:ju:'nait/ (v): *đoàn tụ*

- unnoticed /,ʌn'noutist/ (a):*không để ý thấy*

- wilderness /'wildənis/ (n): *vùng hoang dã*

- literature /'litrət∫ə/ (n): *văn học*

- advantage /əd'vɑ:ntidʒ/ (n): *lợi thế*

- discovery /dis'kʌvəri/ (n): *sự khám phá ra*

- on the subject of reading : Về chủ đề đọc sách

- live at about …:  sống vào khoảng

- read different types : đọc những loại sách khác nhau

- pick up a travel book : nhặt được một quyển sách về du lịch

- even more important : ngay cả quan trọng hơn

- be on holiday:  đang đi nghỉ hè

- on a long train journey:  trên một cuộc hành trình dài bằng xe lửa

- hard- to –put- down : Nó hay quá tôi không thể bỏ nó xuống được

- belong to (vp)  : thuộc về

- hard-to-pick-up-again(a)  : không thể đọc lần nữa

- a book on a subject : một quyển sách nói về chủ đề

-to pick up a book for the first time : cầm một quyển sách lần đầu tiên

- more and more people have television in their homes : càng ngày càng có nhiều người có tivi ở gia đình

- bring you all the information:  mang lại cho bạn tất cả thông tin

- be sold than ever before : được bán hơn trước

- be still a cheap way to get information:  là một phương tiện rẻ tiền để thu thập thông tin

- a wonderful source of knowledge : một nguồn kiến thức phong phú

**Practice**

**I.Complete these sentences, using the word from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| Thriller romance novel science fiction craft comic   biography autobiography dictionary atlas |

1. A book listing words, their etymology, meaning, etc. is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A book which is a collection of maps is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book is a book in which the story is told with pictures.
4. A book that someone writes about their own life is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A book that some writes about someone else's life is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. A book that tell an exciting story, especially one about crime or spying is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. A book about a love affair is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a long written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary.
9. A book about imaginary future events and characters, often dealing with space travel and life on the other planets, is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book.
10. A book teaching traditional skills of making things by hand is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_book.

**Key**

1. a dictionary: từ điển
2. an atlas: tập bản đồ
3. a comic book: truyện tranh
4. an autobiography: tự truyện, hồi ký
5. a biography: tiểu sử
6. a thriller: truyện trinh thám
7. a romance: truyện trữ tình
8. a novel: tiểu thuyết
9. science fiction book: sách khoa học viễn tưởng
10. craft book: sách thủ công

**II. Choose the best answer a,b,c or d to complete the following sentences**

1. To become a novelist, you need to be

1. imagine b. imagination c. imaginative d. imaginary

2. When a reader reads an interesting book slowly and carefully, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

a. reviews b. chews and digests c. swallows d. dips into

3. since their appearance, books are a previous\_\_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge and pleasure.

a. source b. amount c. sum d. pile

**Key 1.c 2.b 3.a**

**Grammar**: **Modal verb in passive voice ( động từ tình thái thể bị động**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The Passive form ( thể bị động**) | **Moldal + be+ past participle** |
| **The Past pasive form ( thể bị đông quá khứ**) | **Modal + have been+ past participle** |

**Example**

**Mary will be invited to the party . ( Mary sẽ được mời đến bữa tiệc**)

**The door can’t be opened( cái cửa này không thể mở được**)

The letter sould have been sent last week ( bức thư này lẽ ra nên được gửi từ tuần trước- nhưng đã không gửi)

**Choose the word which is stressed differently from the** **rest.**

1. a. imagine b. important c. example **d. wonderful**
2. a. knowledge **b. forever** c. journey d. action
3. a. different b. carefully c. holiday **d. reviewer**
4. a. entertainment b. information **c. difficulty** d. understanding
5. a. swallow b. subject c. digest **d. enough**

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Reading, as you know, is a continuous and never ending process. If you do very little reading, or if you read only material that offers no challenge to your comprehension, your reading will be of very little use. Once we reach a certain age, or once our formal schooling is completed, many of us become so restricted in our choice of .reading that we rarely read any new type of reading experience. We tend to read only books in our professional or business field, or only inspirational books, or only our favorite newspapers every morning, or only one magazine for which we have developed a preference. And the trouble starts here. You should neither read only for entertainment nor only for information but you should also read for intellectual growth, for mental stimulation, for enriching your background of knowledge, for wisdom, and for broader outlook and mature understanding. What kind of books should you read to continue your intellectual growth, to gain a background for opinion and for judgment? The answer is simple one: Read books in fields you have little or no acquaintance with, books that will open for you new horizons of learning, books that will help you explore new areas of knowledge and experience, books that will make the world and people more understandable to you. Sadly, more and more people today are giving up the printed word in favor of being entertained and informed by watching TV, a popular entertainment ,device present at almost homes. More and more children are being subjected to TV programming, perhaps as a babysitter. More than two hours of TV time per day are now a part of children development, generating physiological and mental problems that are of growing concern among experts.

1. The writer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. does not approve of reading process c. prefers watching TV to reading

b. advises us to read as little as possible **d**. **appreciates reading**

1. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. new type of reading experience often interests most of us .

b. we should only read for entertainment

**c. reading for intellectual growth is necessary**

d. we should not read for mental stimulation

1. What kind of books is recommended?

a. Books in fields you have little or no acquaintance with

b. Books that will help you explore new areas of knowledge and experience

c. Books that will open for you new horizons of learning

**d. All are correct**

1. Reading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. completely stops when we finish our schooling c. is of little use

**b. is an endless process** d. should be done a little

1. We can learn from the text that today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a. people spend more time watching TV than reading books**

b. more and more people enjoy reading

c. most babysitters prefer watching TV

d. most children spend less than 2 hours a day watching TV

**Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original** **one.**

1. Those letters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now. Youcan do the typing later.

a. need typing **b. needn't be typed** c. need totype d. needn't typing

1. The museum is open *to* everybody. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between 9am and 5pm.

a. visits b. visited c. can visit **d. can be visited**

1. 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. The room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ once a day.

a. should clean b. should be cleaning

**c. should be cleaned** d. should have cleaned

1. Two tablets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twice a day *to* have *you* recover from the illness quickly.

a. must take **b. must be taken** c. must have taken d. must be taking

1. Theresa walked past me without saying a word. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

**a. can't have seen** b. can't see

c. can't have been seen d. can be seen

1. \_\_\_\_ books are ones in which the story is told or illustrated with pictures.

**a. Comic** b. Thriller c. Romantic d. Science

1. Boy, stop reading. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the book down and go to bed.

a. Take **b. Put** c. Set d. Pick

1. People enjoy a book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different ways.

a. on b. with c. upon **d. in**

1. A book may be studied by students as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a writing and analysis exercise in the form of a book report.

a. limit b. time **c. subject** d. interest

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

a. put down **b. swallow** c. look up d. understand

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a report in a newspaper or magazine in which a writer gives his opinion of a book, a film, or a play.

a. page b. subject **c. review** d. journey

1. I think the match \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Everybody's gone into the stadium and you can hear them cheering.

a. was started b. will be started c. must started **d. must have started**

1. This book is not really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is a waste of money buying it.

a. inform b. information **c. informative** d. informatively

1. Sometimes it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find suitable books for our children.

**a. difficult** b. difficulty c. difficultly d. difficulties

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. Which subject is this book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. for **b. on** c. of d. up

1. Francis Bacon lived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the same time as Shakespeare.

**a. at**  b. for c. in d. over

1. There is plenty of money in our account *so* those cheques \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bank today.

**a. needn't be taken** b. needn't be taking c. needn't take d. needn't taking

1. 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

1. We found the exam extremely easy. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sohard.

a. needn't study b. needn't be studying

**c. needn't have studied** d. needn't have been studied

**Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. a. picture b. **action** c. question d. future
2. a. swallow b. below c. slowly **d.** **allow**
3. **a.** **enough** b. loud c. about d. amount
4. a. reading b. easy **c.** **pleasure** d. please
5. a. killed b. enjoyed c. described **d.** **digested**

**Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

If you want to prepare yourself for great achievement and have more to (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to your education or your work, try reading more books. (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ up some of the interestingly informative books and search for well-researched material that can help you grow.

We should (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ our children to read more books and (4o) \_\_\_\_\_\_ less time watching TV. Some people have commented that this is inconsistent. "Why is the written word a superior way to get information than television?" That is (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting point of view worth further (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **a. contribute** b. gather c. collect d. gain
2. a. Make b. Set c. Take **d. Pick**
3. a. discuss **b. encourage** c. suggest d. define
4. **a. spend** b. apply c. train d. waste
5. a. a **b. an** c. the d. no article
6. a. explore b. explorer **c. exploration** d. explorative

**Choose a, b, c, or d that best** completes **each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part,** or **has a close meaning to the original one.**

1. When a reader reads an interesting book slowly and carefully, he \_\_\_\_ it

a. reviews **b. chews and digests** c. swallows d. dips into

1. Since their appearance, books are a previous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge and pleasure.

**a. source** b. pile c. amount d. sum

1. Read the book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and you can find the information you need.

a. care b. careful c. carefulness **d. carefully**

1. Not many people find reading more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than watching TV.

a. interest b. interested **c. interesting** d. interestingly

1. The next meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in May.

a. will hold **b. will be held** c. will be holding d. will have held

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in simpler words?

a. Has this issue expressed b. Can't this issue express

c. Can this issue express **d. Couldn't this issue be expressed**

1. Many teenagers are not much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in reading books, except for what they are made to read at school

a. excited b. important c. slow **d. interested**

1. This book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Peter. It is not mine.

a. possesses b. owns c. has **d. belong**

1. Things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clear to them so that they can do the work in the way that you have told them.

a. are making **b. ought to be made** c. have made d. needn't be made

1. To become a novelist, you need to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. imagine b. imagination **c. imaginative** d. imaginarily

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary.

a. pleasure **b. novel** c. page d. review

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the story of a person's life written by somebody else.

a. romance b. fiction **c. biography** d. science

1. Cigarettes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a bakery.

a. most buy b. cannot buy **c. cannot be bought** d. should not buy

**Choose the best clause or phrase to complete the following sentence.**

1. The story centers upon Santiago, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. he is the main character, an aging Cuban fisherman, he struggles with a giant marlin far out in the Gulf Stream.

b. the main character, an old Cuban fisherman, to struggle with a giant marlin far out in the Gulf Stream.

c. who was a Cuban old fisherman struggles with a giant marlin off the Gulf Stream.

**d. an aging Cuban fisherman who struggles with a giant marlin far out in the Gulf Stream.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Two days and nights' pass in this manner, during which the old man bears the tension of the line with his body.

a. The fish is too huge to pull his boat

**b. The fish is so huge that it pulls his boat**

c. The fish is very huge pulling his boat

d. The huge fish it pulls his boat

1. *The Old Man and the Sea* is a novel of just over 100 pages in length by Ernest Hemingway, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. who should have written it and published it in 1952

b. it was written in Cuba in 1951 and it was published in 1952

c. which must have written and published in 1952

**d. written in Cuba in 1951 and published in 1952**

1. *The Old Man and the Sea* is noteworthy in twentieth century fiction, reaffirming Hemingway's worldwide literary prominence

**a. as well as being a significant factor in his selection for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954**

b. he was a significant factor in his selection for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954

c. a significant factor because of he was selected for the Nobel Prize in Literature in1954

d. but to be a significant factor in his selection for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954

1. When he reaches the coast, there is only the skeleton of the fish left because a pack of sharks follow the trail to Santiago's boat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. so that the marlin is bitten largely by each of them

b. it is taken an enormous bite by each shark

**c. and each shark takes an enormous bite out of the marlin**

d. but each shark takes the marline an enormous bite

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

It is often said that books are always a good friends and reading is an active mental process. Unlike TV, books make you use your brain. By reading, you think more and become smarter. Reading improves concentration and focus. Reading books takes brain power. It requires you to focus on what you are reading for long periods. Unlike magazines, Internet posts or e-Mails that might contain small pieces of information. Books tell the whole story". Since you must concentrate in order to read, you will get better at concentration. Many studies show if you do not use your memory; you lose it. Reading helps you stretch your memory muscles. Reading requires remembering details, facts and figures and in literature, plot lines, themes and characters.

Reading is a good way to improve your vocabulary. Do you remember that when you were at elementary school you learned how to infer the meaning of one word by reading the context of the other words in the sentence? While reading books, especially challenging ones, you will find yourself exposed to many new words.

Reading is a fundamental skill builder. Every good course has a matching book to go with it. Why? Because books help clarify difficult subjects. Books provide information that goes deeper than just classroom discussions By reading more books you become better informed and more of an expert on the topics you read about. This expertise translates into higher self-esteem. Since you are so well-read, people look to you for answers. Your feelings about yourself can only get better.

Books give you knowledge of other cultures and places. The more information you have got, the richer your knowledge is. Books can expand your horizons by letting you see what other cities and countries have to offer before you visit them.

1. When you are reading a book, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. you have to read small pieces of information

**b. you use your brain in concentration and focus**

c. you have to read during a very long time

d. you lose your memory

1. A challenging book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a. helps you to improve your vocabulary** b. is only for primary pupils

c. can translate all new words d. contains a lot of difficult vocabulary

1. Books cannot give you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. knowledge b. information c. self-esteem **d. muscles**

1. Books have great influence on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. TV b. friendship **c. brain** d. muscles

1. Books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a. are compulsory in every course**

b. are not needed in most of course

c. contain less information than class discussions

d. make a sick patient feel better

**Error Identification.**

1. Too much television can has **negative effects** on young minds

A

**because of** higher levels of television viewing **correlate with** lowered

B C

academic performance, **especially** reading scores. (because)

D

1. Neil Postman, **an author** of *some* great books, **pointed out** that reading

A B

**teaches** us to think in a logically connected way, and **cultivating** a

C D

sustained attention span. (cultivates)

1. Reading **cannot make** your life **longer**, but reading **really** makes your

A B C

life **more thicker**. (thicker)

D

1. It is **really** sad **how many** people have the **misconception** that reading.

A B C

is **bored** . (boring)

D

1. There are many benefits that we **may be gained** by **actually** taking the

A B

time to read a book **instead of** sitting in front of the TV **or** doing some

C D

other forms of mindless entertainment. (may gain)