

TRẺ TRÂU ENGLISH CLASS
MOCK TEST 17

Date:

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Score:

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. D	5. B	6. C	7. D	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. B	13. D	14. B	15. A/C/D	16. D	17. B	18. B	19. C	20. A
21. C	22. B	23. A	24. B	25. C	26. B	27. B	28. C	29. A	30. A
31. D	32. D	33. A	34. D	35. B	36. B	37. A	38. D	39. D	40. A
41. B	42. C	43. A	44. C	45. A	46. A	47. B	48. C	49. B	50. A
51. C	52. A	53. B	54. B	55. D	56. A	57. C	58. A	59. A	60. D
61. C	62. B	63. D	64. D						

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

- 1 A challenge B counter C **complain** D guardian
 2 A **advance** B ancient C carrier D annual
 3 A female B fellow C husband D **mature**

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

- 4 A thought B thunder C lengthy D thereby
 5 A package B passable C gadget D magnet

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

- 6 New technology is being applied to most every industrial process.
 A technology B being applied C **most** -> almost D process

- most + [C]/most + of the + [C]

- almost + every/all = nearly + every/all

- 7 Ernest Hemingway wrote The Old Man and the Sea, in addition to a number of other work.

A wrote B in addition C other D **work**

- **work (of art) (n.) [C] : tác phẩm nghệ thuật**

- 8 Once I start eating chocolate I can't stop – I find it's really addicted.

A Once B eating C it's D addicted
 - **addicted ___ sth (a.) : (to) bị nghiện sth** - addictive (a.) : có tính gây nghiện

- 9 Unfortunately, none of the passers-by took no notice, in spite of his shouts.

A Unfortunately B passers-by C no notice D shouts
 - passers-by (n.) : người đi qua đường - **to ___ notice of sth (phr.) : (take)**

- 10 All our products are fully refunded in case of dissatisfaction and carry a full twelve-month guarantee.

A All B **fully refunded** C carry D guarantee

- refundable (a.) : có thể được hoàn tiền

- dissatisfaction (n.) : không thỏa mãn

- guarantee (n.) : sự bảo hành

- refund sth to sb/refund sb sth (v.): hoàn trả (tiền)

(We will refund you your money in full. = We will refund your money to you in full.)

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

- 11 _____ anything else, please ring the bell for the attendant.

A **Should you require** B You should require C If you are requiring D Were you to require

- **attendant (n.) vs attendee (n.):** _____

- 12 The salary they offered me exceeded my wildest _____!

A expecting B **expectations** C expect D expectant

- **exceed one's expectations (n.): vượt quá sự kỳ vọng, mong đợi**

- **expectant (a.) : 1. tràn đầy mong đợi (say, an expectant face)/ 2. Expectant mother**

- 13 Many professionals are complaining that their _____ is making them ill.

A workforce B workhorse C workout D **workload**

- professional (n.) : chuyên gia - workload (n.) : khối lượng công việc
 - workforce (n.) : lực lượng lao động - workout (v.) (n.) : tập gym, buổi luyện tập
 - workhorse (n.) : người/vật gánh team

14 If ultraviolet radiation enters the Earth's atmosphere, _____ generally blocked by the ozone concentrated in the atmosphere.

- A it B it is C so it is D then it
 - radiation (n.) : sự bức xạ

15 My brother has _____ a fortune by buying and selling companies.

- A made B gained C earned D won
 - _____ a fortune (phr.) : make/amass/earn/win

16 My neighbour is deathly afraid of dogs; _____, I never let my Sandy outside without a leash.

- A moreover B nevertheless C furthermore D consequently
 - consequently (adv.) : therefore
 - moreover (adv.) : furthermore (adv.) - nevertheless (adv.) : ~ however

17 I can't find those new socks I bought. I _____ them in the store.

- A should have left B must have left C have left D ought to have left

18 We'd better not _____ any more staff until sales increase.

- A take up B take on C lay off D lay up

- take on sb (v.) : employ sb
 - lay sb off (v.) : cho ai nghỉ việc (make sb redundant)
 - lay sb up (v.) : làm cho ai nằm liệt giường (She's **laid up with a broken leg.**)

19 I wish we _____ the exam results tomorrow! I'm really nervous.

- A won't get B hadn't got C weren't getting D don't get

20 Mike is telling Jane his problem in getting used to something. Choose the most suitable response to fill in the blank in the following exchange. Mike: 'I still can't get used to it!' - Jane: '_____'

- A "You're hopeless!" B You're welcome. C It was nice of you. D Sounds easy enough.

21 Because she is so voluble, she has no trouble meeting new people or talking _____ a crowd.

- A on behalf of B in favour of C in front of D in aid of

- on behalf of sb : thay mặt cho - in favour of sb/sth : thích, ủng hộ sb/sth
 - in front of sb : đứng trước sb - in aid of sb/sth (v.) : để giúp đỡ sb/sth
 - voluble (a.) : lưu loát, lém lỉnh

22 I think English is _____ any other language in the world.

- A the most popular B more popular than C more popular D the more popular than

23 Tony and Tim don't want to go by themselves. They'd rather _____ with them to show them the way.

- A we went B we would have gone C we didn't go D us to go

- S1 + would rather + S2+ did sth: S1 muốn S2 làm gì

24 My parents don't like politics, and _____.

- A I don't neither B neither do I C so do I D I don't, too

25 _____ I could get a job! Then life here would be perfect.

- A Provided that B Even if C If only D Assuming that

26 _____ have made a billion dollars last year.

- A It is thought that his father B His father is thought to
 C His father is thought that D It is thought

27 The professor has not written a book _____ to the masses to generate interest from a publisher.

- A enough appealing B appealing enough C appeal enough D enough appeal

- appealing (a.) : fascinating - mass (n.) : đám đông, đại chúng

28 There _____ between 4,000 and 6,000 languages in the world, depending on how you count them.

- A say to be B are said that C are said to be D are said to have

29 Never before _____ in an earnest attempt to resolve their differences.

- A have the leaders of these two countries met B the leaders of these two countries have met

- C have the leaders the two countries meet D met the leaders of the two countries
 - earnest (a.) : nghiêm chỉnh, đứng đắn, kiên quyết
 - to _____ the differences (v.) : (resolve/solve) giải quyết những bất đồng (a disagreement between people)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

- 30 The President is taking deliberate steps to balance the federal budget.
 A thoroughly planned B intentional C purposeful D accidental
 - deliberate (a.) : 1. Cố tình, có chủ ý/ 2. Thận trọng, khoan thai
 - thorough (adj.) : 1. Complete/ 2. Careful
 - intentional/purposeful (a.) : có chủ ý, có tính toán
 - accidental (a.) : vô tình - _____ steps to do sth (phr.) : take
- 31 The paper stated without doubt that air pollution causes global warming.
 A consequently B conservatively C significantly D unequivocally
 - paper (n.) : luận văn, bài thuyết trình
 - conservative (a.) : có tính bảo thủ - significant (a.) : considerable
 - unequivocal (a.) (f.): rõ ràng, KHÔNG nhập nhằng nước đôi (unambiguous)
- 32 In about one-third of all cases of hepatitis B, it is unknown how the patient contracted the virus.
 A became smaller with B spread C got rid of D became infected with
 - get rid of sth (v.) : remove (loại bỏ)
 - infected with sth (a.) : bị nhiễm sth, tiếp xúc với
 - contract (v.) : 1. Nhiễm, mắc (bệnh)/ 2. Đính ước, giao kèo, ký hợp đồng/ 3. To become smaller (co lại)
- 33 The first swimsuit concealed the shape of the human body.
 A hid B flattered C distorted D revealed
 - conceal sth (v.) : che giấu, che đậy (hide)
 - distort sth (v.) (C1) : làm bóp méo, xuyên tạc
 - flatter sth (v.) : nịnh nọt, làm tôn đáng
 - reveal sth (v.) : disclose (tiết lộ)
- 34 The president held a brief press conference.
 A documented B long C present D short
 - brief (a.) : nhanh chóng, ngắn gọn
 - press conference (n.) : cuộc họp báo

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.

I live on the first floor of a house that has been (35) _____ into three flats. Five months ago, a couple moved into the flat above and since then my life has been a nightmare. They get up at 6 a.m. and make a terrible noise. They listen to the radio at top (36) _____, talk loudly and stamp on the floor. In the evening they play the same record on their stereo over and over again. It's beginning to (37) _____ me mad. I've tried turning my own stereo up to (38) _____ out the noise but I like peace and quiet and find loud music stressful. I have tried talking to them but it hasn't done any (39) _____.

I realise I should live and (40) _____ live, but I have begun to have quite irrational revenge fantasies about them — like switching off their electricity or deliberately making a lot of noise late at night when I know they are asleep. What on earth can I do?

I understand your problem (41) _____ too well. Like you, I do not (42) _____ loud music and shouting at 3 a.m., frequent occurrences in the block of flats where I live. I, too, have found that direct requests get (43) _____. I contacted the environmental health officers at the Town Hall, who were very helpful. I would (44) _____ advise you to do the same. The officers took action on my behalf and were able to solve the problem without going to court.

Glossary

- nightmare (n.) : cơn ác mộng
- irrational (a.) : vô lý, không dựa trên lý lẽ
- on earth (idm.) : dùng để nhấn mạnh
- go to court (v.) : kiện ra tòa
- revenge (n.) (v.) : to take revenge (phr.)
- on one's behalf (idm.): on behalf of sb (thay mặt)
- fantasy (n.) : mộng tưởng

- 35 A changed B converted C adapted D remade
 - convert A into B (v.) : chuyển đổi, cải tạo A thành B (hình thức, hệ thống, mục đích)
 - home improvement (n.): sửa nhà
 - remake sth (v.) : làm lại sth (phiên bản mới, khác) (phim, nhạc,...)

- 36 A power B volume C pitch D intensity
 - volume (radio) (n.) : âm lượng
 - pitch (n.) (of sound) : độ cao (nốt nhạc, giọng)

- 37 A drive B force C turn D put
 - drive sb + adjective (v.) : make + sb + adjective (làm ai trở nên)

- 38 A wipe B sound C deafen D drown
 - drown (v.) : 1. Đuối nước/ 2. (out sth) Lấn át (âm thanh)
 - deafen sb (v.) : làm ai đó điếc

- 39 A benefit B point C more D good
 - to do good (v.) : có ích, có tác dụng

- 40 A let B make C have D be
 - live and let live (idm.) : sống dĩ hòa vi quý

- 41 A wholly B only C merely D except
 - only too (idm.) : very

- 42 A agree B admire C appreciate D acknowledge
 - agree sth (v.) : 1. Nhất trí quyết định/ 2. Chấp thuận chính thức (kế hoạch, lời yêu cầu)
 - appreciate sth (v.) : đánh giá cao, biết ơn, thông cảm

- 43 A nowhere B somewhere C everywhere D anywhere
 - get nowhere (v.) : ko thành công, ko tiến bộ,...

- 44 A mainly B hardly C strongly D powerfully
 - _____ advise/recommend (phr.): strongly

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 45 to 54.

The National Automobile Show in New York has been one of the top auto shows in the United States since 1900. On November 3 of that year, about 8,000 people looked over the "horseless carriages." It was opening day and the first opportunity for the automobile industry to show off its wares to a large crowd; however, the black-tie audience treated the occasion more as a social affair than as a sales extravaganza. It was also on the first day of this show that William McKinley became the first U.S. president to ride in a car.

The automobile was not invented in the United States. That distinction belongs to Germany. Nikolaus Otto built the first practical internal-combustion engine there in 1876. Then, German engineer Karl Benz built what are regarded as the first modern automobiles in the mid-1880s. But the United States pioneered the merchandising of the automobile. The auto show proved to be an effective means of getting the public excited about automotive products.

By happenstance, the number of people at the first New York show equaled the entire car population of the United States at that time. In 1900, 10 million bicycles and an unknown number of horse-drawn carriages provided the prime means of personal transportation. Only about 4,000 cars were assembled in the United States in 1900, and only a quarter of those were gasoline powered. The rest ran on steam or electricity.

After viewing the cars made by forty car makers, the show's audience favored electric cars because they were quiet. The risk of a boiler explosion turned people away from steamers, and the gasoline-powered cars produced smelly fumes. The Duryea Motor Wagon Company, which launched the American auto industry in 1895, offered a fragrant additive designed to mask the smells of the naphtha that it burned. Many of the 1900 models were **cumbersome** - the Gasmobile, the Franklin, and the Orient, for example, steered with a tiller like a boat instead of with a steering wheel. None of them was equipped with an automatic starter.

These early model cars were practically handmade and were not very dependable. They were basically toys of the **well-to-do**. In fact, Woodrow Wilson, then a professor at Princeton University and later President of the United States, predicted that automobiles would cause conflict between the wealthy and the poor. However, among the exhibitors at the 1900 show was a young engineer named Henry Ford. The cars he exhibited at the 1900 show apparently attracted no special notice. But before the end of the decade, he would revolutionize the automobile industry with his Model T-Ford. The Model T, first produced in 1909, featured a standardized design and a streamlined method of production - the assembly line. Its lower costs made it available to the mass market.

Cars at the 1900 show ranged in price from \$1,000 to \$1,500, or roughly \$14,000 to \$21,000 in today's prices. By 1913, the Model T was selling for less than \$300, and soon the price would drop even further. "I will build cars for the multitudes," Ford said, and he kept his promise.

Glossary

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - automobile (n.) | : a car | - carriage (n.) | : xe ngựa (~wagon) |
| - show off sth (v.) | : khoe sth | - ware (n.) | : đồ |
| - affair (n.) | : công việc, vấn đề | - extravaganza (n.) | : buổi biểu diễn tốn kém, ấn tượng |
| - distinction (n.) | : 1. Sự khác biệt/ 2. Danh hiệu, sự xuất sắc, ưu tú | - merchandise (n.) | : hàng hóa |
| - combustion (n.) | : sự đốt cháy | | |
| - merchandise sth (v.) | : buôn bán, quảng bá (sell sth using advertisements) | | |
| - prime (a.) (n.) | : (sự) quan trọng nhất, chính yếu | | |
| - means of transport (n.) | : phương tiện giao thông | | |
| - assemble (v.) | : 1. tụ tập lại/ 2. Lắp ráp | - quarter (of number) | : một phần tư |
| - run on sth (v.) | : chạy bằng | - favour sth (v.) | : yêu thích sth, ủng hộ sth |
| - boiler explosion (n.) | : sự nổ nồi hơi | - turn sb away from sth (v.) | : khiến ai quay lưng lại với |
| - fume (n.) | : khí thải | - smelly (a.) | : hôi, thối |
| - fragrant (a.) | : có mùi hương | - additive (n.) | : chất pha thêm vào, chất phụ gia |
| - mask sth (v.) | : hide sth | - cumbersome (a.) | : rườm rà, cồng kềnh, vướng víu |
| - steer sth (v.) | : lái sth | | |
| - equip A with B (v.) | : trang bị B cho A | - dependable (a.) | : đáng tin cậy, có thể dựa vào |
| - well-to-do (a.) | : giàu có | - conflict (n.) | : sự xung đột |
| - revolutionize sth (v.) | : làm cách mạng, thay đổi lớn lao sth | | |
| - standardize sth (v.) | : làm chuẩn hóa sth | | |
| - assembly line (n.) | : dây chuyền lắp ráp | - the multitude(s) (n.) | : đám đông quần chúng |
| - happenstance/coincidence (n.) | : sự tình cờ/ vô tình trùng hợp | | |
| - fragile (a.) | : mong manh, dễ vỡ | - clumsy (a.) | : 1. Vụng về/ 2. Cồng kềnh |

- 45 The passage implies that the audience viewed the 1900 National Automobile Show primarily as a(n) ____
A formal social occasion. B chance to buy automobiles at low prices.
 C opportunity to learn how to drive. D chance to invest in one of thirty-two automobile manufacturers.
- 46 According to the passage, who developed the first modern car?
A Karl Benz B Nikolaus Otto C William McKinley D Henry Ford
- 47 Approximately how many cars were there in the United States in 1900?
 A 4,000 **B 8,000** C 10 million D An unknown number
- 48 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase **by happenstance** as used in paragraph 3?
 A Generally B For example **C Coincidentally** D By design
- 49 Approximately how many of the cars assembled in the year 1900 were gasoline powered?
 A 32 **B 1,000** C 2,000 D 4,000
- 50 According to the passage, people at the 1900 National Automobile Show favored cars powered by
A electricity. B naphtha. C gasoline. D steam.
- 51 The purpose of the additive mentioned in paragraph 4 was to ____
 A increase the speed of cars. B make engines run more efficiently.
C hide strong smells. D make cars look better.
- 52 The word **cumbersome** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ____
A clumsy. B unshapely. C fragile. D inconvenient.
- 53 The phrase **well-to-do** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to ____
 A good condition **B rich** C obedient children D good-natured people
- 54 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as steering with a tiller rather than with a steering wheel?
 A A Franklin **B A Duryea** C An Orient D A Gasmobile

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 55 to 64.

The quest for sustainable sources of energy has led humans to study the energy potential of the sun and the wind, as well as the immense power created by dammed rivers. The oceans, too, represent an impressive source of potential energy. For example, it has been estimated that the oceans could provide nearly 3,000 times the energy generated by hydroelectric dams such as the Hoover Dam. Yet, **this source** remains quite difficult to **exploit**.

But this challenge has not prevented scientists from trying. Within the last few decades, several technologies that can transform the ocean's immense forces into usable electricity have been invented and introduced. Some focus on capturing the power of the changing tides, while others rely on thermal energy created by oceans in certain tropical regions. However, the most common and easiest-to-develop technologies are those designed to harness the power inherent in the ocean's waves.

There are several methods by which ocean-wave energy can be collected. All of them work because the movement of the water that the waves **induce** creates storable energy by directly or indirectly driving a power generator. In one such technology, the changing water levels in the ocean that are produced by waves lift a long floating tube comprised of many sections connected by hinges. As the sections move up and down with the water, they pump a special fluid through the tube that can be used to drive a generator. Another technique works on a similar principle, only the floating object rocks back and forth with the motion of the water instead of up and down. A third method of collecting wave energy relies on the rising water from the waves to compress air in a partially submerged chamber. As the waves rush into the chamber, they push the air out through a narrow tunnel. Located inside this tunnel is a turbine connected to a power generator. The movement of the air turns the turbine, which feeds energy into the generator.

The drawback to each of these concepts is that they make it necessary to have many pieces of machinery linked together. This presents a problem because the larger the device, the more vulnerable it is to damage from hazardous ocean environments, and the more likely it is to interfere with otherwise unspoiled coastal scenery. Also, these methods demand the construction of site-specific machines that take into consideration average local wave heights and sea conditions. Such a requirement can be quite cost-prohibitive, because engineers must create unique power generation mechanisms for each site. In other words, the ability to get power from waves differs from region to region.

Japan, Norway, and the UK have all attempted to generate energy by capturing the power of ocean waves. In northern Scotland, the first power plant to use wave power, OSPREY (Ocean Swell Powered Renewable Energy), began operating in 1995. It followed the principle of the third method described above: waves entering a partially submerged chamber pushed air into turbines to generate electricity. The electricity was then transmitted to power collectors on the shore via underwater cables. Unfortunately, the OSPREY plant was destroyed in a large storm, highlighting an unavoidable difficulty associated with this kind of power generation.

The potential benefits of wave-based energy are hard to ignore. Once the proper machinery is produced and installed, the energy is free. Maintenance costs are small, and the equipment does not pose any threats of environmental pollution. And best of all, the amounts of energy produced are enormous.

However, these theoretical advantages have yet to be fully realized. In many cases, a lack of government funding has inhibited the technologies from advancing. For example, despite the relative abundance of proposed wave-power devices, many have not been adequately tested, and most have been evaluated only in artificial pools where they are not subjected to the harsh marine conditions that exist in actual oceans. Protecting the equipment from the sea's destructive forces, as well as the fundamental task of determining **feasible** locations for collecting energy, also present formidable challenges. All in all, while ocean power offers some intriguing possibilities, the difficulties involved in harnessing this energy source are substantial and will require more time to overcome.

GLOSSARY

- **sustainable (a.) (C1)** : **bền vững (do no harm to the environment)**

- **a quest for sth (n.) (C2): a long search for sth**

- **lead to (v.)** : **result in sth**

- dammed river (n.) : sông được ngăn đập

- **exploit sth (v.)** : **harness/utilize sth**

- **rely on sth (v.)** : **~ depend on sth**

- **inherent (in sth) (a.) (C2): cố hữu, có sẵn (~intrinsic)**

- **induce (v.) (f.)** : **1. Thuyết phục (persuade)/ 2. Gây nên (cause)**

- storable (a.) : có thể dự trữ được

- lift sth (v.) : nâng lên

- **be comprised of sth** : **to consist of sth**

- pump (v.) : bơm

- rock (v.) : rung chuyển, đung đưa

- **compress sth (v.)** : **nén sth lại**

- **submerged (a.)** : **bị ngập, bị chìm**

- drawback (n.) (C1) : disadvantage

- **present a problem (v.): là/đưa ra vấn đề**

- hazardous (a.) : dangerous (adj.)

- unspoiled (a.) : không bị hư hại

- cost-prohibitive (a.) : chi phí quá cao (đến mức không khả thi)

- **principle (n.) (C1)** : **nguyên lý cơ bản**

- transmit sth (v.) : truyền tải sth

- via (prep.) : through

- **unavoidable (a.) (C1)** : **không thể tránh khỏi**

- proper (a.) : right/appropriate

- **to ___ a threat (v.)** : **pose**

- **have yet to do sth (v.) (C2): vẫn chưa làm gì**

- **abundance (n.) (f.)** : **sự trù phú**

- evaluate (v.) : assess sth (v.)

- **subject A to B (v.)** : **bắt A phải chịu B**

- marine (adj.) : đại dương

- **feasible (a.) (C1)** : **possible**

- **All in all** : **xét về mọi mặt, xét cho cùng**

- substantial (a.) : considerable

- immense (a.) : enormous (adj.)

- dam (n.) : đập nước

- **exploit (n.)** : **hành động dùng cảm**

- thermal energy (n.) : năng lượng nhiệt

- power generator (n.): máy phát điện

- **float (v.)** : **nổi**

- section (n.) : phần, bộ phận

- fluid (n.) : chất lỏng

- motion (n.) : sự chuyển động

- partial (a.) : một phần

- **chamber (n.)** : **buồng, khoang, phòng**

- concept (n.) : khái niệm

- **vulnerable (to sth) (a.): dễ bị tổn thương**

- **interfere with sth (v.): can thiệp vào**

- **take sth into consideration (v.): take sth into account**

- shore (n.) : bờ biển

- cable (n.) : cáp

- ignore sth (v.) : disregard/pay no attention to

- **maintenance cost (n.): chi phí bảo trì**

- theoretical (a.) : thuộc về lý thuyết

- **inhibit sth (v.)** : **ngăn chặn, kiểm chế sth**

- adequate (a.) : đầy đủ

- artificial (a.) : nhân tạo

- harsh (a.) : khắc nghiệt

- **fundamental (a.) (C2): basic and important**

- formidable (a.) (C2) : kinh khủng, ghê gớm

- intriguing (a.) : interesting

- **endeavour (C1) (n.): endeavour to do (v.) (=effort)**

- 55 The phrase **this source** in the passage refers to
 A sun B wind C dammed rivers D oceans
- 56 The word **exploit** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 A utilize B declare C contain D determine
- 57 Why does the author mention the Hoover Dam in paragraph one?
 A To give a current example of ocean-based energy technology
 B To explain that dams are effective producers of sustainable energy
 C To draw a comparison between two sources of renewable energy
 D To show that alternative energy sources have not been successful
- 58 In paragraph 2, the author states that
 A waves do not represent the only form of ocean power
 B tropical oceans produce the greatest amount of energy
 C scientists first attempted to collect power from ocean tides
 D most of the electricity created by oceans is not usable
- 59 The word **induce** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 A cause B define C order D monitor
- 60 According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true about wave-power technologies?
 A Many of them use submerged objects to obtain the waves' energy.
 B Compressed air must be present for them to work properly,
 C They undertake three steps in order to collect wave power.
 D They rely on the water's motion to create electricity.
- 61 According to paragraph 5, what part did the cables play in OSPREY'S design?
 A They attached the partially submerged chamber to the sea floor.
 B They generated the electricity which was then collected in turbines,
 C They conducted the electricity from the generator to the shore.
 D They provided stability during powerful ocean storms.
- 62 The word **inhibited** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 A delivered B prevented C protected D approved
- 63 What can be inferred from paragraph 7 about governments?
 A They do not believe wave-energy devices can withstand ocean forces.
 B Their interests often conflict with those of the energy industries.
 C They demand much scientific research before they provide funding.
 D Their support is often essential to the success of new endeavors.
- 64 All of these are problems associated with the collection of wave energy EXCEPT
 A the difficulty of finding feasible locations B the destructive power of the ocean
 C the size of the equipment involved D the constant changing of the tides

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

- 65 The pie was so salty that I could not eat it. So _____.
 66 Lucy watched TV after finishing her homework. Lucy didn't _____.
 67 Sue was friendly, but Simon didn't like her. Friendly _____.
 68 She worked hard because she wanted to be promoted. She worked hard with _____.
 69 The number of people applying for university grants fell last year. There was _____.

Question 65: The pie was so salty that I could not eat it.

So **salty was the pie that I could not eat it.**

- Cấu trúc:

So + adv + trợ động từ + S + động từ + that + S + V : quá ... đến nỗi mà...

So + adj + be + S + động từ + that + S + V : quá ... đến nỗi mà

Question 66: Lucy watched TV after finishing her homework.

Lucy didn't **watch TV until finishing/ she had finished her homework.**

Question 67: Sue was friendly, but Simon didn't like her.

Friendly **as/though Sue was (=Although Sue was friendly), Simon didn't like her.**

- Cấu trúc: **Adj/Adv + as/though + S + V = Although/Even though/Though: Mặc dù**

Question 68: She worked hard because she wanted to be promoted.

She worked hard **with a view to being promoted.**

She worked hard **with the hope of** being promoted.

She worked hard **with the aim of** being promoted.

- with a view to doing sth (v.) : với hy vọng, mục đích làm gì

Question 69: The number of people applying for university grants fell last year.

There was a **decrease/fall/decline in** the number of people applying for university grants last year.