

MẠI LAN HƯƠNG - NGUYỄN THỊ THANH TÂM

BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

10

CHỈNH LY, BỔ SUNG & THAY ĐỔI KHỔ SÁCH
TÁI BẢN NĂM 2011

1000 BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM



Bài tập trắc nghiệm
TIẾNG ANH

10

TÁI BẢN THÁNG 7 NĂM 2012

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TRUNG TÂM BIÊN SOẠN DỊCH THUẬT SÁCH SÀI GÒN (SAIGONBOOK)
giữ quyền sở hữu tác phẩm

* **SÁCH CÓ 32 TRANG HOA VĂN CHÌM, ĐƯỢC IN VỚI CHẤT LƯỢNG CAO. KHÁCH HÀNG VUI LÒNG KIỂM TRA, PHÂN BIỆT ĐỂ TRÁNH MUA NHẦM SÁCH GIẢ.**

* **CUỐI SÁCH CÓ 4 TRANG TÓM TẮT NGỮ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH.**



TRUNG TÂM SÁCH SÀI GÒN
CHUYÊN NGHIỆP BÁN SÁCH
VÀ CHỈ CÓ BẢN SÁCH

nxb Đà Nẵng

UNIT 1**A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ...****TEST 1**

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

1. a. routine b. line c. combine d. dine
2. a. heat b. repeat c. heart d. eating
3. a. plough b. house c. compound d. touch
4. a. little b. lighten c. liable d. climb
5. a. worked b. pumped c. watched d. contented

Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence; or that best substitutes the underlined part.

6. The fire alarm went off when smoke rose.
a. exploded b. shouted c. rang d. burned
7. After a short break for tea, they went on working.
a. began b. continued c. delayed d. harrowed
8. He often leaves _____ home for _____ work at 7 o'clock and arrived at _____ office at exactly 7.30.
a. a / the / an b. the / the / no article
c. no article / no article / the d. the / no article / an
9. During his break, Mr. Pike is used to drink tea with his fellow peasants.
a. workers b. associates c. mechanics d. farmers
10. On his _____ at the airport, John felt a little disappointed when no one came and picked him up.
a. arrival b. arrive c. arriver d. arrived
11. Whenever I returned my village, I enjoy walking along the paths where flowers are growing on the _____ of each side.
a. blank b. banks c. banking d. blanket
12. Water _____ at one hundred degrees Celsius and freezes at zero degrees Celsius.
a. cooks b. steams c. boils d. grills
13. Now they are visiting London. They will leave _____ Paris the day after tomorrow.
a. to b. on c. at d. for
14. Could you please tell me the _____ time when the meeting begins?
a. exact b. exactly c. exactness d. exacting
15. Throughout _____ world, there have been experiments in growing food crops.
a. a b. an c. the d. no article
16. Tom is _____ in astronomy. He finds astronomy very _____.
a. interesting / interested b. interest / interested
c. interested / interesting d. interests / interest
17. Lightning rarely _____ twice in the same place.
a. strikes b. is striking c. will strike d. was striking
18. _____ about early Chinese libraries.
a. To know little b. That little knows c. Little knows d. Little is known

19. Two tons of rice _____ to the victims of the flood yesterday.
 a. sent b. were sent c. was sent d. has been sent
20. What do you call a person who works in a library? He / She _____ a librarian.
 a. calls b. is called c. called d. calling
21. Peter _____ for this company for more than twenty five years and he _____ to stay here until he _____ in three years.
 a. is working / intends / will retire b. has been working / intends / retires
 c. had work / intended / retired d. works / will intend / has retired
22. Peter does not feel satisfied with his new job. _____ about it.
 a. He has always complained b. He always has complained
 c. Always he has complained d. He has complained always
23. _____ to get the railroad station? -- 45 minutes.
 a. How far do you take b. How long does it take you
 c. How often do you do d. How fast does it take you
24. Bill put his money in a bank _____ ?
 a. isn't he b. doesn't he c. didn't he d. does he
25. He _____ very busy at the present. He _____ free time to go out.
 a. is often / rarely has b. often was / had rarely
 c. has often been / has rarely d. often is / rarely has
26. _____ farming is a hard work. I enjoy country life.
 a. Because b. Since c. However d. Although
27. There are several people who never want to assume responsibility _____ .
 a. for what they have done b. for having done what
 c. they have done what for d. for what to do
28. Peter was rather confused since he really did not know _____ next.
 a. what to do b. to do what c. what doing d. what do
29. Now he _____ more money than he _____ last year.
 a. is earning / does b. earns / did c. can earn / was d. is earning / did
30. He _____ his leg when he _____ last year. Up to now, he _____ any more.
 a. breaks / was skiing / is not skiing b. broken / skied / has not skied
 c. broke / was skiing / has not skied d. had broken / skied / does not ski

Error Identification

11. Irrigation in agriculture is the replacement or supplementation
 a
 of rainfall with water from another source in order to growing crops.
 b c d
12. Modern agriculture depends heavy on engineering and technology and
 a b
 on the biological and physical sciences.
 c d
13. Agriculture that relies only on direct rainfall are sometimes referred
 a b c
 to as dryland farming.
 d

34. According to my professor, Africans need to do intensive farming ^a
to produce food enough to feed the people.
_{b c d}
35. Agriculture may often cause environmental problems because of it
^{a b}
changes natural environments and produces harmful by-products.
_{c d}

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and many other products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals. The practice of agriculture is also known as "farming". Scientists, inventors and others have devoted to improving farming methods and implements. More people in the world are involved in agriculture as their primary economic activity than in any other, yet it only accounts for four percent of the world's GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Agriculture sometimes refers to subsistence agriculture, the production of enough food to meet just the needs of a farmer and his family. It may also refer to industrial agriculture, (often referred to as factory farming) long prevalent in developed nations, which consists of obtaining financial income from the cultivation of land to yield products, the commercial raising of animals, or both. Agriculture is also short for the study of the practice of agriculture--more formally known as agricultural science. Increasingly, in addition to food for humans and animal feeds, agriculture produces goods such as flowers, nursery plants, timber or lumber, fertilizers, animal hides, leather, industrial chemicals (such as starch, sugar, ethanol, alcohols, and plastics), fibers, fuel, and both legal and illegal drugs (biopharmaceuticals, tobacco, marijuana, opium, cocaine). Genetically engineered plants and animals produce specialty drugs.

subsistence: *sinh kế*

feed: *thức ăn cho gia súc*

prevalent: *phổ biến, thường thấy*

implement: *dụng cụ, phương tiện*

36. Agriculture ...
a. does not involve the raising of domesticated animals
b. does not produce feed
c. interests no scientists
d. consists of cultivating and raising
37. _____ is the practice of agriculture.
a. Fishing b. Raising c. Farming d. Improving
38. Which is not referred in the text?
a. Subsistence agriculture b. Industrial agriculture
c. Agricultural science d. Chemical agriculture
39. According to the writer, _____
a. there are fewer people who are involved in agriculture than in any other
b. agriculture shares the most proportion of the world's GDP
c. no one studies the practice of agriculture
d. industrial agriculture is prevalent in developed countries

40. Agriculture does not produce _____.
- a. fossil fuels b. timber c. drugs d. chemicals

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

What do you do if you are a woman with two young children? You have to spend a lot of time and energy taking (41) _____ of them. What do you do if you are also divorced and have (42) _____ money? You have to look after the children and earn (43) _____ to feed and clothe them. What happens if you are also only twenty-four years old and have hopes and dreams for a (44) _____ life in the future? You look after the children, go to work, and go to university, all at (45) _____ same time. That has been Nancy Wesley's life for two years now.

Nancy gets up at 6.00 every morning, dresses four-year old Matthew and two-year-old Anna, and (46) _____ their breakfast. At 8.00, she takes them to the kindergarten. Then she goes to university (47) _____ she takes classes from 8.30 to 2.30 pm. At 3.00 she picks (48) _____ the children and spends time with them at home. Two hours later, at 5.00, it is time to go to Wall-mart store where she works in the sports department, (49) _____ hunting equipment. She is (50) _____ about 10.00, and then she studies until midnight. She works all day at the weekend. She is always tired.

41. a. charge b. position c. care d. look
 42. a. no b. not c. any d. no any
 43. a. money enough b. enough money c. too money d. many money
 44. a. more good b. best c. more best d. better
 45. a. a b. an c. the d. no article
 46. a. prepares b. carries out c. does d. puts up
 47. a. which b. that c. in that d. where
 48. a. on b. up c. at d. over
 49. a. to sell b. sell c. selling d. sold
 50. a. home b. to home c. house d. at house

TEST 2

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

1. a. another b. tobacco c. buffalo d. occasion
 2. a. water b. peasant c. farming d. alarm
 3. a. timetable b. conclusion c. passenger d. bicycle
 4. a. travel b. begin c. forget d. announce
 5. a. serious b. frightening c. interesting d. contented

Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence; or that best substitutes the underlined part.

6. Many vegetables and flowers are grown in greenhouses in late winter and early spring, then _____ outside as the weather warms.
 a. transplanted b. harrowed c. ploughed d. prepared
7. The bomb went off in the crowded street, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.
 a. rang b. exploded c. burned d. landed

8. The meeting is _____ 9 o'clock _____ Monday.
a. in / at b. on / in c. for / on d. at / on
9. The Pikes live _____ farming. They work hard _____ the field everyday.
a. on / in b. at / with c. in / on d. with / for
10. Which _____ does your company manufacture?
a. produce b. product c. production d. productive
11. Most British drink _____ tea during their break time.
a. a b. an c. the d. no article
12. Peter often has _____ breakfast at 8 o'clock. He usually eats _____ enormous breakfast.
a. a / the b. the / no article c. no article / an d. the / the
13. It is raining. I hate rain. The weather is _____. It makes me _____.
a. depress / depressing c. depressing / depressed
c. depressed / depress d. depresses / depressed
14. Although I am very busy, I try to find time to come to see my grandparents in the countryside every weekend.
a. take a break b. take care of c. pay a visit to d. look after
15. The _____ authority appealed to the contribution of the community to help the victim of the fire with food, clothes, and money.
a. local b. location c. locally d. locality
16. He finished his work at five and got home at quarter past five.
a. five b. fifteen c. half d. forty-five
17. It takes me about three hours _____ the report.
a. complete b. to complete c. completing d. completed
18. Mr. Jones often _____ to work by car everyday but today he _____ by bus.
a. goes / goes b. is going / will go c. went / has gone d. goes / is going
19. He _____ twenty calves last week, now he _____ them up to sell.
a. had bought / fed b. buys / feeds
c. bought / is feeding d. was buying / fed
20. Before the plane takes off, the passengers _____ to fasten their seat belt.
a. tell b. are telling c. told d. are told
21. I think the car accident _____ I got last month has been the most frightening experience in my life.
a. when b. where c. that d. for that
22. Farmers collect their crops and prepare them _____.
a. for market or for eating b. to market and to eat
c. with market and eating d. so as to market and eating
23. _____ his aunt and uncle who live on a farm.
a. Seldom as Jack comes to see b. Jack comes to see seldom
c. Seldom does Jack comes to see d. Seldom does Jack come to see
24. I sometimes want to know _____.
a. how farming starts b. how farming started
c. farming starts d. farming started
25. The farmers in my village have got a crop failure _____ pests and insects.
a. because b. due to c. as d. in spite of

26. At the moment, we ___ with the council for the sale of development land.
 a. have negotiated b. negotiate c. were negotiating d. are negotiating
27. Although we have some difficulties, we manage to finish our work on time as _____.
 a. are requiring b. requiring c. required d. being required
28. Although the kinds of soil are different, farmers can manage to cultivate suitable crops to make it the most productive.
 a. Different as the kinds of soil are b. In spite of different of the kinds of soil
 c. Are the kinds of soil different d. Even the difference of the kinds of soil
29. You used to live on the farm during your childhood, _____?
 a. weren't you b. didn't you c. don't you d. aren't you
30. I do not know _____.
 a. what does this word mean b. what this word means
 c. this word means what d. does this word mean what

Choose the best sentence that can be made from the cues given.

31. last month / my family / spend / summer holiday / villa / sea / hurricane / come
 a. Last month when my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, and a hurricane comes.
 b. When last month, my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, a hurricane came.
 c. Last month when my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, a hurricane came.
 d. Last month when my family was spending our summer holiday in a villa by the sea, so a hurricane came
32. sky / suddenly / big black clouds / it / rain / heavily
 a. The sky was suddenly covered with big black clouds and it began to rain heavily.
 b. The sky is suddenly covered with big black clouds and it began to rain heavily.
 c. Because the sky was suddenly covered with big black clouds so it began to rain heavily.
 d. Although the sky was suddenly covered with big black clouds but it began to rain heavily.
33. wind / blow / the sea / waves / high / swallow / sand
 a. The wind was blowing from the sea and the waves were so high that they seemed to swallow the sand.
 b. The wind was blowing from the sea and the waves were such high that they seemed to swallow the sand.
 c. With the wind was blowing from the sea and the waves were so high that they seemed to swallow the sand.
 d. Blowing from the sea the wind and the waves were so high that they seemed to swallow the sand.
34. weather forecast / announce / hurricane / media / no people and ships / in the sea / that time
 a. Because the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, therefore there were no people and ships in the sea at that time.

- b. Because of the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, there were no people and ships in the sea at that time.
- c. Because the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, there were no people and ships in the sea at that time.
- d. As the weather forecast had announced the hurricane through the media, there were no any people and ships in the sea at that time.
35. first time / we / see / hurricane / nervous / frightened
- a. It was the first time that we saw a hurricane so that we were very nervous and frightened.
- b. The first time when we saw a hurricane and we were very nervous and frightened.
- c. The first time when we saw a hurricane, that made we were very nervous and frightened.
- d. It was the first time when we saw a hurricane so we were very nervous and frightened.

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

Crop rotation is the practice of growing different types of crops in the same field in sequential seasons to avoid a decrease in soil fertility, as growing the same crop repeatedly in the same place eventually depletes the soil of various nutrients. Crop rotation helps to balance the fertility demands of various crops. By crop rotation farmers can keep their fields under continuous production, without the need to let them lie fallow, and reducing the need for artificial fertilizers, both of which can be expensive. In subsistence farming, it also makes good nutritional sense to grow beans and grain at the same time in different fields. Crop rotation is also used to control pests and diseases that can become established in the soil over time. Plants within the same family tend to have similar pests and pathogens. By regularly changing the planting location, the pest cycles can be broken or limited. This principle is of particular use in organic farming, where pest control may be achieved without synthetic pesticides. The choice and sequence of rotation crops depends on the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation which together determine the type of plants that may be cultivated. Other important aspects of farming such as crop marketing and economic variables must also be considered when choosing a crop rotation. Crop rotation was already mentioned in the Roman literature, and referred to by great civilizations in Africa and Asia. From the end of the Middle Ages until the 20th century, the three-year rotation was practised by farmers in Europe.

crop rotation: *luân canh*

precipitation: *lượng mưa*

pathogen: *mầm bệnh*

fallow: *bỏ hoang*

36. Farmers who practice crop rotation _____
- a. grow the same crop on their land all the time
- b. grow different crops on their land in sequential seasons
- c. make the soil decrease in fertility
- d. use a lot of chemical fertilizers

37. Crop rotation
- a. cannot be used in subsistence farming b. let land lie fallow
c. can be used to control pests and diseases d. is very expensive
38. Plants within the same taxonomic family
- a. tend to have almost alike pests and pathogens
b. cannot grow on the same land.
c. do not have pest and pathogens
d. have different pests and pathogens
39. When practicing crop rotation,
- a. farmers needn't choose the type of plants
b. farmers have to consider the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation
c. farmers cannot grow bean
d. farmers can grow only grain
40. Crop rotation
- a. was practiced in Europe since the end of the Middle Ages
b. was not practiced in Rome
c. was not practiced by Asian farmers
d. was only practiced in Africa

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

It is lunchtime on the farm. Marjorie Sand rings the bell outside the door to call her husband, Ivan, and her grandson Harwood in from the cattle (41) _____.

Ivan (42) _____ his muddy boots and comes into the kitchen. He was born on this farm sixty-eight years (43) _____. His father worked on a two-hundred-acre farm with the help of six hired men and a team of horses. Ivan now works on a nine-hundred-acre farm with the help of his grandson and \$138,000 worth of (44) _____. The weather is hard in Kansas. (45) _____ summer, it is very hot and by

November, it is snowy. Behind the farm house there is a cave (46) _____ the family can take shelter if there is a heavy storm. The land is good for farming. It can produce three or four crops (47) _____ year. And this year has been especially good. Ivan usually gets only two or three soya beans in each pod. This year many pods have four soya beans inside them. Ivan says, "Farmers have to sell their products for (48) _____ low prices and the cost of fuel and equipment is so high. Our profits are right down. But the fields are lying out there. We have to keep (49)

something, and the more we grow, (50) _____ the price we get for it.

41. a. nest b. net c. room d. shed
42. a. takes off b. goes off c. puts out d. goes down
43. a. then b. before c. ago d. since then
44. a. mechanic b. mechanical c. mechanize d. machinery
45. a. On b. In c. At d. For
46. a. in which b. in where c. of that place d. in which place
47. a. a b. an c. the d. no article
48. a. so b. so much c. so many d. such
49. a. grow b. to grow c. growing d. grown
50. a. the low b. the lower c. the lowest d. the more low