

HCMC UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY & EDUCATION <b>FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES</b> <b>SECTION: GE&amp; ESP</b>		<b>FINAL TEST OF ENGLISH 1</b> (ENGL130137) TERM I – SCHOOL YEAR: 2018-2019 Date of test: <b>17/12 /2018</b> The paper has <b>60</b> questions, on 11 pages. Duration: <b>60</b> minutes.
Invigilator 1's signature	Invigilator 2's signature	<b>Paper Code:</b> <b>No materials are allowed.</b>
Examiner 1	Examiner 2	
Raw score:	Raw score:	Student's name: ..... Student ID No. (MSSV): ..... Ordinal No. (STT): ..... <b>Room:</b> .....
Converted score	Converted score	

**Hướng dẫn đánh trắc nghiệm:**

Chọn A:					
	1	2	3	4	5
A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
B					
C					
D					

Bỏ A, Chọn B:					
	1	2	3	4	5
A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
C					
D					

Bỏ B, Chọn lại A:					
	1	2	3	4	5
A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
C					
D					

**ANSWER SHEET**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
A																					
B																					
C																					
D																					

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
A																					
B																					
C																					
D																					

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
A																					
B																					
C																					
D																					

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**PART 1: INCOMPLETE SENTENCES**

There are 22 questions in this part.

***Directions:*** A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your ANSWER SHEET.

**Question 1:** Skydiving is ----- . I'm not brave enough to try it!

- A. an indoor sport      B. a winter sport      C. a water sport      **D. an extreme sport**

**Question 2:** I'm taking a French class but it's really difficult. The homework ----- me every day.

- A. challenges**      B. disgusts      C. embarrasses      D. amuses

**Question 3:** She often gets sick. -----, she wasn't sick on her vacation, and she had a great time.

- A. Immediately      B. Sadly      **C. Amazingly**      D. Unhappily

**Question 4:** *Elena:* "Do you like science?" "*Sam:* "Yes, I love -----."

- A. geometry      B. art      **C. chemistry**      D. music

**Question 5:** *Tom:* "Excuse me. Where can I find -----?"

*Jerry:* " In the Eyewear section."

- A. sandals      B. boots      C. earrings      **D. glasses**

**Question 6:** My hair is very short. I can't have a -----.

- A. tail      **B. ponytail**      C. detail      D. pony tale

**Question 7:** He ----- a bone in his hand so he had to visit a doctor.

- A. broke**      B. won      C. lost      D. ate

**Question 8:** I like to design clothes----- to wear.

- A. which like      B. that like      C. that people      **D. which people like**

**Question 9:** I think high heels are fashionable. Unfortunately, -----.

- A. I always get seasick      B. it was a frightening experience  
**C. I cannot walk in them**      D. I do not get contact lens

**Question 10:** I -----the thief while he ----- into my neighbor's house.

- A. was seeing/got      B. have seen/was getting  
C. saw/ got      D. **saw/ was getting**

**Question 11:** He felt ----- when he didn't understand the joke.

- A. embarrass      **B. embarrassed**      C. embarrassing      D. embarrasses

**Question 12:** When I was younger, I -----with my toys.

- A. use to play      B. **used to play**      C. used to played      D. used to playing

**Question 13:** I'm ----- my co-worker. She got promoted and I didn't.

- A. **jealous of**      B. afraid of      C. fond of      D. similar to

**Question 14:** They are shy children -----.

- A. which don't enjoy parties                      B. that parties don't enjoy  
C. who doesn't enjoy parties                      D. that don't enjoy parties

**Question 15:** Usually Tom ----- work at 5:00, but this week he ----- until 6:00 to earn some extra money.

- A. finishes/ is working                      B. finishes/ works  
C. is finishing/ works                      D. is finishing/ is working

**Question 16:** We visited Paris in April but we -----a lot of money there.

- A. didn't spend                      B. don't spend                      C. have not spent                      D. weren't spending

**Question 17:** *Elena:* "Can I check my text message in class?"

*Sam:* "Sorry. ----- turn off your cell phone. It's one of the rules.

- A. What I mean is                      B. You have to                      C. You used to                      D. I mean

**Question 18:** *Elena:* "Are you saying you never go to a restaurant?"

*Sam:* "No, not never. ----- I just don't eat out very often."

- A. I mean                      B. what I mean                      C. what do I mean                      D. what I am meaning

**Question 19:** I ----- in a few expensive restaurants but this place is amazing.

- A. have eat                      B. was eaten                      C. have eating                      D. have eaten

**Question 20:** We have never tried frog legs but our brother ----- them once a few years ago.

- A. tried                      B. was trying                      C. have tried                      D. has tried

**Question 21:** *Customer:* " Could I see a winter coat, please?"

*Shop assistant:* "Yes, ----- . Let me show you"

- A. you can only wear it in winter.                      B. it is a winter coat  
C. your coat is over there                      D. it's over there

**Question 22:** *Tom:* "Do you always study English on Mondays?"

*Jerry:* "-----"

- A. Yes, but I sometimes have lessons on Wednesday, too.  
B. Yes, I speak to you in English on Mondays  
C. No, I speak English on Wednesdays.  
D. Yes, I do. I always study it on Wednesdays.

## **PART 2: INCOMPLETE TEXTS**

**There are 8 questions in this part.**

***Directions:*** Read the texts below. A word or phrase is missing in some of the sentences. Four answer choices are given below each of these sentences. Select the best answer to complete the text. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your ANSWER SHEET.

**Questions 23 through 26 refer to the following article.**

### **Volunteers Wanted**

The Psychology Department of Queenstown University is (23) ----- volunteers to take part in an experiment. We need 150 volunteers: 75 men and 75 women. Volunteers should be aged (24) ----- -- 20 and 25 and should not be taking any kind of medication. Volunteers must not be enrolled in any of the university's current psychology courses.

The experiment will take between thirty to forty minutes to complete. Participants will be asked to answer a series of questions after (25) ----- a short film. A small fee will be paid to participants. Coffee and tea will be also served during the film.

If you are (26) -----, please contact the Psychology Department secretary on 990-8887 before January 30<sup>th</sup>.

**Question 23:** A. search      B. **looking for**      C. necessary      D. investigating

**Question 24:** A. under      B. by      C. **between**      D. from

**Question 25:** A. watched      B. have watched      C. **watching**      D. to watch

**Question 26:** A. interest      B. **interested**      C. interesting      D. interests

**Questions 27- 30 refer to the following article.**

### **PEOPLE WHO CHANGED FASHION**

Coco Chanel was a French (27) ----- who changed fashion for women. She started making glamorous hats in her apartment. Then a famous actress wore Chanel's hats in a play, and suddenly many women wanted her hats. So Chanel opened a (28) ----- in 1913. In the early 1900s, women (29) --- ----- wear uncomfortable skirts, but Chanel wanted to be comfortable. She often wore men's pants, jackets, and ties. She began making comfortable and fashionable clothing for women. She made pants and women's suits that were comfortable and trendy and she began selling them in her store. By 1919 she was famous in France and other parts of the world. She (30) ----- women's clothing and inspired other designers.

**Question 27:** A. model      B. tailor      C. singer      D. **fashion designer**

**Question 28:** A. hairdresser      B. **hat store**      C. garage      D. theatre

**Question 29:** A. got used to      B. were used to      C. **used to**      D. was used to

**Question 30:** A. change      B. changes      C. **changed**      D. changing

### **PART 3: READING COMPREHENSION**

There are 30 questions in this part.

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read a selection of texts, such as magazine and newspaper articles, letters and advertisements. Each text is followed by several questions. Choose the correct answer to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your ANSWER SHEET.

Questions 31 - 36 refer to the following passage.

#### **THE ZIPPER**

The zipper is a wonderful invention. How did people ever live without zippers? Zippers are very common, so we forget that they are wonderful. They are very strong, but they open and close very easily. They come in many colors and sizes.



In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long row of buttons. Women's clothes often had rows of buttons too. People wanted an easier way to put on and take off clothes.

Whitcomb L. Judson invented the zipper in 1893. He was an engineer in Chicago. He called the zipper a slide fastener. However, it didn't stay closed very well. This was embarrassing, and people didn't buy many of them. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden solved this problem.

A zipper has three parts: 1. There are dozens of metal or plastic hooks (*called teeth*) in two rows. 2. There are fasteners to two strips of cloth. The cloth strips are flexible. They bend easily. 3. A fastener slides along and fastens the hooks together. When it slides the other way, it takes the hook apart.

Dr. Sundback put the hooks on the strips of cloth. The cloth holds all the hooks in place. They don't come apart very easily. This solved the problem of the first zippers.

**Question 31:** Zippers open and close by -----.

- A. shooting                      B. bending                      C. **sliding**                      D. choosing

**Question 32:** Mr. Judson didn't sell many zippers because ----- .

- A. it was hard to open and close them.                      B. people liked rows of button.  
C. **they came open very easily**                      D. they had cloth strips.

**Question 33:** Mr. Judson was a/ an -----.

- A. inventor                      B. **engineer**                      C. tailor                      D. fashion designer

**Question 34:** A zipper has two -----of cloth.

- A. rows                      B. **strips**                      C. fasteners                      D. buttons

**Question 35:** -----are flexible.

- A. The hooks                      B. The fasteners                      C. The rows of buttons                      D. **The strips of cloth**

**Question 36:** Dr. Sundback -----.

- A. invented the zipper                      B. **made the zipper better**



might contain beef. I'm a Hindu, and my religion forbids me to eat meat from the cow. It's a sacred animal to Hindus, so that's the reason I can't eat hamburgers or spaghetti with meatballs."

Nathan is from the United States. He taught for a year in China. "My friends gave me some 100-year-old eggs to eat. I didn't like their appearance at all. The eggs were green inside, but my friends said the color was normal. The Chinese put chemicals on fresh eggs. Then they bury them in the earth for three months. So the eggs weren't really very old. Even so, I didn't want to touch them."

Life in new country can be scary but it also can be fun. Would you eat a 100-year-old egg? Would you order shark in a restaurant?

**Question 41:** Some food of other countries might be -----.

- A. unfamiliar      B. preserved      C. absolutely      D. willing

**Question 42:** The Hindu religion forbids -----.

- A. green vegetables      B. beef      C. chemicals      D. candy

**Question 43:** Cattle are sacred to -----.

- A. Christians      B. Muslims      C. Jews      D. Hindus

**Question 44:** Hundred- year- old eggs are really only -----.

- A. three decades      B. three years      C. three months      D. thirty days

**Question 45:** In Australia, flake is another word for-----.

- A. octopus      B. cheese      C. hamburger      D. shark

**Questions 46-49 are based on the following passage.**

Will people still read books 100 years from now? A few years ago, many people would have said *no*. It seemed likely that computers and the Internet would replace books. Now, however, most experts think that books are here to stay.

There are a number of reasons why computers will not replace books entirely. One reason is that books on paper are much cheaper than computers. And books do not need a power source. You can read a book for as long as you want and wherever you want. You never have to worry about losing power. Also, many people feel more comfortable reading words in a book than reading words on a computer screen because it is less tiring to the eyes.

Will books in the future be exactly the same as the books you can buy today? The answer to that question is *no*. In the future, you may only need to buy one book. With this one book, you will be able to read novels, plays, and newspapers. It will look like today's books, but it will be electronic.

One of the people working on the book of the future is Professor Joseph Jacobson from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Jacobson's electronic book will have a small button on the side. When you press the button, words will instantly appear on the page. When you want to read a different story, you can push the button again and a new story will quickly appear.



**Question 46:** Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. In the future, computers will replace paper books completely.
- B. Reading words on computer screens is tiring to the eyes.
- C. Reading today's books needs a power source.
- D. Books will disappear completely sooner or later.

**Question 47:** What will the book of the future look like?

- A. It will look like a book you buy today.
- B. It will look different from today's books.
- C. It will look like a computer.
- D. We don't know what it will look like

**Question 48:** The button on the side of the electronic book is used -----.

- A. to turn the power on and off
- B. to change what you read
- C. to turn a light on and off
- D. to make the book more beautiful

**Question 49:** What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Why a power source is important
- B. The decline of today's books
- C. How to use an electronic book.
- D. The book of the future.

**Questions 50-55 are based on the following article.**

### **BRaille**

Louis Braille was born in 1809 in a small town in France. His father had a small business. He made shoes and other things from leather. Louis liked to help his father in the store. One day when Louis was three years old, he was cutting some leather. Suddenly the knife slipped and hit him in the eye. Soon Louis could not see at all. When he was ten years old, he entered the National Institute for the blind, a special school for visually impaired students. There he found huge books with large, raised letters. Students tried to read by feeling the big letters. Louis decided to find a better way for visually impaired people to read.

One day, his class went to visit a special exhibit by a captain in the army. One thing in the exhibit was very interesting for Louis. The captain showed him a special code he had made. The army used this code to send messages at night. People in the army wrote this code in raised marks on very thick paper.

Louis thought a lot about this code. Then he decided to write in the same way so visually impaired people could "read" with their fingers. It is very difficult to feel the differences between raised letters. Instead of letters, Louis used a system of raised dots. He arranged them in a "cell" of six dots, with two dots across and three down. So blind people can read and write even write music by Braille.

With his cell of dots, Louis could make sixty-three different combinations. Each combination, or arrangement, stands for one letter, punctuation marks, or number. When he was fifteen, he developed this system. It is known today as Braille. The basis of the Braille system is known as a Braille system. Visually impaired people can read by feeling the raised dots with their fingers. They know what letters

the dots present.

**Question 50:** Louis Braille's father made things from-----.

- A. exhibit                      B. leather                      C. wool                      D. codes

**Question 51:** When Louis was ten years old, he began to study-----.

- A. at a university                      B. at a local school  
C. at a special school for the blind                      D. in the army

**Question 52:** Louis saw a special exhibit by an army captain. The captain showed Louis -----.

- A. a code he made                      B. an art exhibit  
C. a special book                      D. a system of raised letters

**Question 53:** Louis found that it was difficult to feel the differences between -----.

- A. coded                      B. raised letters  
C. different languages                      D. arrangements of dots

**Question 54:** Louis invented a system -----.

- A. for army captains                      B. of raised dots  
C. of very big letters                      D. for French heroes

**Question 55:** With his cell of dots, Louis could -----.

- A. make 63 different combinations                      B. send messages  
C. work in the army                      D. make raised letters

**Questions 56 – 60 refer to the following story.**

Marie Curie was one of the most successful scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, used for treating cancer, and studied uranium. Pierre and Marie's collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind. Her enthusiasm in learning made her wish to continue studying after high school. However she was upset because the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. She was very depressed, but the two young daughters helped her to overcome the loss. After that, she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium.

**Question 56:** What did Marie and Pierre discover?

- A. Cancer                      B. Uranium                      C. Collaboration                      D. Physics

**Question 57:** Why did Marie left Poland for France?

- A. Because she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.  
B. Because her father was a professor of physics  
C. Because she displayed a brilliant mind  
D. Because she wanted to receive a higher education

**Question 58:** How old was Marie when she entered the Sorbonne University?

- A. 1891                      B. 1895                      C. 24                      D. 31 years old

**Question 59:** How long did Marie and Pierre live together?

- A. 11 years                      B. 1895                      C. 1906                      D. 2 years

**Question 60:** What did she receive Noble Prize for?

- A. For discovering uranium  
B. For being the first professorship in the world-famous universities  
C. For treating cancer  
D. For isolating uranium

----- THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST -----

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*Ghi chú: Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích đề thi.*

<b>Chuẩn đầu ra của học phần (về kiến thức)</b>	<b>Nội dung kiểm tra</b>
[CDR 1.1]: Lựa chọn chính xác các thì và cấu trúc cơ bản trong tiếng Anh.	Các câu hỏi 1-30
[CDR 1.2]: Tái hiện kiến thức cơ bản về phát âm, từ vựng để giao tiếp trong các tình huống cơ bản trong cuộc sống và công việc.	Các câu hỏi 1-30
[CDR 2.2]: Đọc hiểu các đoạn văn, bài báo và câu chuyện ngắn.	Các câu hỏi 31-60
[CDR 2.4]: Sử dụng từ vựng và cấu trúc ngôn ngữ phù hợp trong các tình huống giao tiếp khác nhau.	Các câu hỏi 1-30

Ngày 7 tháng 12 năm 2018

**Thông qua bộ môn**

**Lê Thị Thanh Hà**