

TEST 3

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

A Young Businessman

Although he is only twelve, James Harries has his own antiques business and a flower shop. "He has a good eye for a bargain," say his mother. "He was only 8 when he bought that for 5p." she points to a china statuette worth \$4,000. "James gets most of his stock of antiques from jumble sales. Last year he bought a necklace for 10p which turned out to be valuable. He sold it for \$8,000."

James didn't get on at school so his parents hired a private tutor. "Other children think I'm strange because I earn my own living and I don't want to join in their games."

James explains the success of his flower shop: "My prices have risen less than those of my competitors this year. Also I've got a special offer for wedding parties. I give them a Rolls - Royce for the day if they spend more than \$100 on flowers. My employees don't particularly like working for a 12-year-old, but I pay their wages so they can't complain!" With his high income, James could afford many luxuries, but he prefers to save his money. "I put aside as much as I can. I have a lot of plans for the future and I will need to be rich to carry them out."

1. What does James Harries trade in?
A. Antiques and flowers. B. Antiques. C. A flower shop. D. Flowers.
2. The necklace he bought last year _____
A. was worthless. B. cost him a lot of money.
C. brought him a lot of money. D. was worth 10p.
3. James is different from other children because he _____
A. didn't get on at school. B. he had a private tutor.
C. makes money and supports himself. D. he is strange.
4. His employees don't like working with him because _____
A. he pays their wages. **B. he is too young.**
C. they can't complain. D. he is 12 years older
5. Which of the following is NOT true about James?
A. He spends a lot of money on many luxuries.
B. He had a tutor because he didn't do well at school.
C. He earns a lot of money.
D. He saves money for his future plans.

Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to answer the following questions.

Throughout much of the history of human civilization, deep-seated cultural beliefs, allowed women only limited roles in society. Many people believed that women's natural roles, were as mothers and wives. These people considered women to be better suited for childbearing and homemaking rather than for involvement in the public life of business or politics. Widespread doubt about women's intellectual ability led most societies to deny education, employment and some of the legal and political rights to women. It was men who controlled most positions of employment and power in society.

The struggle for women's rights - the rights that establish the same social, economic, and political status for women as for men - began in the 18th century during a period known as the Age of Enlightenment. During this period, political philosophers in Europe began to argue that all individuals, male or female, were born with natural rights that made them free and equal. These pioneer thinkers advocated that women should not be discriminated on the basis of their sex.

Today, although their status varies in different countries, women in most parts of the world have gained significant legal rights. Among them, the most important are the right to have equal work opportunity and pay to men, the right to vote, and the right to gain formal education. On the whole, a better recognition towards women has been won.

Notes:

- *human civilization*: *n* *n* *v* *n* *minh nhân lo i* *involvement*: *s* *tham gia*
 - *deep-seated cultural beliefs*: *nh* *ng ni* *m tin* *n* *sâu vào ti* *m th c*
 - *Age of Enlightenment*: *Th* *i* *i* *khai sáng*
6. According to the text, what was, the main role traditionally accorded to women?
A. working in education B. building houses
C. *taking care of the house and family* D. working in factories

- a. grapes b. beer c. flowers **d. matches**
30. Have we got any _____ left? You'd better get another tube - just in case.
a. soap **b. toothpaste** c. shampoo d. toilet paper
31. And while you're there, you may as well pick up a carton of _____, thanks.
a. **milk** b. wine c. beer d. mineral water
32. Food was immediately **dispensed** to the people in the flooded areas.
a. distributed b. dealt with c. consulted with d. prepared
33. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other words.
a. contributed **b. used** c. needed d. entrusted
34. As a **pharmacist**, you assume responsibility for human life.
a. chemist b. drugstore c. druggist **d. a & c are correct**
35. The teacher asked the students **to keep silent**.
a. to stop to talk **b. stop talking** c. stop to talk d. to stop talking
36. Are you willing _____ and double check your work ?
a. to check b. checking c. check d. to checking
37. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other words.
a. distribute **b. public** c. manufacture d. assume
38. This factory **manufactures** cars.
a. product b. turns out c. produces **d. b & c are correct**
39. A chemist is also able to test drugs _____ purity and strength.
a. for b. in c. on d. at
40. **Accuracy**, cleanliness, and orderliness are required.
a. carefulness b. decision **c. precision** d. cleverness

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the words provided.

acted actor action activity active acting act

41. Mr Nam works hard and is busy most of the time. He leads an **active** life.
42. It is an **act** of kindness to help a blind man across the street.
43. The headmistress of our school went to Ha Noi last week. Mr Long is now the **acting** headmaster.
44. When a man is over 70, his time of full **activity** is usually past.
45. **An actor / actress** plays an important part in the making of a film. Some of them are famous all over the world.
46. **Actions** speak louder than words.
47. The girl's life was saved because the doctors **acted** so promptly.
48. He is a man of **action** .

ADVERTISE

49. I want to sell my old motor-bike, but I don't know what to do. - Well, just put an **advertisement** in your local newspaper.
50. Do you think **advertising** is a trade? - Oh, why not? Ancient Egyptian merchants used criers to **advertise** goods for sale.
51. What do you think about the **advertisements** you hear and see on radio and television, in newspapers and magazines? .
- Well, **advertising** has been used to influence people's purchases, but sometimes it bewilders the consumers.
52. Have you seen the new-styled fridge **advertised** on television last night? - I'm afraid not. I'm tired of goods **advertised** on television because they never tell you the truth about the products.
53. I wonder how an **advertiser** appeals to consumers to buy his products.
54. The opposite of producers is **consumers** . (consume)
55. The **consumption** of beer did not go down when the tax was raised. (consume)
56. Your work takes up a lot of time. It is time - **consuming** . (consume)
57. The flames quickly **consumed** the wooden huts. (consume)

Fill in each blank with an appropriate partitive

58. We'd like a bottle of sweet wine.
59. I'd like a bar of soap , please.
60. How many loaves of bread do you need?
61. She put a slice of meat on her place.
62. Could I have a tube of toothpaste, please ?

63. She found the photo among a pile of old books.
64. Look at the ladybird on that blade of grass!
65. Can I have two bars of chocolate ?
66. Would you like another slice of toast ?
67. How many pounds of butter do you want, sir ?
68. My sister had to wash a pile of dirty clothes.
69. Please buy me some yards / metres of cloth, Lan.
70. She gave me a piece of necessary advice.
71. Give me some pieces of chalk.
72. I need a gallon of petrol for my motorbike.
73. This piece of information makes her surprised.

Which have to be filled either "do" or "make" forms

74. Mr . Ba usually **does** the gardening in the afternoon.
75. - Why **didn't** you go home to have lunch this afternoon ?
- I couldn't. I had to **do** my duty from 12.00 to 18.30 p.m.
76. Look! She is **making** a mistake. She often does so, she isn't a good teacher.
77. Zoko looks happy when **making** friend with Zona.
78. My sister has a baby. She always **does** the cooking for her child.
79. Who **did** this, Ken ?- I didn't I **didn't** do that !
80. Keep silent! She is going to **make** a speech on our children's studies.
81. Ah, **making** breakfast is easier than doing calculations.
82. What kind of research was Professor Water **doing** ?
83. Peter is **making** a phone call to his girl friend.

The dentist likes **doing** his job at this hospital. He is working now

Complete this paragraph with appropriate prepositions.

Making movies

For centuries, people such as Leonardo da Vinci dreamed (84) **about** "photographing" objects in motion. Finally, (85) **in** the twentieth century, inventors succeeded (86) **in** developing a movie camera.

Leland Stanford was one of the first people to experiment (87) **with** movement and pictures. Because he wanted to study the motion (88) **of** a running horse, Stanford asked a friend to take series (89) **of** photographs of one. He hoped to find out if the horse ever managed to have all four feet off the ground (90) **at** the same time. To prove this new theories is often difficult, and Stanford's project wasn't easy to do. His photographer needed to use twenty -four cameras set close (91) **to** each other to take pictures one (92) **after** the other. After developing the pictures, he was able to report that a running horse did not, (93) **in** fact, touch the ground at all times.

Later, the inventor Thomas Edison asked Standford to show him the pictures and to introduce him (94) **to** the photographer. During this meeting, Edison began to develop his ideas (95) **for** the first picture camera. It's wasn't difficult to interest others in Edison's work. Soon, many kinds of cameras were invented, and within twenty years, filmmaking was a major industry.