**LÝ THUYẾT VÀ BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH 12**

**UNIT 10 Endangered Species**

**Ôn tập động từ khiếm khuyết:**

**1. May/might**

- may và dạng quá khứ might diễn tả sự xin phép, cho phép.

Ví dụ: May I take this book? – Yes, you may.

**- may/migh**t dùng diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra hay không thể xảy ra.

Ví dụ: He admitted that the news might be true.

- Dùng trong câu cảm thán may/might diễn tả một lời cầu chúc.

Ví dụ: May all your dreams come true!

**- may/might** dùng trong mệnh đề theo sau các động từ “hope” (hy vọng) và “trust” (tin tưởng).

Ví dụ: I trust (hope) that you may find this plan to your satisfaction.

He trust (hope) that we might find the plan to our satisfaction.

**- may/might** dùng thay cho một mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (adverb clauses of concession).

Ví dụ: He may be poor, but he is honest.

Try as he may, he will not pass the examination.

**- may/might** thường được dùng trong mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích (adverb clauses of purpose). Trong trường hợp này người ta cũng thường dùng can/could để thay cho may/might.

Ví dụ: She was studying so that she might read English books.

**- might** (không dùng may) đôi khi được dùng trong câu để diễn tả một lời trách mắng có tính hờn dỗi.

Ví dụ: You might listen when I am talking to you.

**2. Must, mustn’t và needn’t**

**- must** là một động từ khuyết thiếu và chỉ có hình thức hiện tại.

**- must** có nghĩa là “phải” diễn tả một mệnh lệnh hay một sự bắt buộc.

Ví dụ: You must get up earily in the morning.

**- must** đưa ra lời khuyên hoặc suy luận mang tính chắc chắn, yêu cầu được nhấn mạnh

Ví dụ: You must be hungry after work hard.

**- must not/mustn’t** diễn tả sự cấm đoán.

Ví dụ: You mustn’t walk on the grass.

- Khi muốn diễn tả thể phủ định của must với ý nghĩa “không cần thiết” người ta sử dụng need not/ needn’t.

Ví dụ: Must I do it now? – No, you needn’t.

**BÀI TẬP**

**Exercise 1:** **Complete the sentences, using may/might with one verb in the box.**
**1.** Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It **might rain** later.
**2.** Don’t make too much noise. You …………….the baby up.

**3.** Be careful of that dog. It………….you.

**4.** I don’t think we should throw that letter away. We ………….it later.

**5.** Be careful. The footpath is very icy. You …………………..

**6.** I don’t want the children to play in this room. They ……………..something.

**Exercise 2:** **Complete the sentences, using needn't, with one of the verbs in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
|    ask (hỏi, yêu cầu)     come (đến)      explain (giải thích)         leave(rời bỏ)     tell (kể)       walk (đi bộ) |

**1.** We’ve got plenty of time. We needn’t leave yet.

**2.** I can manage the shopping alone. You …………with me.

**3.** We ……….all the way home. We can get a taxi.

**4.** Just help yourself if you’d like something to eat. You………….first.

**5.** We can keep this a secret between ourselves. We …………anybody else.

**6.** I understand the situation perfectly. You …………….further.
**Exercise 3:** **Complete the sentences with must, mustn’t or needn't.**

**1.** We haven't got much time. We **must** hurry.

**2.** We’ve got plenty of time. We **needn’t** hurry'.

**3.** We have enough food at home so we………….go shopping today.

**4.** Jim gave me a letter to post. I……………..remember to post it.

**5.** Jim gave me a letter to post. I ............. forget to post it.

**6.** There’s plenty of time for you to make up your mind. You ……….decide now.

**7.** You………..wash those tomatoes. They’ve already been washed.

**8.** This is a valuable book. You……..…look after it carefully and you …..…lose it.

**TEST 1**

**Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others**

1. A. bamboo B. good C. foot D. cook
2. A. cake B. panda C. face D. late
3. A. social B. science C. sour D. sure

**Circle the word whose stress part is placed differently from that of the others**

1. A. reserve B. schedule C. wildlife D. beauty
2. A. derive B. contain C. leopard D. prevent

**Make the correct choice:**

1. Many plants and endangered species are now endangering of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. expression B. expulsion C. extinction D. extension

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is destroying larger areas of tropical rain forests.

 A. Disforestation B. Deforestation C. Anti-forestation D. forests

1. A lot of different conservation efforts have been made to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_endangered species.

 A. save B. kills C. make D. do

1. The raw sewage needs to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ treated.

 A. chemically B. chemical C. chemist C. chemistry

1. There are more than 20 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working on the water treatment project.

 A. researches B. researcher C. researchers D. research

1. More and more people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of food poisoning nowadays.

 A. exits B. survive C. die D. starve

1. The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flood victims with food, clothers and money.

 A. gave B. provided C. offered D. presented

1. Many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that natural resources will never be used up.

 A. view B. consider C. believe D. regard

1. Conservation is the protection of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ environment.

 A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. naturalize

1. There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of pollution in our modern world

 A. resources B. sources C. foundations D. bases

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ask a woman about her age. It’s not polite.

 A. must B. need C. musn’t D. needn’t

1. Pay attention \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all traffic signs when you are travelling in the street.

 A. for B. on C. to D. from

1. Their plans were cancelled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a bad storm.

 A. in spite B. because C. instead D. in place

1. I’ll lend you the money and you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay me back till next month.

 A. needn’t B. mustn’t C. need D. must

1. You should change your wet shoes,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you’ll catch cold

 A. therefore B. or C. if D. unless

1. The twins used to play rugby when they were four year old, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 A. don’t they B. didn’t they C. didn’t used they D. did they

1. You would rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talking in class so as not to make your teacher angry.

 A. stops B. stopping C. to stop D. stop

1. I’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money to lend you now. I think you can ask Lyn for some.

 A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

1. To tell the truth, Aim frightened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ghosts.

 A. for B. on C. with D. of

1. Tell her that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be here by six. I insist on it.

 A. may B. must C. ought to D. might

1. He hurried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he wouldn’t be late for class.

 A. since B. as if C. unless D. so that

1. There should be no discrimination \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grounds of sex race or religion

 A. on B. at C. of D. in

1. He has refused, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change his mind if you asked him again

 A. might B. may C. can D. must

1. Two parallel white lines in the millde road meant that you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not overtake.

 A. must B. might C. may D. need

1. There’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ university in my neighborhood.

 A. an B. a C. the D. Φ

**Choose the underlined words that need correcting.**

1. The bus will be leaving on five minutes so you’d better hurry up.

A B C D

1. Many teachers have devoted their lives to teaching, therefore teaching is not a well-paid job.

 A B C D

1. My parents often take careful of me when I am ill.

 A B C D

1. She passed the board exam, who made her parents proud.

 A B C D

1. Lack of properly physical exercise cause tiredness and poor health.

 A B C D

**Read the passage and choose the best answers.**

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) safeguards hundreds of species around the world, but we focus species attention on our flagship species: giant pandas, tigers, endangered whales and dolphins, rhinos, elephant, marine turtles and great apes. These species not only need species measures and extra protection in order to survive, they also serve as “umbrella” species: helping them helps numerous other species that live in the same habitats.

In addition to our flagship animals, we work to protect numerous species in peril around the world that live within our priority eco-rigions. Laree predators like snow leopards and grizzly bears, migratory species like whooping cranes and songbrids, and a host of other species facing threats also benefit from WWF’ s conservation efforts. Our wildlife trade experts at “traffic” work to ensure that trade wildlife products, doesn’t harm a species, while also fighting against illegal and unsustainable trade.

WWF is known for acting sound science. Science leads and guides us strategies and approaches, from the way to restore tigers in viable, breed population to decide which areas need protection the most.

1. What does WWF stand for?

 A. World Wildlife Food. B. World Wildlife Formation.

 C. World Wildlife Fund. D. World Website Fund.

1. How many species do we pay much attention to?

 A. 5 B. 8 C. 7 D. 9

1. What is the meaning of the world *habitats* in pharagraph 1?

 A. The place where animals or plants are normally found.

 B. The place where animals or plants can drink and sleep.

 C. The place where animals or plants can eat find their enemy.

 D. The place where animals can find and keep their body warm.

1. What can science help us in safeguarding endangered species?

 A. Find the way to kill all species easily. B. Lead and guide strategies and approaches.

 C. Discover another habitat of animal. D. Search for a food source for animals.

1. Which of the following is not stated in the passage?

 A. WWF safeguards hundreds of species around the world.

 B. WWF is known for acting on sound science.

 C. these above species need extra protection so as not to be extinct.

 D. All species are so fierce that scientists can’t take care of them.

**Read and choose the appropriate option:**

**WHY DO ANIMALS GO EXTINCT?**

 Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth’s history. Some animals go extinct because the climate (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier. It may become warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot change, or adapt, to the new climate, they die.

 Some animals go extinct because thay cannot (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with other animals for food. Some animals go extinct because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always evolving. Evolving means that the animals are changing (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. Eventually, a different kind of animal evolves. *[evolve: tiến hóa]*

 Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct at the (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time. Scientists call this a mass extinction. Scientists think there (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at least five mass extinctions in Earth’s history. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. This mass extinction killed off the dinosaurs.

1. A. where B. which C. when D. what
2. A. complete B. find C. compete D. exist
3. A. accidentally B. suddenly C. quickly D. slowly
4. A. same B. similar C. different D. various
5. A. has been B. have been C. will be D. are

**Choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the original one.**

1. The gate was closed to stop the children running into the road.

 A. The gate was closed so the children running into the road.

 B. The gate is closed so that children don’t run into the road.

 C. The gate was closed so that the children couldn’t run into the road.

 D. The gate is closed that the children couldn’t to run into the road.

1. My Indian friend finds using chopsticks difficult.

 A. My Indian friend is not used to using chopsticks.

 B. My Indian friend can’t use chopsticks.

 C. My Indian friend didn’t use to using chopsticks.

1. Too tired to continue, David stopped walking.

 A. David couldn’t carry on walking because he was too tired.

 B. David couldn’t stop walking because he was to tired.

 C. David was too tired to carry out walking.

 D. David can’t continue to walk when he’ stirred.

1. I haven’t met old English teacher since I left school.

 A. I didn’t have a chance to meet my old English teacher because I left school.

 B. this is the last time I met my old English teacher at shool.

 C. I last met my old English teacher when I left school.

 D. My old English teacher hasn’t met me since I have left school.

1. Tom didn’t begin to read until he was eight.

 A. It was not until Tom was eight that he began to read.

 B. When Tom was eight, he didn’t know how to read.

 C. Tom had read when he was Wight to read. D. Not until Tom read, he was eight.

**UNIT 11 books**

**Động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu bị động:**

**Công thức chung:**

**Chủ động: S + can/must/have to/... + V1 + O**

**=> Bị động: S' + can/must/have to/... + be V3/V-ed (+ by O')**

**Chủ động: S + can/must/... + have V3/V-ed + O**

**=> Bị động: S' + can/must/... + have been V3/V-ed (+ by O')**

**Chú ý:**

- Không dùng: by them/people/someone/no one/me/you/him/her/it/us;

- nơi chốn + by O + thời gian;

**I/ Change into passive:**

1.You can’t wash this dress.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2.You should open the wine about 3 hours before you use it.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. Members may keep books for 3 weeks.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. We shall have to tow (dắt) the car to the garage.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. Visitors must leave umbrellas (cây dù) and sticks (gậy) in the cloakroom (phòng treo áo khoác).

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

6. You should have taken those books back to the library.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

7. We cannot exchange articles (món hàng) which customers have bought during the sale.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

8. You mustn’t move this man; he’s too ill.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

9.They ought to have reported the accident to the police.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

10. You must dry-clean it.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

11. After that they must return them.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

12. You’ll have to leave him here.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**II. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.**

1. I shouldn’t ………. so much coffee last night. I was wide awake till four in the morning.

A. drink B. drank C. be drunk D. have drunk

2. The profits are supposed …………………. among the shareholders.

A. to divide B. to be divided C. dividing D. being divided

3. When you are on duty, your uniform must …………………. at all times.

A. wear B. be wear C. be worn D. be wearing

4. You promised her a letter; you ought to …………………. days ago.

A. write B. be writing C. have written D. be written

5. After the test papers …………………. to the students in class tomorrow, the students …………………. their next assignment.

A. will return – will be given B. will be returned – are given

C. are returning – are giving D. are returned – will be given

6. The class for next semester is too large. It ought to …………………. in half.

A. be divided B. divide C. have divided D. have been divided

7. The entire valley can …………………. from their mountain home.

A. see B. be seen C. being seen D. sees

8. He is wearing a gold ring on his fourth finger. He must………………….

A. have been married B. be married C. marry D. have married

9. A child should …………………. everything he or she wants.

A. gives B. give C. have been given D. be given

10. Your daughter has a good voice. Her interest in singing …………………. encouraged.

A. should be B should C. be D. have

11. I found this book on my desk when I came to class. It must ……. by one of the students in earlier class.

A. be left B. have been left C. leave D. have left

12. You had better ………………….your chores before Mom gets home.

A. be finished B. have finished C. have been finished D. finish

13. These books will have to …………………. to the library tomorrow.

A. return B. have returned C. being returned D. be returned

14. Ann’s birthday was on the 5th, and now it’s already the 8th. Her birthday card …. a week ago.

A. will be sent B. can be sent

C. should have been sent D. should have sent

15. You …………………. me to Dr. Gray. We’ve already met.

A. don’t have to introduce B mustn’t be introduced

C. shouldn’t introduce D. mustn’t introduce

16. Bill ………………….Ann to the party tomorrow.

A. will be invited B. will invite

C. will have invited D. will have been invited.

17. A new hospital ………………….in this area.

A. are going to be built B. builds C. is going to be built D. is going to build

18. Mike …………………. What’s going on in his English class.

A. can’t understand B. can’t be understood

C. could have understood D. could have been understood

19. Our test papers ………………….by our teachers now.

A. are marking B. are being marked C. will mark D. will be marked

20. ………………….the birds in your garden at three o’clock yesterday afternoon?

 A. Did you feed B. Were you fed C. Were you being fed D. Were you feeding

21. Many U.S. automobiles --------------- in Detroit, Michigan.

A. manufacture B. have manufactured

C. are manufactured D. are manufacturing

22. I still can’t believe it! My bicycle ----------- last night.

A. was stolen B. was stealing C. stolen D. stole

23. Let’s go ahead and do it now. Nothing ------------ by waiting.

A. will be accomplished B. accomplished

C. has accomplished D. accomplishes

24.” When ----------? “ - In 1928

A. penicillin was discovered B. did penicillin discovered

C. was penicillin discovered D. did penicillin discover

25. The rescuers ---------- for their bravery and fortitude in locating the lost mountain climbers.

A. were praised B. praised C. were praising D. praising

26. Vitamin C ---------- by the human body. It gets into the bloods stream quickly.

A. absorbs easily B. is easily absorbing C. is easily absorbed D. absorbed easily

27. Renoir is one of the most popular French impressionist painters.

His paintings ---------- masterpieces all over the world.

A. had considered B. are considering C. are considered D. consider

28. We can’t go along here because the road is ---------------.

A. been repaired B. being repaired C. repaired D. repairing

29. More than 50 films --------------- in HCMC since June.

A. were shown B. had been shown C. have been shown D. have shown

30. George is --------------- Lisa.

A. marry with B. marry to C. married with D. married to

**TEST 1**

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

1. A. dips B. lives C. digests D. thanks
2. A. athletics B. thought C. enthusiast D. themselves
3. A. swallowed B. replaced C. described D. dramatized

**Choose the word whose stressed syllable is in a different position from the others.**

1. A. magazine B. character C. quality D. agency
2. A. difficulty B. entertainment C. television D. fascinating

**Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.**

1. Books are still a cheap way to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and entertainment.

 A. inform B. information C. informative D. informatively

1. Whenever he picks up a book, he reads bits here and there or in other words he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. digests B. tastes C. chews D. swallows

1. Books are a wonderful source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and pleasure.

 A. know B. knowing C. knowledgeable D. knowledge

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a type of book that is based on imagined scientific discoveries of the future.

 A. novel B. science fiction book C. fiction book D. romance

1. I feel much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I read an interesting book.

 A. relaxed B. relaxing C. relax D. to relax

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

 A. imagine B. imaginary C. imagination D. imaginatively

1. The journey was the most difficult for him, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he found the strength to make it.

 A. amaze B. amazing C. amazingly D. amazement

1. **Sue**: “I love comic books.” **Alice**: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

 A. I do, too B. No, I won’t C. Yes, I like it D. Neither do I

1. **Mary**: “I’ve got an interview for a job today.” **Peter**: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

 A. Thank you B. The same to you C. Good luck D. See you

1. **A**: I’m not sure about this soup. It tastes like something’s missing.

 **B**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It tastes fine to me.

 A. You’re right B. Oh, I don’t know C. I don’t think so D. I couldn’t agree more

1. Paula wishes she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more time to spend on reading books.

 A. had B. has C. has had D. will have

1. I can’t decide now. I need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_time to think about it.

 A. most B. few C. many D. a little

1. **A**: What is he like? **B**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. He is very brave B. He likes reading books C. Certainly, very good D. All right

1. Your bill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before you leave the hotel.

 A. should pay B. will pay C. should be paid D. must be paying

1. The application forms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before March 5th, 2011.

 A. must submit  **B.** must be submitted C. must have submitted D. must be submitting

1. **-Ellen**: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?” -**Tom**: “He is tall and thin with blue eyes.”

 A. What does John look like B. How is John

 C. How is John doing D. Who does John look like

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. 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. 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. Have you ever read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ "Oliver Twist", \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_interesting novel written by Charles Dickens?

 A. the / the B. Ø / an C. Ø / Ø D. an / the

1. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_books better than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_films.

A. Ø / Ø B. the / the C. Ø / the D. the / Ø

1. The room is too dirty. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_now.

 A. should clean B. should have cleaned C. should be cleaning D. should be being cleaned

**Identify the underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make the sentences correct.**

1. The experiment were conducted by Dr. Adams last week was unsuccessful, wasn’t it?

 A B C D

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

 A B C D

1. It is really sad how much people have the misconception that reading is boring.

 A B C D

1. Have you ever read "Oliver Twist", an interesting novel to write by Charles Dickens?

 A B C D

1. Read the book careful and you can find the information you need.

 A B C D

**Read the passage carefully then choose the best answer to complete each blank.**

If you want to prepare yourself for great achievement and have more to (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to your education or your work, try reading more books. (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ up some of the interestingly informative books and search for well-researched material that can help you grow.

We should encourage our children to read more books and (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting point of view worth further exploration. Reading is a skill that is in much greater demand than the demand for watching TV. There are no jobs that require a person to be able to watch TV but reading is an integral part of many jobs. The written word is an incredibly flexible and efficient way of communication. You can write something down and, in no time, it can be communicated to many different people. Not only that, we can (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ vast amounts of information through reading in a very short time. A good reader can acquire more information in reading for two hours than someone watching TV can acquire in a full day. You are able to gain a lot of information quickly because you are a fast reader with good comprehension skills. It will save you massive amounts of time and you will be able to assimilate vast quantities of information.

1. A. contribute B. gather C. collect D. gain
2. A. Make B. Set C. Take D. Pick
3. A. spend B. apply C. train D. waste
4. A. a B. an C. the D. no article
5. A. inhale B. breathe C. eat D. digest

**Choose one sentence that has the same meaning as the original one.**

1. It's time we left for the disco.

 A. We may leave for the disco now. B. We needn't leave for the disco now.

 C. We should leave for the disco now. D. We must have left for the disco now.

1. My car keys are possibly in the kitchen.

 A. My car keys should be put in the kitchen.

 B. My car keys cannot be in the kitchen.

 C. I do not know whether my car keys are in the kitchen.

 D. My car keys might be in the kitchen.

1. You should keep the flowers in a warm sunny place.

 A. The flowers should be kept in a warm sunny place. B. The flowers should keep in a warm sunny place.

 C. The flowers in a warm sunny place should be kept. D. The flowers in a warm sunny place should keep.

1. Somebody might have stolen your car.

 A. Somebody might have been stolen your car.

 B. Your car might be stolen.

 C. Your car might have been stolen by somebody.

 D. Your car might have been stolen.

**Read the passage and then choose the best option to complete each blank.**

There is no way to measure the value of reading, but we know that books educate and bring great pleasure to people. Many book lovers even join discussion groups so that they can talk about the books they read. Although books are made into movies, the book version is much better. Books are available to everyone at no cost. Public libraries are an American tradition and every library has a large collection of books on every subject. Reading can prepare you for an examination at school, or, if you are writing a report, you can gather facts from a recent edition of an encyclopedia. At your job, reading can helps you get a promotion to higher position. If you like mysteries, you can read about the search for a stolen treasure or a spy on a secret mission. If you like science fiction, you can read about a spacecraft trying to avoid a collision with a meteor or a dangerous experiment that could end in an explosion that would destroy the earth. If you long to travel but cannot afford to do it, reading allow you to travel without restriction in your imagination.

1. The passage is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. Libraries B. readers

 C. book lovers D. reading and knowledge

1. According to the writer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. we can measure the value of reading B. reading offers us no pleasure

 C. most of the book lovers do not like discussing books.

 D. some books are made into the movies

1. Many books joined discussion group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. to educate other people B. to bring pleasure to other people

C. to talk about the book they read D. to get a promotion

1. Which sentence is *not true*?

 A. If you like mysteries, you can’t find any books about them.

B. There are several books on science fiction.

C. A library has a large collection of books on every subject.

 D. There are many public libraries in America.

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

 A. can allow you to travel by plane

 B. can help readers widen their knowledge, get promotion, and entertain themselves

 C. is a dangerous experiment

 D. can’t help readers avoid a collision with a meteor.