

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KỲ THI THPT QUỐC GIA
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PART 1: GRAMMAR

1. TENSES

TENSES	USES	EXAMPLES
PRESENT SIMPLE S + V (+s / es)	- a habit / a repeated action - a fact / truth - timetable (with a future meaning)	- Tom often <u>gets up</u> at 8. - She <u>comes</u> from England. - The train <u>leaves</u> at 6 tomorrow.
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE S + am / is / are + V- ing	- an activity happening at the moment of speaking. - an activity happening around now. - a future arrangement - a complaint (when used with always, all the time.)	- We <u>are learning</u> English now. - I <u>am reading</u> a good book these days. - Tom <u>is coming</u> here next Friday. - You <u>are always teasing</u> me.
PRESENT PERFECT S + have / has + V-ed,3	- an action that happened some time before now (with no definite time) as an experience. - an action that began in the past and continues to the present.	- I've <u>been to</u> Hanoi three times. - We've <u>lived in</u> Danang since 1960/ for 10 years.
PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE S + have / has been + V-ing	- an action that began in the past and continues to the present. - A present result of an activity that has just stopped.	- It <u>has been raining</u> for two hours. - We've <u>been living in</u> Danang since 1960. - You're out of breath. <u>Have you been running</u> ?
PAST SIMPLE S + V-ed	- a completed action at a definite time in the past. - telling a story.	- We <u>played</u> football yesterday. - When the clock struck 6, I <u>woke up</u> and <u>heard</u> the sound of the rain.
PAST PROGRESSIVE S + was / were + V-ing	- an action that was happening at a particular time in the past. - an action that was happening when another action happened. - Two or more actions happening at the same time.	- I <u>was watching</u> TV at 8 last night. - I <u>was watching</u> TV when you called last night. - While we <u>were watching</u> TV, my father was repairing things around the house.
PAST PERFECT S+ had + V-ed,3	- an action that happened before another action in the past.	Sue moved to New York after she <u>had spent</u> two years in Chicago.
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS S+ had been + V-ing	- an action that happened over a period of time before another action in the past.	Tom <u>had been studying</u> for two hours before his friends came.
FUTURE SIMPLE S + will + bare-infinitive S + be going to + bare inf.	- Will: a future plan made at the moment of speaking. - Be going to: a future plan made before the moment of speaking.	- A: It's so hot here. B: Oh, I <u>will open</u> the window. - A: What <u>are you going to do</u> this summer vacation? B: I'm <u>going to</u> Ha Long bay.
FUTURE PROGRESSIVE S + will + be + V-ing	- an action that is happening at a particular time in the future.	- At 8 o'clock tomorrow, I <u>will be sitting</u> in class.
FUTURE PERFECT S + will + have + P.P.	- an action that will be completed before another time or event in the future.	- I <u>will have finished</u> my homework by the time I go out on a date tonight.
FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE S + will + have + been + V-ing	- an action that will be happening before another time or event in the future.	- I <u>will have been sleeping</u> for 2 hours by the time he gets home.

EXERCISES

I. Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence.

- Tom _____ his hand when he was cooking the dinner.
A. burnt B. was burning C. has burnt D. had burnt
- We're good friends. We _____ each other for a long time.
A. know B. have known C. knew D. have been knowing
- Paul, Could you please turn off the stove? The potatoes _____ for at least thirty minutes.
A. are boiling B. boiling C. have been boiling D. were boiling
- By the time I _____ to bed tonight, I will have finished my work for the day.
A. go B. will go C. went D. had gone
- They _____ a lot of preparations before the match started.
A. has made B. had made C. will be made D. are making
- Mr. Gibbon usually drinks mineral water, but in this party he _____ champagne.
A. drinks B. will drink C. has drunk D. is drinking
- "How long have you been married?" - "We _____ married for twenty years on our next wedding anniversary."
A. will have been B. have been C. had been D. will be

8. About a year ago, he _____ elected president of a big company and he _____ a holiday since then.
A. was/ doesn't have B. was/ had C. was/ hadn't had D. was/ hasn't had
9. We missed the train. It _____ by the time we arrived at the station.
A. left B. was leaving C. had left D. have left
10. It's time we _____ this old car and bought a new one.
A. will sell B. have sold C. had sold D. sold
11. When he arrived, a crowd _____ for several hours to greet him.
A. had been waiting B. is waiting C. has been waiting D. was waiting
12. I _____ with my aunt when I go to Mexico next summer.
A. 'll have been staying B. staying C. 'll be staying D. stay
13. When I see the doctor this afternoon, I _____ him to look at my throat.
A. will ask B. ask C. would ask D. will have asked
14. By this time next summer, you _____ your studies.
A. completes B. will complete C. are completing D. will have completed
15. Right now, Jim _____ the newspaper and Kathy _____ dinner.
A. reads / has cooked B. is reading / is cooking
C. has read / was cooking D. read / will be cooking
16. Last night at this time, they _____ the same thing. She _____ and he _____ the Newspaper.
A. are doing / is cooking / is reading B. were doing / was cooking / was reading
C. was doing / has cooked / is reading D. had done / was cooking / read
17. When I _____ home last night, I _____ that Jane _____ a beautiful candlelight dinner.
A. had arrived / discovered / prepared B. was arriving / had discovered / was preparing
C. have arrived / was discovering / had prepared D. arrived / discovered / was preparing
18. Every day I _____ up at 6 o'clock, _____ breakfast at 7 o'clock and _____ for work at 8 o'clock
A. get / eat / leave B. have got / eating / leaving
C. got / ate / left D. will get / have eaten / left
19. Yesterday, I _____ for work late because I _____ to set my alarm.
A. had left / forgot B. was leaving / was forgetting
C. left / had forgotten D. had been leaving / would forget
20. By the time we _____ to the train station, Susan _____ for us for more than two hours.
A. will get / has been waiting B. got / was waiting
C. got / had been waiting D. get / will wait
21. _____ Tom Cruise's last movie? Yes, I _____ it three days ago
A. Have you ever seen / saw B. Did you ever see / have seen
C. Had you ever seen / would see D. Will you ever see / saw
22. In the past, people _____ to the beach more often.
A. have gone B. used to go C. were going D. had gone
23. Soon, people _____ most of the time at home.
A. will work B. are working C. have worked D. work
24. I _____ a terrible accident while I _____ on the beach.
A. see / am walking B. saw / was walking
C. was seeing / walked D. have seen / were walking
25. We _____ touch since we _____ school three years ago.
A. lost / have left B. have lost / leave C. have lost / left D. were losing / had left

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting :

26. Millions of people visited Disney World in Orlando, Florida, since it opened.
A B C D
27. At summer camp last year children swam, rode horses, and were playing baseball.
A B C D
28. This is the first time I tried to play badminton.
A B C D
29. The last time we decorated the flat was 5 years ago. The flat wasn't decorated for five years.
A B C D
30. It is important to note that such a happy marriage does not come about by accident,
A B
but it had taken years of dedicated work to bring this kind of relationship into existence.
C D
31. Economic reform has dominated Australian economic policy from the early 1980s until the
A B C D
end of the 20th century.
32. Such human activities as pollution, drainage of wetlands, cutting and clearing of forests,
A B C
urbanization, and road and dam construction has destroyed or seriously damaged available habitats.
D
33. Since 1984 the sport was included in the Olympic Games as part of the yachting events.
A B C D

34. The first world championship of windsurfing has been held in 1973. Windsurfing first became

A B C
an Olympic sport in 1984 for men and 1992 for women.
D

35. Hardly I had got onto the motorway when I saw two police cars following me.

A B C D

III. Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

36. This is the first time I've attended such an enjoyable wedding party.

- A. The first wedding party I attended was enjoyable.
B. I had the first enjoyable wedding party.
C. My attendance at the first wedding party was enjoyable.
D. I have never attended such an enjoyable wedding party before.

37. I have not met her for three years.

- A. The last time I met her was three years ago. B. It is three years when I will meet her.
C. I did not meet her three years ago. D. During three years, I met her once.

38. This pasta is a new experience for me.

- A. I used to eat a lot of pasta. B. I am used to eating pasta.
C. It is the first time I have eaten pasta. D. I have ever eaten pasta many times before.

39. I have not seen Tom for ages.

- A. It has been a long time since I last saw Tom. B. Tom and I do not look the same age.
C. Tom and I are friends for a long time. D. I often met Tom ages ago.

40. Julie and Anne had not met each other before the party.

- A. Julie and Anne got acquainted when they were at the party.
B. The party prevented Julie and Anne from meeting each other.
C. The party was the place where Julie and Anne could not meet each other.
D. Julie and Anne used to meet each other for the party.

41. The last time I went to the museum was a year ago.

- A. I have not been to the museum for a year. B. A year ago, I often went to the museum.
C. My going to the museum lasted a year. D. At last I went to the museum after a year.

42. The last time when I saw her was three years ago.

- A. I have often seen her for the last three years.
B. About three years ago, I used to meet her.
C. I have not seen her for three years.
D. I saw her three years ago and will never meet her again.

43. By the time we finished our work, Peter had already gone home.

- A. Peter did not go home until we finished our work.
B. As soon as we finished our work, we would go home with Peter.
C. We finished our work before Peter went home.
D. Peter had gone home before we finished our work.

44. It has been years since I last ate fish.

- A. I have not eaten fish for years. B. For many years, I have eaten only fish.
C. I like eating fish for years. D. It is fish that I have eaten for many years.

45. It will not be long until he is at the meeting.

- A. It will take him a long time to attend the meeting. B. He will be at the meeting soon.
C. The meeting will last for a long time. D. He has been at the meeting for a long time

46. She has cooked for dinner for two hours.

- A. She didn't start cooking for dinner until it was two.
B. She started cooking for dinner two hours ago.
C. She has two hours to cook for dinner.
D. Cooking for dinner took her two hours.

47. He last had his eyes tested ten months ago.

- A. He had tested his eyes ten months before. B. He had not tested his eyes for ten months then.
C. He hasn't had his eyes tested for ten months. D. He didn't have any test on his eyes in ten months.

48. I should have studied last night, but I was too tired

- A. I couldn't study last night because I was very tired.
B. I studied last night, so I was very tired.
C. I tried to study last night but I felt bored.
D. I didn't study last night because I felt very bored.

49. No sooner had she put the telephone down than her boss rang back.

- A. As soon as her boss rang back, she put down the telephone.
B. Scarcely had she put the telephone down when her boss rang back.
C. Hardly she had hung up, she rang her boss immediately.
D. She had hardly put the telephone down without her boss rang back.

50. The last time I went swimming was when we were in Spain.

- A. I swam a lot when we were in Spain.
B. I hadn't been swimming before we moved to Spain.
C. I haven't been swimming since we were in Spain.

D. I went swimming while we lived in Spain.

2. REPORTED SPEECH

❖ **Note:** Khi muốn chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp, ta cần lưu ý đến một số thay đổi sau:

+ **Changing pronouns and possessive adjectives** (I - he/ she, my - his/ her, ...)

+ **Changing tenses:**

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect Simple Past	Past Perfect
can/ will + Bare inf.	could/ would + Bare inf.
must + Bare inf.	had to + Bare inf.

+ **Changing Adverbs of Time and Places, Demonstratives:**

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The day before/ The previous day
Yesterday morning	The previous morning
Last night/ year	The previous night/ year
(a week) ago	(a week) before
Tomorrow	The day after/ The following day
Tomorrow morning	The following morning
Next week/ month	The following week
This	That
These	Those
Here	There

1. Reported Imperative:

To infinitive	S + agreed/ offered/ promised/ refused/... + (not) to infinitive
	S + asked/ told/ advised/ invited/ + O + (not) to infinitive

Gerund	S + admitted/ denied / suggested + (not) + V-ing
	S + confessed to/ insisted on/ dreamed of/... + (not) + V-ing
	S + accused s.body of / congratulated s.body on/ apologized to s.body for + (not) + V-ing

2. Reported Statement :

S +	said		+ (that) + S + V
	told someone		

3. Reported Questions :

a) YES - NO Questions :

S + asked someone/ wondered/ wanted to know + if/ whether + S + V

Wh - How Questions :

S + asked someone / wondered/ wanted to know + wh-/ how + S + V

EXERCISES

I. Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence.

- James.....him up when the bus reached the square
 - told me wake
 - asked me to wake
 - said me to wake
 - requested me waking
- The policeman asked us.....
 - had any of us seen the accident happen
 - If had any of us seen the accident happen
 - Whether any of us had seen the accident happen
 - that if any of us had seen the accident happen
- I asked him.....,but he said nothing
 - what the matter was
 - what was the matter

- c. the matter was what
4. She asked me.....the seat.....or not
a. if / had occupied
c. if / has been occupied
5. I wonder.....we'll catch the bus.....we'll take a taxi
a. if / and whether b. whether / or that
c. if / or that d. whether / or whether
6. Excuse me. Could you tell me.....?
a. what time is it b. what is the time
c. what time it is d. it is what time
7. We wonder.....from his office after that scandal
a. why did he not resign b. why he did not resign
c. why he not resign d. why didn't he resign
8. Jeff wanted to know.....
a. that why were his friends laughing b. why were his friends laughing
c. why his friends were laughing d. the reason why his friends laughing
9. Mr Hawk told me that he would give me his answer the.....day
a. previous b. following c. before d. last
10. She.....him whether he liked the steak she cooked
a. asks b. wondered c. wanted to know d. asked
11. His neighbours sometimes wondered.....he did for a living
a. why b. when c. where d. what
12. Could you please tell me.....?
a. It is how far to the nearest bus stop b. how far is it to the nearest bus stop
c. how far to the nearest bus stop is it d. how far it is to the nearest bus stop
13. Marigold wondered.....Kevin and Ruth would be at the party
a. that b. whether c. if d. b& c
14. He asked me.....
a. How long you have studied English b. How long had you studied English
c. How long you had study English d. How long you had studied English
15. The passenger asked we landed
a. what b. when c. if d. why
16. The mother told her son so impolitely.
a. not behave b. not to behave c. not behaving d. did not behave
17. She said she collect it for me after work.
a. would b. did c. must d. had
18. Laura said she had worked on the assignment since
a. yesterday b. two days ago c. the day before d. the next day
19. Peter said that he had lived in London four years
a. ago b. before c. later d. then
20. The guest told the host that
a. I must go now b. he must go now c. he had to go now d. he had to go then
21. The teacher told Joe
a. to stop talking b. stop talking c. stops talking d. stopped talking
22. She said she
a. was very tired last night b. was very tired the night before
c. had been very tired last night d. had been very tired the night before
23. Emily said that her teacher to London
a. will go / tomorrow b. went / tomorrow
c. would go / the next day d. had gone / the next day

II. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.

1. I asked him how far was it to the station if I went there by taxi.
a b c d
2. They asked me that I could do the shopping for them.
a b c d
3. Her mother ordered her do not go out with him the night before.
a b c d
4. She said that the books in the library would be available tomorrow.
a b c d
5. He advised her thinking about that example again because it needed correcting.
a b c d
6. My mother said me to sit down at the table and do my homework.
a b c d
7. They asked me what did happen last night, but I was unable to tell them.
a b c d

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

1. "I'll tell you about this tomorrow, Mary," said Tom.
a. Tom said to Mary that he will tell her about that the next day.
b. Tom told Mary that I would tell you about that the next day.
c. Tom told Mary that he would tell her about that the next day.

- d. Tom told Mary that she would tell him about that the next day.
2. He said, "My wife has just bought a diamond ring."
- He said that his wife had just bought a diamond ring.
 - He said that my wife had just bought a diamond ring.
 - He said that his wife has just bought a diamond ring.
 - he said that his wife just bought a diamond ring.
3. "It is the time to check what you have done", the father said to the boys.
- The father said to the boys it was time to check what they had done.
 - The father told the boys it was time to check what they had done.
 - The father told the boys it was time to check what they have done.
 - The father told the boys it is time to check what they had done.
4. "I have just seen your mother this morning".
- Laura told Lewis I have just seen your mother this morning.
 - Laura told Lewis she had just seen his mother that morning.
 - Laura told Lewis she has just seen his mother that morning.
 - Laura told Lewis he had just seen her mother that morning.
5. Mrs Smith: "Don't play in front of my windows"
- Mrs Smith told us not to play in front of her windows.
 - Mrs Smith told us not to play in front of my windows.
 - Mrs Smith told us to not play in front of her windows.
 - Mrs Smith said us not to play in front of her windows.
6. "Don't make noise because I am listening music now"
- He asked me not to make noise because I am listening music now.
 - He asked me not to make noise because I was listening music then.
 - He asked me not to make noise because he was listening music then.
 - He asked me to make noise because I was listening music then.
7. Teacher: "Don't forget your homework"
- Teacher reminded me not to forget my homework.
 - Teacher asked me if not to forget my home work.
 - Teacher reminded whether I not to forget my home work.
 - Teacher reminded me not to forget your home work.
8. Tom: "Why don't you study hard for the coming exam, Ba"
- Tom advised me not to study hard for the coming exam.
 - Tom advised me to study hard for the coming exam.
 - Tom advised Ba not to study hard for the coming exam.
 - Tom advised Ba to study hard for the coming exam.
9. "I didn't meet Susan last week"
- He said he didn't meet Susan the week before.
 - He said he hasn't met Susan last week.
 - He said he hadn't met Susan last week.
 - He said he hadn't met Susan the week before.
10. "If I were you, I'd tell him the truth," she said to me.
- She said to me that if I were you, I'd tell him the truth.
 - She will tell him the truth if she is me.
 - She suggested to tell him the truth if she were me.
 - She advised me to tell him the truth.

3. PASSIVE VOICE

Active voice:

S + V + O

Passive voice:

S + be + PP + (by agent)

Examples:

- They usually hold the concerts at the university.
- The concerts are usually held at the university
- They haven't told the students about the changes of the timetable yet
- The students haven't been told about the changes of the timetable yet.
- The police found two children in the forest.
- Two children were found in the forest by the police.

Bảng các thì ở thể bị động:

Tenses	Active	Passive
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Simple Present	S + V + O	S + be + PP + by + O
Present Continuous	S + am/is/are + V-ing + O	S + am/is/are + being + PP + by + O
Present Perfect	S + has/have + PP + O	S + has/have + been + PP + by + O
Simple Past	S + V-ed + O	S + was/were + PP + by + O
Past Continuous	S + was/were + V-ing + O	S + was/were + being + PP + by + O
Past Perfect	S + had + PP + O	S + had + been + PP + by + O
Simple Future	S + will/shall + V + O	S + will + be + PP + by + O
Future Perfect	S + will/shall + have + PP + O	S + will + have + been + PP + by + O
Be + going to	S + am/is/are + going to + V + O	S + am/is/are + going to + be + PP + by + O
Model Verbs	S + model verb + V + O	S + model verb + be + PP + by + O

❖ MỘT SỐ DẠNG BỊ ĐỘNG ĐẶC BIỆT

1. Mẫu câu với *have/get*:

* **S + have + Sb + V + O ... → S + have + O + PP.2 + (by+ Sb)**

Ex: I had him repair my bike. → I had my bike repaired by him.

* **S + get + Sb + to-V + O ... → S + get + O + to be + PP.2 (by + Sb)**

Ex: We get him to look after our house when we are on business.

→ We get our house to be looked after (by him) when we are on business.

2. **Sb + need + to-V + Sth + ... → Sth + need + V-ing + ...**

Ex: We need to water the plants everyday. → The plants need watering everyday.

3. Câu bị động có động từ tường thuật

– Chủ động: $S_1 + V_1 + \text{that} + S_2 + V_2 + O + \dots$

* Những động từ tường thuật (Reporting Verbs = V_1) thường gặp:

think *consider* *know* *believe* *say*
suppose *suspect* *rumour* *declare*

Ex1: People say that he always drink a lot of wine.

→ It is said that he always drink a lot of wine. **Or:** He is said to always drink a lot of wine.

Ex2: Villagers think that he broke into her house.

→ It is thought that he broke into her house. **Or:** He is thought to have broken into her house.

Ex3: The police believed that the murderer died.

→ It was believed that the murderer died. **Or:** The murderer was believed to die.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.

- We can't go along here because the road _____.
A. is repairing B. is repaired C. is being repaired D. repairs
- The story I've just read _____ Agatha Christie.
A. was written B. was written by C. was written from D. wrote by
- I'm going to go out and _____.
A. have cut my hair B. have my hair cut
C. cut my hair D. my hair be cut
- Something funny _____ in class yesterday.
A. happened B. was happened C. happens D. is happened
- Many US automobiles _____ in Detroit, Michigan
A. manufacture B. have manufactured
C. are manufactured D. are manufacturing
- A lot of pesticide residue can _____ unwashed produce.
A. find B. found C. be finding D. be found
- We _____ by a loud noise during the night.
A. woke up B. are woken up
C. were woken up D. were waking up
- Some film stars _____ difficult to work with.
A. are said be B. are said to be C. say to be D. said to be
- Why did Tom keep making jokes about me? – I don't enjoy _____ at.
A. be laughed B. to be laughed
C. laughing D. being laughed

10. Today, many serious childhood diseases_____ by early immunization.[sự miễn dịch]
 A. are preventing B. can prevent
 C. prevent D. can be prevented
11. Do you get your heating_____ every year?
 A. checking B. check C. be checked D. checked
12. Bicycles_____ in the driveway.
 A. must not leave B. must not be leaving
 C. must not be left D. must not have left
13. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony_____ next weekend.[Symphony: khúc giao hưởng]
 A. is going to be performed B. has been performed
 C. will be performing D. will have perform
14. All bottles_____ before transportation.
 A. frozen B. were froze C. were frozen D. are froze
15. _____ yet?
 A. Have the letters been typed B. Have been the letters typed
 C. Have the letters typed D. Had the letters typed
16. English has become a second language in countries like India, Nigeria or Singapore where_____ for administration, broadcasting and education.
 A. is used B. it is used C. used D. being used
17. The telephones_____ by Alexander Graham Bell.
 A. is invented B. is inventing C. invented D. was invented
18. Lots of houses_____ by the earthquake.
 A. are destroying B. destroyed C. were destroyed D. is destroyed
19. Gold_____ in California in the 19th century.
 A. was discovered B. has been discovered
 C. was discover D. they discover
20. The preparation_____ by the time the guest_____.
 A. had been finished- arrived B. have finished- arrived
 C. had finished-were arriving D. have been finished- were arrived
21. The boy_____ by the teacher yesterday.
 A. punish B. punished
 C. punishing D. was punished
22. "Ms Jones, please type those letters before noon" _ "They've already _____, sir. They're on your desk."
 A. typed B. been being typed C. being typed D. been typed
23. Sarah is wearing a blouse. It _____ of cotton.
 A. be made B. are made C. is made D. made
24. They had a boy _____ that yesterday.
 A. done B. to do C. did D. do
25. We got our mail _____ yesterday.
 A. been delivered B. delivered C. delivering D. to deliver

II. Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the given one.

26. Somebody cleans the room every day.
 A. The room everyday is cleaned.
 B. The room is every day cleaned.
 C. The room is cleaned every day.
 D. The room is cleaned by somebody every day.
27. People don't use this road very often.
 A. This road is not used very often.
 B. Not very often this road is not used.
 C. This road very often is not used.
 D. This road not very often is used.
28. How do people learn languages?
 A. How are languages learned?
 B. How are languages learned by people?
 C. How languages are learned?
 D. Languages are learned how?
29. Tom bought that book yesterday.
 A. That book was bought by Tom yesterday.
 B. That book was bought yesterday by Tom.
 C. That book yesterday was bought by Tom
 D. That book was bought yesterday.
30. They have not used this typewriter for a long time
 A. For a long time has not been used this typewriter
 B. This typewriter has not used for a long time
 C. This typewriter has been not used for a long time
 D. This typewriter has not been used for a long time
31. Who established that museum?
 A. Who was established that museum?
 B. Was that museum established by who?
 C. By whom was that museum established?
 D. Did that museum establish by whom?
32. They think that someone started the fire on purpose
 A. Someone is thought to start the fire on purpose
 B. They think that the fire which was started by someone on purpose
 C. The fire is thought to be started on purpose
 D. The fire is thought to have been started on purpose

33. Some scientists report that dolphins have a brain capacity larger than human beings'
 A. A brain capacity larger than human beings' that dolphins have to be reported
 B. Dolphins are reported having a brain capacity larger than human beings'
 C. Dolphins are reported to have a brain capacity larger than human beings'
 D. Dolphins are reported that they have a brain capacity larger than human beings'

III. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

34. Great singers of the world can be hearing at the Sydney Opera House
 A B C D
35. Don't all of us want to be loved and need by other people?
 A B C D
36. The price of rice exports will been increased by the government.
 A B C D
37. Does Dr. Brown mind calling at home if his patients need his help.
 A B C D
38. Most of the jobs in the manufacturing factories will take over by robots.
 A B C D
39. I discovered that many strange things were happened last night.
 A B C D
40. He was seen go to the beach with some other people.
 A B C D

4. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

TYPE	If Clause	Main Clause
1. Future possible	Simple present (S + V _{s/es})	S + will/ shall/ can/ may + Bare inf. Bare Infinitive (Imperative)
2. Present unreal	S + V _{ed/ V₂} (be - were)	S + would/ could/ might / ... + Bare inf.
3. Past unreal	S + had + V _{ed/ V₃}	S + would/ could/ .. + have + V _{ed/ V₃}

Note :

- + Có thể kết hợp điều kiện 2 (Main Clause) và điều kiện 3 (If Clause) trong 1 câu
 Ex : If I **hadn't stayed** up late last night, I **wouldn't be** so tired now.
- + **Unless = ifnot**
 Ex : **Unless** you hurry, you'll be late. = **If** you **don't** hurry, you'll be late.

EXERCISES

I. Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence.

1. If I had time, I _____ shopping with you.
 A. went B. will go C. would go D. would have gone
2. If you _____ English, you will get along with them perfectly.
 A. can speak B. had spoken C. speaks D. spoke
3. If they had gone for a walk, they _____ the lights off.
 A. had turned B. would have turn C. would have turned D. would turn
4. If she _____ to see us, we will go to the zoo.
 A. came B. come C. comes D. is coming
5. I would have told you, if I _____ him.
 A. had meet B. had met C. meet D. met
- 6.. Would you mind if I _____ the window?
 A. closed B. closing C. had closed D. would close
7. If they _____ me, I wouldn't have said no.
 A. had invited B. invited C. invite D. would have invited
8. My friend _____ me at the station if he gets the afternoon off.
 A. meets B. will meet C. would have met D. would meet
9. If I _____ it, nobody would do it.
 A. did B. didn't do C. do D. don't do
10. If my father _____ me up, I'll take the bus home.
 A. doesn't pick B. don't pick C. not pick D. picks
11. If I didn't have a mobile phone, my life _____ complete.
 A. will be not B. will not be C. would not be D. would not have been
12. Okay, I _____ the popcorn if you buy the drinks.
 A. bought B. buy C. will buy D. would buy
13. She _____ out with you if you had only asked her.
 A. will go B. would go C. would had gone D. would have gone
14. If you had tried your best, you _____ disappointed about the result now.

- A. won't be B. wouldn't be C. wouldn't have D. wouldn't have been
15. I would not have read your diary if you _____ it in such an obvious place.
A. didn't hide B. hadn't hid C. hadn't hidden D. not hid
16. If I had enough money, _____.
A. I will buy that house B. I'd have bought that house
C. I could buy that house D. I can buy that house
17. _____ if you take a map.
A. You will get lost B. You won't get lost
C. You would get lost D. You would have got lost
18. We would save thousands of lives if _____.
A. we found the remedy for the flu B. we had not found the remedy for the flu
C. we find the remedy for the flu D. we'll find the remedy for the flu
19. I won't accept unless _____.
A. Tom to apologize B. Tom is apologizing
C. Tom apologizes D. When Tom apologizes
20. I'll help you if _____.
A. you told me the truth B. you tell me the truth
C. you will tell me the truth D. you have told me the truth
21. I wouldn't have got wet _____.
A. if I had an umbrella with me. B. if I had had an umbrella with me
C. Unless I had had an umbrella with me D. in case I had an umbrella with me
22. _____, he would not have had the accident yesterday.
A. If Peter driven more carefully B. If had Peter driven more carefully
C. Had Peter driven more carefully D. Unless Peter had driven more carefully
23. Without the traffic jam on the high way this morning, I _____ late for the meeting.
A. would be B. would have been C. hadn't been D. wouldn't have been
24. What would Tom do if he _____ the truth?
A. would know B. knows C. had known D. knew
25. If I _____ you were sick. I would have called sooner.
A. knew B. had known C. know D. would have known

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

1. I didn't listen to him and I didn't succeed.
A. If I listened to him, I would have succeed. B. If I had listened to him, I'd have succeeded.
C. If I had listened to him, I would succeed. D. If I listened to him, I would succeed.
2. If he doesn't apologize, I will never invite him here again.
A. Unless he apologizes, then I will never invite him here again.
B. Unless he apologizes, or I will never invite him here again.
C. Unless he doesn't apologize, I will never invite him here again.
D. Unless he apologizes, I will never invite him here again.
3. I have to work tomorrow morning, so I can't meet you.
A. If I don't have to work tomorrow morning, I can meet you.
B. If I didn't have to work tomorrow morning, I would meet you.
C. I could meet you if I don't have to work tomorrow morning.
D. I can meet you if I didn't have to work tomorrow morning.
4. Do your homework first and I'll let you play the computer games.
A. I won't allow you to do homework when you play the computer games.
B. Let's play the computer games without doing your homework.
C. You are allowed to play the computer games without doing your homework.
D. Unless you do homework first, I won't let you play the computer games.
5. I don't have enough money with me now; otherwise I would buy that house.
A. If I didn't have money with me now, I would buy that house.
B. If I had money with me now, I would buy that house.
C. If I had money with me now, I wouldn't buy that house.
D. If I didn't have money with me now, I wouldn't buy that house.
6. You drink too much coffee, that's why you can't sleep.
A. If you drank less coffee, you would be able to sleep.
B. You drink much coffee and you can sleep.
C. You wouldn't sleep well if you hadn't drink any coffee.
D. You can sleep better without coffee.
7. Susan felt sick because she got caught in the rain.
A. If Susan got caught in the rain, she would felt sick.
B. If Susan hadn't got caught in the rain, she wouldn't have felt sick.
C. If Susan hadn't got caught in the rain, she wouldn't feel sick.
D. Susan got caught in the rain and she still felt sick.
8. He didn't hurry so he missed the plane.
A. If he hurried, he wouldn't miss the plane.
B. If he had hurried, he might catch the plane.
C. If he had hurried, he could have caught the plane.
D. He didn't miss the plane because he hurried.

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.

1. If Al had come sooner, he could has eaten dinner with the whole family.
A B C D
2. If my father hasn't encouraged me to take the exam, I wouldn't have done it.
A B C D
3. If you give me more time and I will successfully finish this project.
A B C D
4. If you had been here last Sunday, you should have met her.
A B C D
5. You are allowed into the club unless you are a member.
A B C D
6. Would George be angry if I take his bicycle without asking?
A B C D
7. If I knew you were in hospital, I would have gone to see you.
A B C D

5. RELATIVE CLAUSES

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES :

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó , nếu bỏ đi thì câu sẽ không rõ nghĩa

- Ex : - I spoke to the man . He owns the restaurant .
I spoke to the man who / that owns the restaurant .
- The woman gave us directions . We spoke to the woman .
The woman whom / that we spoke to gave us directions .
- The car has just been found. It was stolen .
The car which / that was stolen has just been found .
- I've got a friend . Her sister is an architect .
I've got a friend whose sister is an architect .

Notes:

- + Có thể bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ “*whom, which, that*” trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định
Ex : - The doctor (*whom / that / who*) I spoke to told me not to worry .
- She married to the man (*that / whom*) she met in Paris .
- + Dùng “*that*” trong các trường hợp sau :
a/ Sau so sánh bậc nhất.
Ex : He is one of the strongest men that I have ever met .
b/ Sau các đại từ bất định: all, none, only, much, little, everything, something, anything, nothing.
Ex : The only thing that matters is to find out the way home .

NON - DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin cho danh từ trước nó .Nếu bỏ đi thì câu vẫn còn đủ nghĩa .Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng **dấu phẩy** .

- Ex : - My uncle Tom , who lives in Paris, is coming to visit me next week .
- She gave me that handkerchief, which I put in my pocket.
- Ken , whom you met in London last summer, will be at the party tonight .

Notes :

- + Không thể bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ “*whom, which*” trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.
Ex : - Jim, whom / who we met yesterday , is very nice .
- + Không dùng “*THAT*” trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định
Ex : -The second bus, which was full, didn't stop either .

III. RELATIVE PRONOUNS WITH PREPOSITIONS :

Có 2 cách nói :

Trong cách nói trang trọng, giới từ thường đặt trước đại từ quan hệ “*whom*” và “*which*” **Preposition + whom / which**

Trong lối nói thân mật , giới từ đứng sau động từ

- Ex : - The girl about whom I told you yesterday is really beautiful and intelligent (formal) .
The girl whom I told you about yesterday is really beautiful and intelligent (informal) .
- No one knows by whom this letter was written . (formal)
No one knows whom this letter was written by . (formal)
- The people with whom I traveled were good company .(formal)
The people whom I traveled with were good company .(informal)

Notes : Giới từ không đứng trước “*who*” và “*that*”:

Yesterday we visited the City Museum , to which I'd never been before .
Mr. Reese , to whom we sent letter, hasn't given us his reply .

V. RELATIVE CLAUSE REPLACED BY PARTICIPLES AND TO- INFINITIVES

- Chúng ta có thể dùng hiện tại phân từ (V-ing) , quá khứ phân từ (V-ed / V3) và động từ nguyên mẫu (To-infinitive) để rút ngắn mệnh đề quan hệ (relative clauses) .

Present participle : (V-ing)

- Ex : - The man who helped John is my uncle .
The man helping John is my uncle .
- Do you know the boy who is waiting at the bus stop ?
Do you know the boy waiting at the bus stop ?
 - I told you about the woman who lives next door .
I told you about the woman living next door .
 - Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof ?
Do you see the cat lying on the roof ?

Past participle : (V-ed / V3)

- Ex : - My mother works in a school which was sponsored by the government .
My mother works in a school (which was) sponsored by the government .
- Most of the goods which were made in this factory are exported .
Most of the goods made in this factory are exported .
 - The cars which are produced in Japan are nice .
The cars produced in Japan are nice .

To- infinitive : Được dùng sau : the first , the last , the second

- Ex : - The last person who leaves the room must lock the door .
The last person to leave the room must lock the door .
- Mary was the first applicant who was interviewed .
Mary was the first applicant to be interviewed .
 - William Pitt was the youngest person who became Prime Minister .
William Pitt was the youngest person to become Prime Minister .

EXERCISES

I. Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence.

1. The Olympic games _____ in Sydney in 2000 were exciting .
a. being held b. were held c. held d. to be held
2. The papers _____ on the table belongs to me .
a. are b. to be c. were d. x
3. A sugar company _____ three thousand people has gone bankrupt .
a. employs b. employed c. employing d. to employ
4. People _____ against pollution marched forward .
a. to protest b. protest c. protested d. protesting
5. The artist, _____ paying you bought, is a classmate of mine.
a. whom b. whose c. from whom d. from whose
6. The airhostess was the only person _____ the crash .
a. to survive b. surviving c. survived d. to be survived
7. Florida , _____ the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year .
a. is known as b. that is known as c. known as d. knowing
8. There are some boys _____ in the street , _____ the violin .
a. standing – playing b. who stand – playing c. standing – play d. to stand – to play
9. Trains _____ from this station _____ an hour to get to London .
a. leave – take b. leaving – taking c. leaving – take d. left – take
10. The last student _____ the question was George .
a. asked b. to be asked c. being asked d. a & b are correct
11. Bill Gate , _____ is the president of Microsoft Company , is a billionaire .
a. who b. whose c. whom d. that
12. Mexico City, _____ is the capital of Mexico, is a cosmopolitan city.
a. which b. that c. where d. what
13. I read “ The Old Man and the Sea “, _____ written by Ernest Hemingway .
a. a novel b. that is a novel c. which d. which has
14. I'll lend you a book by Mark Twain, _____ .
a. that is a famous American author . b. a famous American author
c. he is a famous author d. is a famous author
15. They have an apartment _____ the park .
a. overlooks b. that overlooking c. overlooked d. overlooking
16. “ Is April twenty- first the day _____ ? “ No, the twenty- second.”
a. you'll arrive then c. when you'll arrive
b. on that you'll arrive d. when you'll arrive on
17. Florida , _____ the Sunshine State , attracted many tourists every year .
a. is b. known as c. is known as d. that is known as
18. Pamela's marriage has been arranged by her family . She's marrying a man _____ .
a. She hardly knows c. she hardly knows him
b. that she hardly knows d. whom she hardly knows him
19. People who exercise frequently have great physical endurance that those _____ .

- a. that doesn't b. who don't c. which don't d. who doesn't
20. "Is this the address to _____ you want the package sent?" "Yes."
- a. whom b. which c. where d. that
21. Brenda quit her job at the advertising agency, _____ surprised everyone.
- a. what b. that c. which d. who
22. The publishers expected that the new book will be bought by people _____ in environmental conservation.
- a. are interested c. who they are interested
- b. they are interested d. interested
23. I have always wanted to visit Rome, _____ of Italy.
- a. the capital b. is the capital c. that is the capital d. which the capital is
24. Annie has three brothers, _____ are pilots.
- a. who they all b. who all of them c. that all of them d. all of whom
25. The movie _____ last night was terrific.
- a. we went b. we went to it c. we went to d. which we went

II. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C, D that needs correcting.

1. That is the man who's daughter won the spelling bee.
- A B C D
2. The person from him you got the information is my brother.
- A B C D
3. Tom passed the driving test, that surprised everyone.
- A B C D
4. Nghe An is the place which I was born and grew up.
- A B C D
5. I invited 20 people to my party, some of them are my former classmates.
- A B C D
6. The man for who the police are looking robbed the bank yesterday.
- A B C D
7. The students punishing by the teacher are lazy.
- A B C D

III. Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the given one.

1. Nam won the scholarship; he studied well.
- A. Nam, who is studied well, won the scholarship.
B. Nam, that is studied well, won the scholarship.
C. Nam who is studied well won the scholarship.
D. Nam won the scholarship, so is studied well.
2. That Hoa is lazy makes her parents sad.
- A. That Hoa is lazy makes her parents sad is terrible.
B. Hoa is lazy, which makes her parents sad.
C. Hoa who is lazy makes her parents sad.
D. Hoa is lazy which makes her parents sad.
3. The woman who spoke to Mai is my sister.
- A. The woman is my sister who spoke to Mai. B. The woman speaking to Mai is my sister.
C. My sister is the woman who spoke to Mai. D. Mai spoke to the woman who is my sister.
4. The teacher is my uncle. You talked to him in the schoolyard yesterday.
- A. The teacher you talked to is my uncle in the schoolyard yesterday.
B. The teacher is my uncle to who you talked in the schoolyard yesterday.
C. The teacher to whom you talked in the schoolyard yesterday is my uncle.
D. The teacher to that you talked in the schoolyard yesterday is my uncle.
5. Mr Richards is standing at the door. He is my teacher.
- A. Mr Richards, who is standing at the door, is my teacher.
B. Mr Richards who is standing at the door is my teacher.
C. Mr Richards, that is standing at the door, is my teacher.
D. Mr Richards, whom is standing at the door, is my teacher.
6. He is the last person that was interviewed this morning.
- A. He is the last person was interviewed this morning.
B. He is the last person to be interviewed this morning.
C. He is the last person to interview this morning.
D. He is the last person being interviewed this morning.
7. The students who were punished by the teacher are mischievous.
- A. The students to be punished by the teacher are mischievous.
B. The students punished by the teacher are mischievous.
C. The students being punished by the teacher are mischievous.
D. The students punishing by the teacher are mischievous.
8. Paul is always throwing his dirty clothes on the floor. This makes his mother annoyed.
- A. Paul is always throwing his dirty clothes on the floor which makes his mother annoyed.
B. Paul is always throwing his dirty clothes on the floor, this makes his mother annoyed.
C. Paul is always throwing his dirty clothes on the floor, which makes his mother annoyed.
D. Paul's mother annoyed because he is always throwing his dirty clothes on the floor.

6. ARTICLES “A, AN, THE” & PREPOSITIONS

I. ARTICLES “A, AN, THE”

♥ USE 1.

Mạo từ “A” được dùng để đứng trước một danh từ số đếm được ở dạng số ít, nó được bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm.

Examples: + He is **a** teacher.

+ She doesn't own **a** car

♥ USE 2.

Mạo từ “An” được dùng để đứng trước một danh từ đếm được ở số ít, nó được bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm.

Examples: + He is **an** actor.

+ She didn't get **an** invitation.

♥ USE 3.

Hãy nhớ rằng mạo từ “A” hoặc “AN” đều có nghĩa một cái gì đó đơn lẻ. Vì vậy bạn không thể dùng nó với danh từ số nhiều được.

Examples: + I saw bears in Yellowstone National Park.

♥ USE 4.

Nếu có một tính từ hay có sự kết hợp trạng từ-tính từ đứng trước một danh từ thì “A” hoặc “An” sẽ phụ thuộc vào chữ cái đầu tiên của tính từ hoặc trạng từ đó. Hãy theo dõi ví dụ sau:

Examples: + He is **an** excellent teacher.

+ I saw **a** really beautiful eagle at the zoo.

♥ USE 5.

Sử dụng giới từ “A” trước những từ như “European” hoặc “university” vì nhìn có vẻ 2 từ này bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm nhưng hãy để ý, chữ cái đầu tiên khi ta phát âm nó lại là một phụ âm (trong trường hợp này nó là phụ âm “j”). Hãy nhớ rằng, việc phát âm các từ cũng rất quan trọng. Ví dụ “1” được đánh vần là O-N-E; tuy nhiên nó được phát âm giống như là “won” nên nó sẽ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm “W” chứ không phải là nguyên âm “O”.

Examples: + She has **a** euro.

♥ USE 6.

Cũng tương tự như Use 5, chúng ta sử dụng “An” trước những từ như “hour”, nhìn có vẻ nó bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm nhưng hãy cẩn thận vì khi bạn phát âm từ này nó lại bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm. Hãy nhớ là việc bạn phát âm chuẩn cũng rất quan trọng trong phần xác định mạo từ “A” và “An” nhé.

Examples: + I only have **an** hour for lunch.

+ Does his name begin with **an** “F”? *Sounds like “eff”. (Tên anh ấy có phải bắt đầu bởi chữ “F” không?)* - nó phát âm giống như “eff” chứ không phải là “F” đầu nên hãy cẩn thận.

♥ USE 7.

Một số từ như “herb” hoặc “hospital” hơi rắc rối bởi vì chúng được phát âm khác nhau trong tiếng anh. Với ngữ điệu của người Mỹ thì phụ âm “h” trong từ “herb” là âm câm nên người Mỹ thường nói là “an herb”. Đa số ngữ điệu của người Anh thì từ “herb” có được phát âm có phụ âm “h”, người anh hay nói là “a herb”. Hay như từ “hospital” với người anh thì phụ âm “h” là âm câm, thay vì dùng “a hospital” họ thường dùng là “an hospital”. some British will say “an hospital” instead of “a hospital”.

♥ USE 8.

Trong tiếng anh, một số danh từ không đếm được như: information(thông tin), air(không khí), advice(lời khuyên), salt(muối)and fun(sự hài hước). Với những danh từ không đếm được đó chúng ta không sử dụng mạo từ “A” hoặc “An”.

Examples: + She gives good advice

♥ USE 9

“A” và “AN” được gọi là mạo từ không xác định. Chúng ta sử dụng mạo từ “A” hoặc “(AN)” khi chúng ta nói về những thứ mang nghĩa chung chung, không rõ ràng.

Examples: + I need **a** phone.

+ Mark wants **a** bicycle.

– Sử dụng “A” hoặc “An” được sử dụng để nói về những cái gì mới, chưa từng biết hoặc lần đầu tiên giới thiệu với người nghe. Nó cũng được sử dụng khi nói sự tồn tại của một cái gì đó.

Examples: + I have **a** car. (*Tôi có một chiếc ô tô – Chiếc ô tô được giới thiệu lần đầu tiên.*)

+ Tom is **a** teacher. (*Tom là một giáo viên – Đây là một thông tin mới đối với người nghe.*)

– Tương tự như vậy, sử dụng “A” hoặc “An” để giới thiệu một loại gì đó mà bạn đang nói đến.

Examples: + That is **an** excellent book. (*Đây là một cuốn sách tuyệt vời – Miêu tả một loại sách.*)

+ Do you live in **a** big house? (*Bạn sống ở một ngôi nhà lớn à? – Hỏi về kiểu nhà.*)

NOTE: Bạn không thể sử dụng “A” hoặc “An” với danh từ số nhiều vì nó chỉ mang nghĩa đơn lẻ.

♥ USE 10

A(AN) có thể được dùng giống như từ “per” (nghĩa là “một”, “mỗi”).

Examples: + Apples currently cost \$1.30 **a** pound. + Cheetahs can run 60 miles **an** hour.

♥ USE 11

“THE” được gọi là mạo từ xác định. Chúng ta sử dụng “The” khi nói về thứ gì đó chúng ta biết hoặc người nói đã đề cập, giới thiệu trước đó.

Examples: + I have **a** cat. **The** cat is black.

+ There is **a** book in my backpack. **The** book is very heavy.

+ Do you know where I left **the** car keys?

+ Nobody lives on **the** Moon.

NOTE: Nên nhớ rằng bạn dùng mạo từ “The” cho cả danh từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều.

Examples: + I saw **the** bear in Yellowstone National Park

+ I saw **the** bears in Yellowstone National Park.

♥ USE 12

Có rất nhiều những mệnh đề và cụm danh từ để nói cho người nghe biết rằng cái nào mà chúng ta đang nói đến. Hãy xem ví dụ sau:

Examples: + Can you give me **the** book *on the table*.

- + Did you read **the** book *which I gave you*?
- + He loved **the** dessert *with chocolate and cherries*.
- + **The** phone *on my desk* belongs to Ken.

❖ **NOTE:** Tuy nhiên không phải tất cả các mệnh đề và các cụm danh từ đều làm người nghe hiểu được. Đôi khi chúng ta phải thêm những thông tin mới làm người nghe hiểu được cái chúng ta đang đề cập đến là thứ gì.

Examples: + He bought **the** house *with a big backyard*. (Anh ấy đã mua một ngôi nhà với cái sân sâu rộng – thông tin “*with a big backyard*” giúp người đọc hiểu nó là ngôi nhà như thế nào.)
+ He bought **a** house *with a big backyard*. (Trong trường hợp này người nghe chưa hình dung được ngôi nhà anh ta mua như thế nào.)

♥ USE 13

Sử dụng mạo từ “The” với những từ chỉ cấp độ hay thứ tự như: “the first”, “the second”, “the third”, “the next”, “the last”, “the previous”, “the following”, “the penultimate”,...

Examples: + This is **the** fifth day of our conference. + I'll pay **the** next time we have dinner.

♥ USE 14

Sử dụng “The” với những từ chỉ cấp độ cao như: “the best”, “the biggest”, “the most important”, “the least interesting”,...

Examples: + This is **the** best day ever.
+ That is **the** most expensive hotel room I've ever heard of in my life.

Trong hình thức so sánh như: “bigger”, “better” thì “more” có thể được sử dụng với cả A(AN) và THE.

Examples: + I like **the** bigger roller coaster. + He has **a** more expensive car than I do.

❖ **NOTE:** Tuy nhiên “The” thường được sử dụng ở thể so sánh hơn hơn là so sánh hơn nhất khi so sánh 2 thứ. Đây là cụm từ hay được sử dụng: “the bigger of the two”.

Examples:

- + Jessie and Shauna are both smart. But I think Shauna is **the** smarter of the two. (Cả Jessie và Shauna đều thông minh. Nhưng tôi nghĩ Shauna thông minh hơn.)
- + Between Jason's son and his daughter, his daughter is **the** better athlete. (Giữa con trai và con gái của Jason thì con gái của anh ấy là vận động viên giỏi hơn.)

♥ USE 15

Không sử dụng mạo từ khi danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được ở số nhiều.

Examples: + **Curiosity** is a great trait. + **Water** is an important resource.

♥ USE 16

Người bản xứ luôn sử dụng “The” khi học nói về thứ trong chủ đề mà họ muốn đề cập:

Examples:

- musical instruments (the piano, the guitar, the flute)
- plants (the coconut palm, the saguaro, the baobab)
- animals (the leopard, the elephant, the lowland gorilla)
- inventions (the steam engine, the plane, the light bulb)
- currencies (the dollar, the euro, the yen)
- body parts (the head, the eye, the ear)
- I play **the** piano. (Tôi chơi piano.)

The dolphin is a very intelligent animal. (Loài cá heo là một loài động vật rất thông minh.)

The Wright brothers invented **the** airplane. (Những người anh trai của Wright đã chế tạo ra chiếc máy bay.)

Right now, **the** euro is stronger than **the** dollar. (Hiện tại thì đồng ơ-rô mạnh hơn đồng đô-la.)

♥ USE 17

Đa số, mạo từ không được sử dụng khi nói đến tên các loại bệnh tật.

Examples: + Dr. Smith visits schools and universities to educate students on **AIDS**.
+ Oncologists are doctors who specialize in treating **cancer**.

– Tuy nhiên một số tên bệnh vẫn được sử dụng với “the”:

- the measles(bệnh sởi) the flu(bệnh cúm)
- the mumps(bệnh quai bị) the bubonic plague

– Ngoài ra, một vài các triệu chứng hoặc sự ốm đau vẫn có thể dùng mạo từ a, an hoặc the. Nó có thể diễn tả sự đau nhức, vết thương hoặc cơn bệnh.

- a cold (bị cảm lạnh) a heart attack (cơn đau tim)
- a stroke (đột quỵ) a wart / tumor / growth / ... (bệnh mụn nhọt, khối u,...)
- a sore throat / sore back/ sore foot / ... (đau họng, đau lưng, đau chân,...)
- a headache / toothache / backache / ... (đau đầu, đau răng, đau lưng,...)

– Hãy nhớ rằng đó là một số trường hợp hay gặp khi sử dụng mạo từ. Hãy xem các ví dụ dưới đây:

Examples: + John has **a** cold. **The** cold was pretty bad. (John bị cảm lạnh. Thời tiết này thật tồi tệ.)
+ Nancy had **a** heart attack. **The** heart attack seriously weakened her heart.? (Nancy bị đau tim, bệnh đau tim sẽ làm tim của cô ấy yếu đi.)
+ Deb had **a** sore throat. **The** sore throat made it hard to talk. (Deb bị đau họng. Họng của anh ấy bị đau nên rất khó có thể nói được.)

♥ USE 18

“THE” có thể kết hợp với những tính từ chỉ về một nhóm người như: “the blind”(người khiếm thị), “the elderly”(người già), “the rich”(người giàu có), “the French”(người Pháp),...

Examples: + The organization helps **the elderly**. (Tổ chức giúp đỡ những người già) – Lúc này Elderly nó là một nhóm người chứ không phải là một tính từ chỉ một người.

NOTE:

– “THE” còn được sử dụng khi chúng ta nói về quốc tịch hoặc bộ tộc phù hợp hơn là dùng để nói về ngôn ngữ.

Examples: + I like **French**. (Tôi thích tiếng Pháp – “French” là một ngôn ngữ.)

+ I like **the French**. (Tôi thích người Pháp – lúc này khi nói về quốc tịch, thì ta có thể dùng mạo từ “the”)

– Khi chúng ta nói về quốc tịch hoặc về một dân tộc nào đó có kết thúc bằng đuôi “-ans” như “Americans”, “Mexicans”, and “Hawaiians” thì “THE” thường không được sử dụng.

Examples: + **Americans** watch a lot of TV. (Người Mỹ thích xem nhiều tivi.)

+ **Germans** drink a lot of beer. (Người Đức thích uống nhiều bia.)

♥ **USE 19**

Không sử dụng “The” với tên gọi của hầu hết các quốc gia trừ khi tên của chúng bao gồm các từ như: “States”, “Kingdom”, “Republic”, “Emirates”, “Union”, “Coast”,...

Examples: + I love **Italy**. (Tôi yêu nước Ý.)

+ John used to live in **Japan**. (John đã từng sống ở Nhật Bản.)

– He lives in **the United States**. (Anh ấy sống ở Mỹ.)

♥ **Tóm lại:** Không sử dụng “The” với các nước tiểu bang, các tỉnh, thành phố trừ khi mạo từ “the” đi cùng các từ như: “Territory” (vùng, miền) or “Coast” (bờ biển)

Examples: + He lives in **California**. (Anh ấy sống ở California.)

+ Ladakh is in **India**. (Ladakh ở Ấn Độ.)

+ **The Northwest Territories** is a province in Canada. (The Northwest Territories là một địa phận ở Canada.)

♥ **USE 20**

Sử dụng “The” với tên của những danh từ chỉ:

oceans (các địa dương)	seas (tên các bãi biển)	coasts (tên các bờ biển)
rivers (tên các dòng sông)	swamps (các đầm lầy)	archipelagos (các quần đảo)
collections of lakes (such as the Great Lakes)	mountain chains (các dãy núi)	
deserts (sa mạc)	references on the globe (such as the Equator, the North Pole)	
geographic regions (such as the Northwest, the Middle East)		
bridges (các cây cầu) (except Tower Bridge)	pagodas (các ngôi chùa)	
hotels (các khách sạn)	theaters (các rạp chiếu phim)	
museums (các bảo tàng)	institutes (các học viện)	
skyscrapers (toàn nhà cao tầng)	the Sun, the Moon (mặt trời, mặt trăng)	

Examples:

+ James visited **the** Hermitage, a famous museum in St. Petersburg. (James đã đến thăm Hermitage, một trong những bảo tàng nổi tiếng trên đường Petersburg.)

+ Nina walked over **the** Rialto Bridge. (Nina đi bộ trên cây cầu Rialto.)

♥ **USE 21**

Không sử dụng mạo từ với trường hợp sau:

individual lakes (Tên riêng của những hồ nước)	individual islands (Những hòn đảo)
beaches (các bãi biển)	waterfalls (những thác nước)
individual mountains (những ngọn núi)	canyons (các hẻm núi)
people’s first names (Tên riêng của người)	
streets (các con đường ngoại trừ the High Street)	public squares (Những quảng trường)
hospitals (Những bệnh viện)	stadiums (Những sân vận động)
malls (những khu phố)	parks (những công viên)
churches (những nhà thờ)	temples (những ngôi đền)
universities (những trường đại học, cao đẳng)	languages (những ngôn ngữ)
religions (những tôn giáo)	days (các ngày)
months (các tháng)	holidays (các ngày nghỉ lễ)

Examples:

+ Have you ever visited **Notre Dame Cathedral** in Paris? (Bạn đã bao giờ đến Notre Dame Cathedral ở Pháp chưa?)

+ Kenta is **Buddhist**. (Kenta là người đạo phật)

+ We went camping in **King’s Canyon**. (Chúng tôi đã cắm trại ở hẻm núi King.)

❖ **NOTE:** Tuy nhiên có những trường hợp ngoại lệ nếu ta thêm các thông tin. “The” thường được sử dụng trong cấu trúc: “the ... of ...”.

Examples: + **The University of** Colorado

+ **The Temple of** Ranakpur

+ **The Cathedral of** Siena

♥ **USE 22**

“THE” được sử dụng để nói đến thời gian trong này, nhưng mùa trong năm,... như:

the morning	in the afternoon	in the evening
during the night	during the day	the day before yesterday
the day after tomorrow	the fall	the summer

Examples:

+ We’ll meet in **the** afternoon. (Chúng tôi sẽ gặp nhau vào buổi chiều.)

+ Jake loves to go camping in **the** fall. (Jake rất thích cắm trại vào mùa thu.)

+ There was a small earthquake during **the** night. (Có một trận động đất nhỏ xảy ra suốt đêm hôm qua.)

NOTE:

– Tuy nhiên, một số trường hợp dưới đây không sử dụng các mạo từ:

at night at noon at midnight all day
all night all month every month every year
last night last Friday yesterday tomorrow

Examples: + Did you sleep well **last night**? + I'll see you **tomorrow**.

+ We are meeting for lunch **at noon**.

– Có những trường hợp chúng ta có thể sử dụng a/an/the đều đúng.

a/the whole day a/the whole month
an/the entire year an/the entire decade

II. PREPOSITIONS

VERB + (O) + PREPOSITION	ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION	NOUN + PREPOSITION	
		Preposition of Time	Preposition of Place
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - die of (an illness/ hunger) - die for (one's country) - believe in s.body - worry About - approve Of - apologize To somebody - complaint To somebody - About something - apply / ask + For - rely / decide + On - accuse somebody Of - congratulate somebody On - protect somebody/ something From - prevent somebody/ something From - warn s.body about/ against s.thing - ask somebody For - provide somebody With - explain something To - compare somebody With/ To - get married to s.body - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - confused/ excited/ nervous/ serious/ + About - bad/ clever/ good/ present/ quick + At - difficult/ famous/ late/ perfect/ responsible/ useful/ well-known + For - absent/ different/ safe + From - interested/ rich/ successful + In - afraid/ aware/ capable/ confident/ conscious/ envious/ fond/ full/ proud/ short/ suspicious/ tired + Of - accustomed/ contrary/ harmful/ important/ kind/ lucky/ pleasant/ similar + To - acquainted/ crowded/ friendly/ popular + With - keen On - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In + year / month / season / century / part of day (<i>in the morning, ..</i>) / .. - On + day / date / a single day (<i>on Christmas day</i>) / - At + clock time / meal time (<i>at lunch, ..</i>) / .. - in time (for s.thing) : early enough - on time : punctual, not late - on business : for the purpose of doing business, not on holiday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In + a town / country/ a room / building (inside) / the sky / the sun / ... - On + a floor / a river / television / a farm / ... - At + a place on a journey (stop at London) / a house / an address / an event (at a party, a meeting, ..) / - around, behind, beside, between, in front of, near, next to, ... - at the end (of s.thing) : at the time when s.thing ends Ex :at the end of January - in the end : finally - across the bridge/ street /.. : from one side to the other. - opposite s.thing: facing s.thing

EXERCISES

I. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence:

- Do you take notice _____ the sign " No smoking"?
A. of B. in C. on D. at
- My daughter is skillful _____ painting.
A. to B. about C. by D. at
- Kathy is upset _____ not being invited to the party.
A. at B. for C. about D. with
- We have to take account _____ these difficult situations.
A. in B. of C on D. at
- I'd like to take advantage _____ this opportunity to explain the difficulty I've met.
A. in B. on C. of D. at
- He lost control _____ the car and crashed _____ a wall.
A. of / into B. into / of C. of / of D. into / into
- Have you heard _____ the fight in the club on Friday night?
A. on B. of C. about D. to
- Have you heard _____ Nam recently?
A. from B. of C. about D. to
- I've always regarded you _____ one of my best friends.
A. like B. with C. as D. for
- He is confident _____ his ability.
A. about B. on C. for D. of
- They have lost touch _____ each other.
A. in B. with C. on D. about

12. If you want to make your life worth living, make yourself useful _____ the country.
A. for B. with C. to D. about
13. You have to study harder to keep pace _____ your classmates.
A. with B. in C. on D. at
14. Be calm and don't make a fuss _____ such trifles.
A. on B. over C. of D. at
15. Someone threw an egg _____ the president while he was speaking.
A. on B. at C. to D. for
16. Can you show me _____ way to _____ station?
A. the/the B. a/a C. the/a D. a/the
17. She has read _____ interesting book.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
18. You'll get _____ shock if you touch _____ live wire with that screwdriver.
A. an/the B. x/the C. a/a D. an/the
19. Mr. Smith is _____ old customer and _____ honest man.
A. An/the B. the/an C. an/an D. the/the
20. _____ youngest boy has just started going to _____ school.
A. a/x B. x/the C. an/x D. the/x
21. Do you go to _____ prison to visit him?
A. the B. a C. x D. an
22. _____ eldest boy is at _____ college.
A. a/the B. the/x C. x/ a D. an/x
23. Are you going away next week? No, _____ week after next.
A. an B. a C. the D. x
24. Would you like to hear _____ story about _____ English scientist?
A. an/the B. the/the C. a/the D. a/ an
25. There'll always be a conflict between _____ old and _____ young.
A. the/the B. an/a C. an/the D. the/a
26. There was _____ collision at _____ corner.
A. the/a B. an/the C. a/the D. the/the
27. My mother thinks that this is _____ expensive shop.
A. the B. an C. a D. x
28. Like many women, she loves _____ parties and _____ gifts.
A. the/ a B. a/the C. a/a D. x/x
29. I am on night duty. When you go to _____ bed, I go to _____ work.
A. a/x B. a/the C. the/x D. x/x
30. Please turn off _____ lights when you leave _____ room.
A. the/the B. a/a C. the/a D. a/the

II. Choose the word/ phrase - A, B, C or D - that needs correcting: (xác định lỗi sai)

1. Attending all the lectures is important with university students.
A B C D
2. The boy put sun-tan oil on his body to protect his skin against the sun.
A B C D
3. The house had been remodeled and made use in.
A B C D
4. He walked in the room in which we were sitting.
A B C D
5. On general, that is true. However, there are many exceptions.
A B C D
6. The Soviet Union was the first country to send a man into the space.
A B C D
7. My parents have a dog and a cat. A dog never bites the cat.
A B C D
8. We went out for the meal last night. The restaurant we went was excellent.
A B C D
9. After lunch, we went for the walk by the sea.
A B C D
10. It was a beautiful day. The sun shone brightly in a sky.
A B C D

7. MODAL VERBS

I. May – Might : có lẽ

* **May / Might + bare infinitive:** được sử dụng để nói rằng một người nào đó được phép làm gì hoặc một điều gì đó có thể xảy ra. Có thể sử dụng may / might để nói về hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Eg: - I may / might go to the cinema with my brother tonight.
- It may / might rain later.

II. Must – Mustn't – Needn't

* **Must + bare infinitive**: được sử dụng để nói rằng một người nào đó phải làm điều gì hoặc điều gì là cần thiết để làm.

Eg: - You must do all your homework before bedtime.

* **Mustn't + bare infinitive**: được sử dụng để nói rằng một người nào đó không được phép làm điều gì.

Eg: - You mustn't sleep in the class. You 'll miss the lesson.

* **Needn't + bare infinitive**: được dùng để nói một người nào đó không cần thiết làm gì.

Eg: - You needn't wear your new clothes. You can wear what you like.

* **Don't have to / don't need to + bare infinitive**: được sử dụng thay cho "needn't".

Eg: - You don't have to / don't need to clean the floor. It's not dirty.

III. Model Perfect

1. **Could/ May/ Might + perfect**: có thể là

Dùng để chỉ một tiên đoán trong quá khứ nhưng không có cơ sở. Những động từ khiếm khuyết này đều mang nghĩa hiện tại.

Eg: - It may have rained last night, but I am not sure.

- The cause of death could have been bacteria.

- John might have gone to the movies yesterday.

2. **Must + Perfect**: Dùng để nói về một tiên đoán xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng dựa trên những cơ sở rõ ràng

Eg: - I have lost one of my gloves. I must have dropped it somewhere.

- My watch says only ten past six. It must have stopped.

3. **Should (not) + Perfect**: Nên (không nên) làm một việc gì đó trong quá khứ

- You shouldn't have come to school late.

- We didn't play very well. We should have played better.

Chú ý: Có thể thay **should = ought to**

4. **Need(not) + Perfect**: Cần hoặc không cần làm điều gì trong quá khứ.

Eg: - You needn't have bought her such a precious present.

- We needn't have gone to the supermarket. There's enough food at home.

5. **Can't / Couldn't + Perfect**: ắt hẳn đã không xảy ra ở quá khứ.

- Anna passed me quickly. She can't / couldn't have seen me.

EXERCISES

A. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.

1. She ____ be ill. I have just seen her playing basket ball in the school yard.
a. needn't b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. can't
2. Hiking the trail to the peak _____ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You _____ research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.
a. might / can b. may / mustn't c. can / should d. must / needn't
3. Peter has been working for 10 hours. He _____ be very tired now.
a. needn't b. must c. has to d. should
4. I _____ find my own way there. You _____ wait for me.
a. should / can't b. have to / must c. can / needn't d. might / mustn't
5. Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He _____ it here last night.
a. must have left b. should have left c. must be leaving d. needn't leave
6. Jenny's engagement ring was precious! It _____ have cost a fortune.
a. must b. should c. can d. needn't
7. You _____ take your umbrella along with you today. It _____ rain later on this afternoon.
a. ought to / mustn't b. needn't / will c. will / must d. should / might
8. I _____ be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably _____ take a taxi if I want to be on time.
a. must/ have to b. may / must c. should / needn't d. mustn't / shouldn't
9. You ____ forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.
a. needn't b. mustn't c. do not have to d. may not
10. The television isn't working. It _____ during the move.
a. should have been damaged b. needn't be damaged
c. must have been damaged d. ought not be damaged
11. I am not deaf. You _____ shout.
a. must b. mustn't c. need d. needn't
12. John failed again. He _____ harder.
a. must have tried b. should have tried c. can tried d. may have tried
13. _____ I borrow your lighter for a minute? - Sure, no problem. Actually, you _____ keep it if you want to.
a. May / can b. Must / might c. Will / should d. Might / needn't
14. I do not mind at all. You _____ apologize.
a. shouldn't b. needn't c. mustn't d. oughtn't to
15. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He _____ exhausted after such a long flight now.
a. must be b. must be being c. must have been d. should have been
16. The lamp _____ be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out.
a. should not b. might not c. must not d. will not
17. It is a top secret. You _____ tell anyone about it.
a. mustn't b. needn't c. mightn't d. won't
18. We have plenty of time for doing the work. We _____ be hurried.

- a. needn't b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. mayn't
19. Keep quiet. You _____ talk so loudly in here. Everybody is working.
a. may b. must c. might d. mustn't
20. John is not at home. He _____ go somewhere with Daisy. I am not sure.
a. might b. will c. must d. should
21. _____ I have a day off tomorrow? - Of course not. We have a lot of things to do.
a. Must b. Will c. May d. Need
22. The computer _____ reprogramming. There is something wrong with the software.
a. must b. need c. should d. may
23. _____ I be here by 6 o'clock? - No, you _____.
a. Shall/mightn't b. Must / needn't c. Will / mayn't d. Might / won't
24. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I _____ down the Colorado River right now.
a. should have floated b. must be floating c. would be floating d. would have been floating
25. Susan _____ hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly.
a. mustn't b. couldn't c. can't d. needn't

B. Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. You should make your mother is happy for the rest of her life.
A B C D
2. You will have visited her when she was sick.
A B C D
3. I am busy today but I would have some free time tomorrow.
A B C D
4. If you had been here last Sunday, you should have met her.
A B C D
5. The ancient ruins may be discovered as early as 1820.
A B C D

C. Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. I have done this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key.
a. The answer in the book should be wrong! b. The book needn't have a wrong answer.
c. There is a wrong answer in the book. d. The answer in the book must be wrong!
2. When I was a child, as we were having dinner, my grandmother always used to say, "_____."
a. One must not eat with one's mouth open b. You should have eaten with your mouth open.
c. Open your mouth and eating d. One needn't open his mouth to eat
3. _____ We have still got plenty of food.
a. You should have bought some more to eat. b. You needn't have gone to the supermarket.
c. We must have bought some more food. d. May I go to the supermarket?
4. John passed his exam with a distinction. _____.
a. He was too lazy to succeed b. He can't have studied very hard
c. He must have studied very hard d. He needs studying harder
5. _____. We got there far too early.
a. We needn't have hurried b. We should hurry up
c. Hurry up or we will be late d. We must have walked hurriedly
6. It wasn't obligatory to submit my assignment today.
a. My assignment must have been submitted today.
b. I needn't have submitted my assignment today.
c. My assignment was required to submit by today.
d. I mustn't submit my assignment today.
7. 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 leave for the disco now.
8. It was a mistake of you to lose your passport.
a. You shouldn't have lost your passport. b. There must be a mistake in your passport.
c. You needn't have brought your passport. d. Your passport must be lost.
9. 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.
10. Is it possible for me to come to your house at about 7pm?
a. Must I come over to your house at about 7pm?
b. Could I be come to your house at about 7pm?
c. Can I come to your house at about 7pm?
d. Will I come to your house at about 7pm?
11. I'm sure it wasn't Mr Pike you saw because he is in London.
a. It couldn't be Mr Pike you saw because he is in London.
b. It can't have been Mr Pike you saw because he is in London.

- c. It mustn't have been Mr Pike you saw because he is in London.
 - d. It mightn't be Mr Pike you saw because he is in London.
12. The little boy wasn't able to reach that picture.
 - a. The little boy couldn't reach that picture.
 - b. The little boy couldn't have reached that picture.
 - c. The little boy wouldn't be able to reach that picture.
 - d. The little boy didn't try to reach that picture.
13. I am sure you didn't lock the door because here's the key.
 - a. You couldn't lock the door because here's the key.
 - b. You haven't been able to lock the door because here's the key.
 - c. You can't have locked the door because here's the key.
 - d. You weren't able to lock the door because here's the key.
14. John was not here yesterday. Perhaps he was ill.
 - a. John needn't be here yesterday because he was ill.
 - b. Because of his illness, John shouldn't have been here yesterday.
 - c. John might have been ill yesterday, so he was not here.
 - d. John must have been ill yesterday, so he was not here.
15. I took a sweater but it was not necessary.
 - a. I needn't have taken a sweater.
 - b. It was too necessary for me to take a sweater.
 - c. I should have taken a sweater.
 - d. I must have taken a sweater.

Comparisons	Forms	Examples
1/Equal Comparison (So sánh bằng)	Positive: Thề khẳng định. - AS + short ADJ/ADV + AS - AS + long ADJ/ADV + AS Negative: Thề phủ định. - NOT + SO(AS) + short ADJ/ADV + AS - NOT + SO(AS) + long ADJ/ADV + AS	- Tom is as tall as his friend. - Lan is as beautiful as Hoa. - Bill is not so tall as Binh. - Lan is not as beautiful as Thu.
2/Comparative (So sánh hơn)	1. short ADJ/ADV + ER + THAN 2. MORE + long ADJ/ADV + THAN 3. Good/Well - Better Bad/Badly - Worse Many/Much - More Little - Less Far - Farther/Further	- I am taller than Mary. - I am more beautiful than Daisy. - He is better than his brother.
3/Comparison of Inferiority (So sánh kém)	4. - LESS + short ADJ/ADV+THAN - LESS + long ADJ/ADV+THAN	- Hanoi is less big than HCM city - This film is less interesting than the one we saw last night.
4/Superlative (So sánh nhất)	1. THE + short ADJ/ADV + EST 2.. THE + MOST + long ADJ/ADV 3. Good/Well – the best Bad/Badly – the worst Many/Much – the most Little – the least Far – the farthest/the furthest	- Tom is the tallest boy. - Tom is the most intelligent boy. - Peter is the best boy.
5/Double comparison (So sánh kép)	1. S+V+ short ADJ+ER and short ADJ + ER 2. S+ V+ MORE and MORE + long ADJ 3. THE + short ADJ + ER + S +V, THE + short ADJ+ ER+ S+V. 4. THE + MORE+ long ADJ + S+ V, THE + MORE + long ADJ+ S+	- She is taller and taller. - She is more and more studious. - The fatter they get, the weaker they feel. - The more comfortable the house is, the more expensive it is.
6/ Notes (Ghi chú)	1. Hot-->Hot <u>te</u> r-->Hot <u>tes</u> t 2. Large-->Large <u>r</u> er-->Large <u>es</u> t 3. Happy-->Happi <u>e</u> r-->Happi <u>es</u> t 4. Clever-->Clever <u>e</u> r-->Clever <u>es</u> t	- Today is hotter than yesterday. - This city is larger than that one. - He is easier than his father. - She is cleverer than her sister.

I. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.

II. Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

26. There are more sports competed in this SEA Games than in last SEA Games.
a. The sports competed in this SEA Games are the same as those in last SEA Games.
b. Not as many sports were competed in last SEA Games as in this SEA Games.
c. In the last SEA Games there were some sports which were not competed.
d. In this SEA Games, there are less sports competed than in last SEA Games.
27. No one in the team can play better than John.
a. John plays well but the others play better.
b. John as well as other players of the team plays very well.
c. Everyone in the team, but John, plays very well.
d. John is the best player of the team.
28. He only feels happy whenever he does not have much work to do.
a. The more he works, the happier he feels.
b. The less he works, the happier he feels.
c. His work makes him feel happy.
d. He feels happier and happier with his work.
29. More petrol is consumed nowadays than ten years ago.
a. Not so much petrol was consumed ten years ago as nowadays.
b. Petrol consumption is going down nowadays.
c. We had more petrol ten years ago than we do nowadays.
d. We should consume as much petrol as possible.
30. I learn a lot but I cannot remember anything.
a. I learn more and more and remember more and more.
b. The less I learn, the more I remember.
c. The more I learn, the less I remember.
d. I remember not only what I have learnt.
31. If it rains and rains, you feel more like not going out.
a. The more you like going out, the more it rains.
b. The more it rains, the more you feel like going out.
c. The more it rains, the less you feel like going out.
d. The less it rains, the more you feel like going out.
32. The harder my father works, the less time he spends with the family.
a. My father spends much time working with the family.
b. My father enjoys his work so much that he works so hard.
c. The more time my father spends with the family, the happier he feels.
d. My father doesn't spend much time with the family as he works so hard.

III. Choose the incorrect part indicated by A, B, C, and D in the following sentences.

33. Thanks to the progress of science and technology, our lives have become gooder and gooder.
a b c d
34. Not as many children reads books as a recreational activity than they used to.
a b c d
35. Everyone likes reading more better than usual when they like the subject.
a b c d
36. The more difficult the task is, the more challenging is it.
a b c d
37. As it was getting dark, it was becoming more and more difficulty to see everything in the house without electricity.
a b c d
38. According to optimists, in the future we will live in a much clean environment, breathing fresher air, and eating healthier food.
a b c d
39. It is said that young Asians are not as romance than their American counterparts.
a b c d
40. The first SEA Games were held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 17 December, 1959 comprising more and more 527 athletes and officials.
a b c d
-

9. PHRASAL VERBS

Ngữ động từ là động từ kép gồm có một động từ và một giới từ, trạng từ hoặc với cả hai. Các ngữ động từ không có nghĩa do các từ gộp lại nên ta phải học thuộc nghĩa của chúng.

Ví dụ : *turn down* (bác bỏ), *break down* (hỏng máy), *give up* (từ bỏ)

Ngữ động từ có thể phân biệt làm bốn loại :

1. Ngữ động từ tách ra được (separable phrasal verbs) là các ngữ động từ cho phép tân ngữ chen vào ở giữa.
Ví dụ : + *We put out the fire.* = *We put the fire out*
+ *We put it out* (không được nói "We put out it")
2. Ngữ động từ không tách ra được (inseparable phrasal verbs) là các ngữ động từ không cho phép tân ngữ chen vào ở giữa, dù tân ngữ là danh từ hay đại từ.
+ *We should go over the whole project.* + *We should go over it.*
3. Ngoài ra, ta còn gặp ngữ động từ không có tân ngữ (intransitive phrasal verbs).
+ *When we got to the airport, the plane had taken off.*
4. Ngữ động từ gồm có từ (three-word phrasal verbs) là các ngữ động từ không thể tách ra được.
+ *We've put up with our noisy neighbours four years.*
+ *The machine stopped working because it ran out of fuel.*

❖ Các giới từ và trạng từ thông dụng trong ngữ động từ :

Down (xuống đất) : cut down a tree, pull down a building, knock him down

Down (lên giấy) : write down the number, copy down the address, note down a lecture

Down (giảm bớt) : turn down the volume, slow down, (a fire) that die down

Down (ngừng hoạt động hoàn toàn) : break down, close down

Off (rời khỏi) : set off a journey, a plane that took off, see a friend off at the airport, sell goods off cheaply, a book cover that came off.

Off (làm gián đoạn) : turn off/switch off the television, cut off the electricity

On (mặc, mang vào) : have a shirt on, put the shoes on, try a coat on

On (tiếp tục) : keep on doing sth, work on late, hang on/hold on

On (kết nối) : turn on/switch on the light, leave the radio on

Out (biến mất) : put out a fire, blow out the candle, wipe out the dirt, cross out the word

Out (hoàn toàn, đến hết) : clean out the table, fill out a form, work out the answer

Out (phân phát) : give out/hand out copies, share out the flood between them

Out (lớn giọng) : read out all the names, shout out, cry out, speak out

Out (rõ ràng) : make out the meanings, point out a mistake, pick out the best

Over (từ đầu đến cuối) : read over/check over sth, think over/talk over a problem, go over a report

Up (làm gia tăng) : turn up the volume, blow up/pump up a tyre, step up production

Up (hoàn toàn, hết sạch) : eat/drink it up, use up sth, clear up/tidy up the mess

EXERCISES

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

1. When the police investigate a crime, they _____ evidence such as fingerprints, hair, or clothing.
A. look after B. look up to C. look for D. look into
2. "Do you _____ your new roommate, or do you two argue?"
A. keep in touch with B. get along with C. on good terms with D. get used to
3. After months of testing, the Russian space scientists _____ a space suit that works better than any other in history.
A. came up B. came up with C. came up to D. came out with
4. Let's check our hotel room _____ before we pay for it.
A. out B. away C. up D. off
5. He lost the tennis match, so we will try to cheer him _____.
A. out B. away C. on D. up
6. The mechanic broke the engine _____ its many components
A. up into B. into C. down into D. off into
7. The couple broke _____ their engagement after they had a huge argument.
A. in B. over C. off D. away
8. The new mayor will bring _____ a change in local government policies.
A. with B. out C. up D. about
9. Sahra said she took golf _____ so that she could meet more interesting people.
A. on B. over C. back D. up
10. Try _____ this bicycle to determine if you feel comfortable on it.
A. out B. on C. off D. at
11. She turned the first offer _____ because she wanted more money for her house.
A. off B. away C. out D. down
12. They decided to name the new baby boy _____ Grandpa.
A. of B. after C. with D. as
13. Mom told little boys to put all his toys _____ before coming to dinner.
A. out B. off C. away D. in
14. The couple put their wedding _____ until next year.
A. off B. up C. on D. away

15. The gunman told the victim to hand _____ all his money.
A. out B. over C. in D. off
16. Don't throw your jacket on the bed. Hang it _____.
A. up B. over C. on D. in
17. The supervisor told her to keep _____ the good work.
A. over B. on C. with D. up
18. Man is killing _____ all the fish in the sea.
A. out B. away C. off D. up
19. If you leave _____ any information, the form will be returned to you.
A. down B. out C. up D. away
20. Security is very important in this building. Don't let anyone _____ unless they show you proper identification.
A. in B. out C. off D. on
21. People who don't get _____ their coworkers sometimes don't last long at their jobs.
A. up with B. along with C. on to D. by with
22. It's difficult to _____ luxuries when you're used to having them
A. cut down on B. cut down at C. cut off on D. cut down into
23. Governments should _____ international laws against terrorism.
A. bring up B. bring about C. bring in D. bring back
24. "Can you read the sign?" "Just a minute. Let me _____ my glasses."
A. put off B. put on C. put with D. put away
25. "That old paint that you have stored in your garage is a fine hazard." "You're right. I should _____ it."
A. get away from B. get rid of C. get through with D. get along with
26. "You must be anxious to go on your vacation." "I certainly am. I'm really _____ this trip.
A. looking for B. looking forward C. looking forward to D. looking up to
27. "Who _____ out that tie for you?" "No one. I chose it myself."
A. bought B. brought C. turned D. picked
28. I was talking to my aunt when suddenly my cousin George _____ in on our conversation.
A. interrupted B. broke C. went D. interviewed
29. After ten minutes, the students _____ in their quizzes to the instructor.
A. gave B. had C. held D. handed
30. "What _____ your flight?" "There was a big snowstorm in Denver that delayed a lot of flights"
A. delayed up B. postponed C. held up D. hung up

II. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting

1. It took him a long time to take away the death of his wife.
A B C D
2. Billy hasn't been working; he won't get off his examinations.
A B C D
3. Gertrude takes down her mother; she has blue eyes and fair hair too.
A B C D
4. The government hopes to carry on its plans for introducing cable TV.
A B C D
5. Remember to take care your shoes when you are in a Japanese house.
A B C D
6. Why do they give up talking about money all the time?
A B C D
7. Paula applied for the post but she was turned down
A B C D

III. Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the given one.

1. The bomb exploded with a loud bang which could be heard all over the town.
A. went on B. went out C. went off D. went away
2. John, could you look after my handbag while I go out for a minute.
A. take part in B. take over C. take place D. take care of
3. Look out! There's a car coming!
A. The car is behind you, so you should run. B. Don't go away because the car is coming.
C. Hurry up or you will be late for the car. D. You should be careful because the car is coming.
4. Both Ann and her sister look like her mother.
A. take after B. take place C. take away D. take on
5. I'll be back in a minute, Jane. I just want to try out my new tape recorder.
A. resemble B. test C. arrive D. buy
6. Frank never turns up on time for a meeting.
A. calls B. arrives C. reports D. prepares
7. Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today. { put off: postpone: delay}
A. do B. let C. delay D. leave
8. My father still hasn't really recovered from the death of my mother.
A. looked after B. taken after C. gone off D. got over

10. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME

A. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian (**Adverbial clause of time / Time-clause**) thường được kết hợp với mệnh đề chính bằng các liên từ thời gian (**conjunctions of time**) sau: **when, while, as, as soon as, until/till, after, before, since, once, whenever, the moment, no sooner...than, hardly...when**

B. Use of tenses in the Time-clause: Chúng ta có thể phân biệt cách dùng thì trong mệnh đề chỉ thời gian theo 3 nhóm sau:

1. Main clause (Present simple) + Time clause (Present simple, present progressive or present perfect)

I normally stay at home when it rains	* Cả hai mệnh đề đều dùng thì hiện tại đơn để chỉ một thói quen ở hiện tại
He usually sings aloud when he is having a bath.	* Mệnh đề chỉ thời gian dùng với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để chỉ tính liên tục của hành động.
He only goes out for a walk after he has had dinner. Or: He only goes out for a walk after he has dinner.	* Mệnh đề thời gian dùng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành để nhấn mạnh sự hoàn tất của một hành động.

2. Main clause (Future tenses) + Time clause (Present simple or present perfect)

- I'm going to wait until you finish work - I am going to wait until you have finished work. - We will go until you finish work. - We will go until you have finished work.	* Mệnh đề chính: Thì tương lai. * Mệnh đề thời gian: có thể dùng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành.
- The film will have already begun by the time we get to the cinema.	* Mệnh đề chính: Thì tương lai hoàn thành để chỉ việc gì sẽ hoàn tất trước một việc gì khác trong tương lai. * Mệnh đề thời gian: Thường dùng với thì hiện tại đơn.

3. Main clause (past simple, past progressive or past perfect) + time clause (past simple, past progressive, or past perfect)

- She became speechless whenever she met a stranger. - I usually felt cold when I was afraid.	* Cả hai mệnh đề dùng thì quá khứ đơn để chỉ một thói quen trong quá khứ.
- The sun was shining when we arrived there. - The accident happened while he was driving home.	* Mệnh đề chính: dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, để nói điều gì đang diễn ra thì một việc khác làm gián đoạn.
- My wife was cooking while I was looking after the baby. - As the man was running away, the dog was chasing him.	* Cả hai mệnh đề đều dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn để chỉ hai hành động cùng đồng thời diễn ra trong khoảng thời gian.
- When I arrived , Anne made a cup of tea.	* Hai mệnh đề đều dùng thì quá khứ đơn để diễn tả hai hành động kế tiếp nhau (= khi tôi đến thì Ann mới đi pha trà).
- When / Before I arrived , Anne had made some biscuits. Or: Anne had made some biscuits when/before I arrived .	* Mệnh đề chính dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành để nói một hành động đã hoàn tất trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ (=Khi tôi đến thì Anne đã làm xong bánh quì).

* **Chú ý:** Khi dùng since, chúng ta thường dùng thì trong hai mệnh đề như sau: **Main clause (present perfect) + Time clause (past simple).**

Ví dụ:

- Tommy **has made** good progress since he **came** to this school.
- I **have been feeling** better since I **took** that medicine.
- Since she **graduated** from college, she **has changed** her job three times.

Các ví dụ khác với mệnh đề thời gian:

- I still feel tired when I wake up in the morning.
- His hands shake whenever he takes a photo.
- When he arrives, he'll tell us about the plan.
- The moment/ As soon as I know the result, I'll call you.
- He had an accident while he was driving to work.
- He didn't go home until he had finished his work.
- They were quarreling as they were driving home.

Chú ý:

a) **Hầu hết các thì đều được dùng trong mệnh đề thời gian, ngoại trừ các thì tương lai (future tenses).**

Ví dụ:

- I'll ask Brian about this when I meet him tomorrow.
(Not: I'll ask Brian about this when I ~~will meet~~ him tomorrow.)
- Lily intended to tell Gary the truth when she saw him the next day.
(Not: Lily intended to tell Gary the truth when she ~~would see~~ him the next day).

b) Chúng ta dùng **thì quá khứ đơn** đối với mệnh đề thời gian sau SINCE trong cấu trúc: **It is + Time + since + Subject + Past simple.**

Ví dụ:

- It's ages since I **enjoyed** myself so much. (= I haven't enjoyed myself so much for ages)
- It's ten years since I **last visited** my hometown. (= I haven't visited my hometown for ten years)

Ví dụ:

- c) **No sooner...than** và **Hardly ...when**: Chúng ta thường dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành trong mệnh đề chính và thì quá khứ đơn trong mệnh đề thời gian với **no sooner...than / hardly...when**.

- She had no sooner drunk the coffee than she began to feel drowsy.
- I had hardly turned on my computer when there was a power cut.

Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng thi hiện tại đơn với **no sooner...than / hardly...when** để diễn tả thói quen hoặc việc thường xuyên xảy ra.

- They no sooner stop a quarrel than they start a new one.
- He hardly makes any money when he spends it on gambling.

Ví dụ: - He had scarcely/ barely bought a new cellphone when he got it lost.

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- 28

- A. had opened B. will open C. would open D. has open
23. After Mariana _____ her exam, I _____ her out to eat.
A. was finishing / would take B. finished / had taken
C. will finish / have taken D. has finished / will take
24. Mary will have finished all her work _____.
A. as soon as her boss returned B. until her boss will return
C. by the time her boss returns D. when he-r boss will return
25. She went on crying, with her head sunk into a pillow, and cried and cried _____ the pillow was wet through.
A. before B. after C. until D. while
26. _____ you finish typing that report make five copies of it and give it to aloof the officers.
A. While B. When C. But D. Although
27. When the passenger _____, will you please give him this package?
A. will arrive B. arrives C. would arrives D. arriving
28. They were playing in the garden when _____.
A. they have heard a scream B. they were hearing a scream
C. they heard a scream D. they had heard a scream
29. He cleaned his shoes _____ they shone.
A. when B. after C. while D. until
30. I had no sooner lit the barbecue _____ it started to rain.
A. as B. while C. than D. that
31. When the paint _____ it'll change from a light to a deep red.
A. dry B. dries C. dried D. will dry
32. When _____ older I'd love to be an artist.
A. I'm B. I'll be C. was D. have been
33. By the time he retires, he _____ \$20,000.
A. will save B. has saved C. had saved D. will have saved
34. When I _____ here for fifteen years I'll be entitled to a pension.
A. work B. am working C. have worked D. had worked

II. Identify the underlined part that needs correction.

1. When it raining, I usually go to school by bus.
A B C D
2. I learned a lot of Japanese while I am in Tokyo.
A B C D
3. I have not been well since I return home.
A B C D
4. I'll stay here until will you get back.
A B C D
5. When Sam was in New York, he stays with his cousins.
A B C D
6. Last night, I had gone to bed after I had finished my homework.
A B C D
7. I will call you before I will come over.
A B C D
8. Ever since I was a child, I had been afraid of dogs.
A B C D
9. By the time I left my apartment this morning, someone looked for me.
A B C D
10. Whenever Mark will be angry, his nose gets red.
A B C D
11. I had fried chicken when I am at the restaurant.
A B C D
12. The first time that I went to New York, I go to an opera.
A B C D
13. Before I arrived, he was talking on the phone.
A B C D
14. When she will see him tomorrow, she will ask him.
A B C D
15. As I was walking home, it begin to rain.
A B C D
16. We stayed there after we finished our work.
A B C D
17. Once it will stop raining, we will leave.
A B C D
18. I will never speak to him again as long as I will live.
A B C D
19. As soon as the other passengers gets on the bus, we'll leave.
A B C D
20. As soon as I will finish my report, I'll call you and we'll go out to dinner.
A B C D

- C. It's the last time she saw her uncle. D. It's years since she last saw her uncle
14. *I have never seen a romantic film.*
 A. This is the first time I saw a romantic film.
 B. This is the first time I have seen a romantic film.
 C. This is this first romantic film I saw.
 D. This is the first romantic film I had seen.
15. *I bumped into her during my stay in London.*
 A. I ran into her while I was staying in London.
 B. I kept in touch with her during my stay in London.
 C. I saw her while I was staying in London.
 D. I ran over her while I was in London.
16. *I will ring you the moment I receive my result.*
 A. As soon as I receive my result, I will phone you.
 B. Sooner or later after I receive my result, I will give you a ring.
 C. After receiving my result, I will call you,
 D. I make you a phone when I gets my result.
17. *We had hardly arrived the theater when the performance began.*
 A. The performance had started before we arrive the theater.
 B. The performance started sooner than we arrived the theater.
 C. When we arrived the theater, the performance had already started.
 D. No sooner had we arrived the theater than the performance began.
18. *Travelling in a plane always makes me nervous.*
 A. I'm always nervous if travel in the air.
 B. I'm never nervous when I travel by air.
 C. I'm always nervous when I travel by air.
 D. I'm always nervous when I travel by the plane.
-

Part 2: WRITING

1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. We were all surprised when she suddenly came back.
 A. All of us found it surprising that she suddenly came back.
 B. The fact that we were surprised made her come back.
 C. All of us were amazing to see her come back.
 D. She was surprised, coming back suddenly.
2. Because she was irritated by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
 A. Irritating with her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
 B. Being irritating by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
 C. She left her husband because of her irritation with his lack of punctuality.
 D. Irritated by her husband, she punctually left him.
3. She usually drinks a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
 A. She used to drink a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
 B. She is used to drinking a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
 C. She gets accustomed to a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
 D. She is used to going to bed before drinking a glass of milk every night.
4. Before we can judge a government's success, we have to decide the criteria, such as unemployment, defense, or taxation.
 A. We cannot decide on criteria on unemployment, defense and taxation unless we have judged a government's success.
 B. We cannot judge a government's success without first deciding the relevant criteria, such as unemployment, defense or taxation.
 C. Unemployment, defense and taxation are the criteria upon which we can judge a government's success.
 D. We should judge a government's success on the basis of the following criteria: unemployment, defense and taxation.
5. I can't help feeling worried about Tom.
 A. I find it impossible not to worry about Tom. B. I don't worry about Tom.
 C. I can do nothing to help Tom. D. I cannot help Tom stop worrying.
6. Unless someone has a key, we cannot get into the house.
 A. We could not get into the house if someone had a key.
 B. If someone does not have a key, we can only get into the house.
 C. We can only get into the house if someone has a key.

- D. If someone did not have a key, we could not get into the house.
7. She knows a lot more about it than I do.
 A. I know as much about it as she does. B. I do not know as much about it as she does.
 C. She does not know so much about it as I do. D. I know much more about it than she does.
8. The boy was not allowed to have any friends, so he felt lonely.
 A. Having no friends, the boy felt so lonely. B. Not having friends, they made the boy feel lonely.
 C. Having a lot of friends, the boy felt lonely. D. Deprived of friends, the boy felt lonely.
9. Is it essential to meet your aunt at the station?
 A. Did your aunt have to be met at the station?
 B. Does your aunt have to meet at the station?
 C. Does your aunt have to be met at the station?
 D. Was your aunt met at the station?
10. Conan said to me, "If I were you, I would read different types of books in different ways."
 A. Conan ordered me to read different types of books in different ways.
 B. I said to Conan to read different types of books in different ways to me.
 C. I read different types of books in different ways to Conan as he told me.
 D. Conan advised me to read different types of books in different ways.
11. "Be careful! Don't do that again," he said.
 A. He encouraged me to do that again. B. He advised me to be careful and do that again.
 C. He warned me not to do that again. D. He told me to be careful, so I didn't do that again.
12. It is a basic requirement in the modern world to be able to deal with figures.
 A. Being able to deal with figures is a basic requirement in the modern world.
 B. Dealing with the modern world requires a basic knowledge of figures.
 C. The world requires us to have a basic understanding of figures.
 D. Dealing with figures requires a basic knowledge of the modern world.
13. Their chances of success are small.
 A. They will certainly be successful. B. It's possible that they will achieve success.
 C. They have no chances of being successful. D. It's not very likely that they will succeed.
14. The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard.
 A. My work is under consideration, so I do my best.
 B. If you make me work hard, I can't get the best.
 C. Don't make me work hard or I can't make the best out of me.
 D. I work best when I am under pressure.
15. I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.
 A. I found my closest friend's words easy to understand.
 B. I understood my closest friend's words completely.
 C. I lost heart and didn't understand my closest friend's words.
 D. I found my closest friend's words quite incomprehensible.
16. The test we did last time was more difficult than this one.
 A. We did an easy test last time and a difficult one this time.
 B. This test is not as difficult as the one we did last time.
 C. This time we have to do the most difficult test of all.
 D. The test we have done this time is not difficult at all.
17. He cannot practice scuba diving because he has a weak heart.
 A. The fact that he has a weak heart cannot stop him practicing scuba diving.
 B. Scuba diving makes him suffer from having a weak heart.
 C. The reason why he cannot practice scuba diving is that he has a weak heart.
 D. He has a weak heart but he continues to practice scuba diving.
18. She asked John to repeat what he had said.
 A. "Will you please repeat what John said?" she asked.
 B. "Please repeat what you said, John," she said.
 C. "You have to repeat what you say, John," she said.
 D. "Please repeat what you said to John," she said.
19. People believe that neither side wanted war.
 A. Neither side is believed to have wanted war.
 B. Neither side is responsible for the outbreak of war.
 C. War is believed to be wanted by either side.
 D. It is believed that war broke out from both sides.
20. "No, it's not true. I didn't steal the money!" Jean said.
 A. Jean refused to steal the money. B. Jean did not intend to steal the money.
 C. Jean admitted stealing the money. D. Jean denied having stolen the money.
21. David drove so fast; it was very dangerous.
 A. David drove so fast, which was very dangerous.
 B. David drove so fast and was very dangerous.
 C. David drove so fast, then was very dangerous.
 D. David drove so fast that was very dangerous.
22. The captain to his men: "Abandon the ship immediately!"
 A. The captain invited his men to abandon the ship immediately.
 B. The captain suggested his men abandon the ship immediately.

- C. The captain ordered his men to abandon the ship immediately.
 D. The captain requested his men to abandon the ship immediately.
23. The critics undervalued his new book.
 A. The critics rejected his new book.
 B. The critics were fed up with his new book.
 C. The critics had a low opinion of his new book.
 D. The critics turned down his new book.
24. "Shall I make you a coffee?" the girl said to the lady.
 A. The girl wanted to make a coffee for the lady.
 B. The girl offered to make a coffee for the lady.
 C. The girl refused to make a coffee for the lady.
 D. The girl promised to make a coffee for the lady.
25. No sooner had she put the telephone down than her boss rang back.
 A. As soon as her boss rang back, she put down the telephone.
 B. Scarcely had she put the telephone down when her boss rang back.
 C. Hardly she had hung up, she rang her boss immediately.
 D. She had hardly put the telephone down without her boss rang back.
26. "Why don't we go out for dinner?" said Mary.
 A. Mary suggested a dinner out.
 B. Mary ordered a dinner out.
 C. Mary demanded a dinner out.
 D. Mary requested a dinner out.
27. We've run out of tea.
 A. There's not much more tea left.
 B. There's no tea left.
 C. We have to run out to buy some tea.
 D. We didn't have any tea.
28. The sooner we solve this problem, the better it will be for all concerned.
 A. If we could solve this problem soon, it would be better for all concerned.
 B. It would be better for all concerned if we can solve this problem soon.
 C. If all concerned are better, we can solve this problem soon.
 D. If we can solve this problem soon, it will be better for all concerned.
29. My friend told me, "If I were you, I would not smoke so much."
 A. My friend advised me not to smoke so much.
 B. My friend warned me against smoking so much.
 C. My friend prohibited me from smoking so much.
 D. My friend suggested not smoking so much.
30. "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Tom said to Janet.
 A. Tom suggested giving Janet the answer by the end of the week.
 B. Tom promised to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.
 C. Tom insisted on letting Janet know the answer by the end of the week.
 D. Tom offered to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.
31. "Why don't you reply to the President's offer right now?" said Mary to her husband.
 A. Mary suggested that her husband should reply to the President's offer without delay.
 B. Mary told her husband why he didn't reply to the President's offer then.
 C. Mary ordered her husband to reply to the President's offer right now.
 D. Mary wondered why her husband didn't reply to the President's offer then.
32. He survived the operation thanks to the skilful surgeon.
 A. He survived because he was a skilful surgeon.
 B. Though the surgeon was skilful, he couldn't survive the operation.
 C. There was no skilful surgeon, so he died.
 D. He wouldn't have survived the operation without the skilful surgeon.
33. "Please don't drive so fast, Tom," said Lisa.
 A. Lisa complained about Tom's driving too fast.
 B. Lisa pleaded with Tom not to drive too fast.
 C. Lisa insisted on Tom's driving on.
 D. Lisa grumbled to Tom about driving slowly.
34. It doesn't matter to them which film they go to.
 A. Whatever films are shown, they never see.
 B. They don't mind which film they go to.
 C. They don't care about the cost of the films they see.
 D. Which film they go to matters more than the cost.
35. James was the last to know about the change of schedule.
 A. Everyone had heard about the change of schedule before James did.
 B. Among the last people informed of the change of schedule was James.
 C. The last thing James knew was the change of schedule.
 D. At last James was able to know about the change of schedule.

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

1. I didn't have an umbrella with me, so I got wet.
 A. If I had had an umbrella, I would have got wet.
 B. If I had had an umbrella, I wouldn't get wet.
 C. If I had had an umbrella, I would get wet.

- D. If I had had an umbrella, I wouldn't have got wet.
2. John Montagu was an English Earl. He invented the sandwich.
 A. John Montagu, whose invented the sandwich, was an English Earl.
 B. John Montagu, who invented the sandwich, was an English Earl.
 C. John Montagu, that invented the sandwich, was an English Earl.
 D. John Montagu, invented the sandwich, was an English Earl.
3. The man is my teacher. I am grateful to him.
 A. The man whom I grateful to him is my teacher.
 C. The man is my teacher who I am grateful.
 B. The man, whom I am grateful to is my teacher.
 D. The man I am grateful to is my teacher.
4. But for his help, she couldn't have passed the exam.
 A. If he had helped her , she couldn't pass the exam.
 B. Unless he hadn't helped her, she couldn't have passed the exam.
 C. If he had helped her, she could have passed the exam.
 D. Had he not helped her, she couldn't have passed the exam.
5. The house is for sale. I was born in it.
 A. The house whose I was born is for sale. B. The house in which I was born is for sale.
 C. The house in where I was born is for sale. D. The house that I was born is for sale.
6. I like standing at the windows. I can see the park from this window.
 A. I like standing at the windows where I can see the park.
 B. I like standing at the windows which I can see the park from it.
 C. I like standing at the windows from which I can see the park .
 D. I like standing at the windows can see the park.
7. Florida attracts many tourists every year. People know it as the Sunshine State.
 A. Florida, known as the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
 B. Florida, where people know as the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
 C. Florida, which know as the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
 D. Florida, where known as the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
8. Look at the man. He is teaching in the classroom.
 A. Look at the man is teaching in the classroom. B. Look at the man who teaching in the classroom
 C. Look at the man teaching in the classroom. D. All are correct
9. The man is my father. I respect his opinions.
 A. The man who is my father I respect his opinions
 B. The man of whom opinion I respect is my father.
 C. The man who opinions I respect is my father.
 D. The man whose opinions I respect is my father.
10. Mr. An is a new graduate. He will teach our class this year.
 A. Mr. An, to teach our class this year, is a new graduate.
 B. Mr. An, who will teach our class this year is a new graduate.
 C. Mr. An, teaching our class this year, is a new graduate.
 D. Mr. An, taught our class this year, is a new graduate.
11. I have tried hard but I can not earn enough money.
 A. Although I have tried hard, I can't earn enough money.
 B. I have tried hard and so I can earn enough money.
 C. I have tried hard so that I can earn enough money.
 D. I have tried hard ; therefore I can't earn enough money.
12. As television programmes become more popular, they seem to get worse.
 A. The more popular be come television programmes, the worse they seem.
 B. The popular television programmes, the worse they seem.
 C. The more popular television programmes become, the worse they seem.
 D. The most popular television programmes become, the worst they seem.
13. I like classical music and he does, too. .
 A. Both he and I like classical music. B. Neither he nor I like classical music.
 C. I like classical music more than him. D. I like classical music, but he likes it more than me.
14. Jane hardly ever enjoys eating vegetables.
 A. She enjoys eating vegetables. B. She is fond of eating vegetables.
 C. She almost never eats vegetables. D. She sells vegetables for living.
15. You drink too much coffee ; that's why you can't sleep.
 A. If you didn't drink too much coffee, you could sleep.
 B. You couldn't sleep although you drank too much coffee.
 C. If you hadn't drunk too much coffee, you could have slept .
 D. If you don't drink too much coffee, you can sleep.
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Part 3: VOCABULARY

1. SYNONYMS

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.

1. I could see the finish line and thought I was home and dry.
A. hopeless B. hopeful C. successful D. unsuccessful
2. Carpets from countries such as Persia and Afghanistan often fetch high prices in the United States.
A. Artifacts B. Pottery C. Rugs D. Textiles
3. Though many scientific breakthroughs have resulted from mishaps it has taken brilliant thinkers to recognize their potential.
A. accidents B. misunderstandings C. incidentals D. misfortunes
4. The shop assistant was totally bewildered by the customer's behavior.
A. disgusted B. puzzled C. angry D. upset
5. He didn't bat an eyelid when he realized he failed the exam again.
A. wasn't happy B. didn't want to see C. didn't show surprise D. didn't care
6. Ralph Nader was the most prominent leader of the U.S consumer protection movement.
A. casual B. significant C. promiscuous D. aggressive
7. Tourists today flock to see the two falls that actually constitute Niagara falls.
A. come without knowing what they will see B. come in large numbers
C. come out of boredom D. come by plane
8. Around 150 B.C. the Greek astronomer Hipparchus developed a system to classify stars according to brightness.
A. record B. shine C. categorize D. diversify
9. She is always diplomatic when she deals with angry students.
A. strict B. outspoken C. firm D. tactful
10. Roget's Thesaurus, a collection of English words and phrases, was originally arranged by the ideas they express rather than by alphabetical order.
A. restricted B. as well as C. unless D. instead of
11. With the dawn of space exploration, the notion that atmospheric conditions on Earth may be unique in the solar system was strengthened.
A. outcome B. continuation C. beginning D. expansion
12. Let's wait here for her; I'm sure she'll turn up before long.
A. arrive B. return C. enter D. visit
13. This tapestry has a very complicated pattern.
A. obsolete B. intricate C. ultimate D. appropriate
14. During the Great Depression, there were many wanderers who traveled on the railroads and camped along the tracks.
A. veterans B. tyros C. vagabonds D. zealots
15. We decided to pay for the furniture on the installment plan.
A. monthly payment B. cash and carry C. credit card D. piece by piece
16. The last week of classes is always very busy because students are taking examinations, making applications to the University, and extending their visas.
A. hectic B. eccentric C. fanatic D. prolific
17. The drought was finally over as the fall brought in some welcome rain.
A. heatware B. harvest C. summer D. aridity
18. When their rent increased from 200 to 400 a month, they protested against such a tremendous increase.
A. light B. huge C. tiring D. difficult
19. In 1952, Akihito was officially proclaimed heir to the Japanese throne.
A. installed B. declared C. denounced D. advised
20. The augmentation in the population has created a fuel shortage.
A. increase B. necessity C. demand D. decrease
21. If we had taken his sage advice, we wouldn't be in so much trouble now.
A. willing B. sturdy C. wise D. eager
22. A mediocre student who gets low grades will have trouble getting into an Ivy League college.
A. average B. lazy C. moronic D. diligent
23. The politician's conviction for tax fraud jeopardized his future in public life.
A. rejuvenated B. penalized C. jettisoned D. endangered
24. This is the instance where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate.
A. situation B. attention C. place D. matter
25. He had never experienced such discourtesy towards the president as it occurred at the annual meeting in May.
A. politeness B. rudeness C. encouragement D. measurement
26. Parents interpret facial and vocal expressions as indicators of how a baby is feeling.
A. translate B. understand C. read D. comprehend
27. The notice should be put in the most conspicuous place so that all the students can be well- informed.
A. popular B. suspicious C. easily seen D. beautiful
28. I think we have solved this problem once and for all.

- A. forever B. for goods C. temporarily D. in the end
 29. The works of such men as the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes helped **pave the way** for academic freedom in the modern sense.
 A. terminate B. prevent C. initiate D. lighten
 30. Many scientists agree that global warming poses great **threats** to all species on Earth.
 A. risks B. annoyances C. fears D. irritations

2. ANTONYMS

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

1. We have to **husband** our resources to make sure we make it through these hard times.
 A. spend B. manage C. use up D. marry
2. I find it hard to work at home because there are too many **distractions**.
 A. attention B. unawareness C. unconcern D. carelessness.
3. Televisions are a **standard** feature in most hotel rooms.
 A. abnormal B. common C. customary D. typical
- 4 We offer a speedy and **secure** service of transferring money in less than 24 hours.
 A. uninterested B. unsure C. slow D. open
5. The Gibbon, Great Sandy, and Tarami Deserts comprise an **enormous** sandy area.
 A. very small B. a lot of C. a few D. very large
6. You shouldn't wear **casual** clothes to an interview.
 A. formal B. informal C. beautiful D. fashionable
7. He decided not to buy the **fake** watch and wait until he had more money.
 A. authentic B. forger C. faulty D. original
8. Her father likes the head cabbage **rare**.
 A. over-boiled B. precious C. scarce D. scare
9. I realized I'd **put on** weight when my trousers started to feel a bit tight.
 A. become thinner B. gain weight C. lost weight D. get lost
10. The websites sent me weekly recipes of healthy diet meals, but also recommended that I should **cut down on** the actual portion size, and obviously cut out junk food, sweets, fizzy drinks, etc.
 A. eat, drink or use more of something. B. eat, drink or use less of something.
 C. eat, drink or use much of something. D. eat, drink or use little of something.
11. There are several different kinds of faults in reading which are usually more **exaggerated** with foreign learners.
 A. overestimated B. understated C. overemphasized D. undertaken
12. Whatever the activity level, all types of hobbies can require high levels of **expertise**.
 A. incapable B. incompetence C. expertness D. skillfulness
13. We can't make any conclusions right now with this **paucity** of information.
 A. excess B. timidity C. certainty D. scarcity
14. If you are **at a loose end** this weekend, I will show you round the city.
 A. free B. confident C. occupied D. reluctant.
- 15 Because Jack **defaulted** on his loan, the bank took him to court.
 A. failed to pay B. paid in full
 C. had a bad personality D. was paid much money
16. I could see the finish line and thought I was **home and dry**.
 A. hopeless B. hopeful C. successful D. unsuccessful
17. The International Organizations are going to be in a **temporary** way in the country.
 A. soak B. permanent C. complicated D. guess
18. The US troops are using much more **sophisticated** weapons in the Far East.
 A. expensive B. complicated
 C. simple and easy to use D. difficult to operate
19. In remote communities, it's important to **replenish** stocks before the winter sets in.
 A. remake B. empty C. refill D. repeat
20. There has been no **discernible** improvement in the noise levels since lorries were banned.
 A. clear B. obvious C. thin D. insignificant
21. She had a **cozy** little apartment in Boston.
 A. uncomfortable B. warm C. lazy D. dirty
22. He was so **insubordinate** that he lost his job within a week.
 A. fresh B. disobedient C. obedient D. understanding
23. His career in the **illicit** drug trade ended with the police raid this morning .
 A. elicited B. irregular C. secret D. legal
24. Fruit and vegetables grew in **abundance** on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.
 A. large quantity B. small quantity C. excess D. sufficiency
25. During the five-decade history the Asian Games have been **advancing** in all aspects.
 A. holding at B. holding back C. holding to D. holding by
26. The distinction between schooling and education **implied** by this remark is important.
 A. explicit B. implicit C. obscure D. odd
27. A chronic lack of sleep may make us **irritable** and reduces our motivation to work.
 A. uncomfortable B. responsive C. calm D. miserable

28. Population growth rates **vary** among regions and even among countries within the same region.
A. restrain B. stay unchanged C. remain unstable D. fluctuate
29. Unless the two signatures are **identical**, the bank won't honor the check.
A. similar B. different C. fake D. genuine
30. Strongly **advocating** health foods, Jane doesn't eat any chocolate.
A. supporting B. impugning C. advising D. denying
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Part 4: LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Choose the correct answer in each of the following questions.

1. - Hello, My name's John. - _____ to meet you.
A. Please B. Pleased C. I'm very well D. Thank you
2. A: How's life? -B: _____.
A. Sure B. Not too bad, but very busy
C. Very well, thank you D. Pleased to meet you
3. A: "Thank you for the lovely present." - B: "_____"
A. Go ahead B. Not at all C. Come on D. I'm pleased you like it
4. - What can I do for you? - _____.
A. No, I can't B. Thanks. I'll do it
C. Thank you. I'm just looking it D. Yes. Do it please
5. - Congratulations! You did great. - _____.
A. It's nice of you to say so. B. It's my pleasure.
C. You're welcome. D. That's okay.
6. - What a lovely house you have! - _____.
A. I think so B. You're welcome C. Thank you D. Of course
7. - _____ a happy marriage should be based on love. - I definitely agree!
A. I really know B. As I see it C. Personally, I think D. Do you think
8. Alice: "What shall we do this weekend?" Carol: "_____"
A. Not at all B. Oh, that's good
C. Let's go out for dinner. D. No problem.
9. A: How do you do ? I'm Peter. B: _____
A. I'm fine. Thank you. B. How do you do ? I'm John.
C. How are you? D. How's thing?
10. A: Do you fancy a coffee ? B: _____
A. Oh, dear B. Everything is OK
C. Oh, yes. I'd love one D. How do you do?
11. Hoa: How do you usually go to school? Linh: _____
A. Two kilometers B. On foot C. Half an hour D. Five days a week
12. Anna: You really have a beautiful dress, Barbara. Barbara: Thank you, Anna. _____
A. This is your pity B. That's a nice compliment
C. No, thanks. D. Yes, it was terrible
13. Helen: " You won the first prize in this English contest . Congratulations!" Jane: "_____"
A. Thanks for your compliment . It's certain encouraging
B. Of course . No one can beat me
C. Thanks a lot . The same to you
D. It is only my little attempt .
14. Linda : " Excuse me ! Where's the post office ?" Maria: "_____"
A. Don't worry B. I'm afraid not C. Yes, I think so D. It's over there
15. A: " Bye" B: "_____"
A. Thank you B. Meet you again C. See you later D. See you lately
16. David: "Merry Christmas!" -Jason: "_____"
A. You are the same! B. Same for you!
C. The same to you D. Happy Christmas with you!
17. A: _____? -B: Once a week
A. How often do you go shopping B. How much do you want
C. Are you sure D. When will you get there
18. A: "_____" -B: "It's doesn't matter ."
A. Sorry, I'm late B. What a pity ! C. It's very nice D. Can I help you ?
19. A: "May I take a seat here?" -B: "_____"
A. I am not sure B. Yes, do please
C. That's a good idea D. I'm glad you do
20. We all said, "_____"! before Ba blew out the candles on his birthday cake.
A. Happy anniversary B. Happy New Year
C. Happy birthday to you D. Congratulations.
21. " You look nice in that red shirt" "_____"
A. It's nice of you to say so B. Am I? Thanks.
C. That sounds like fun D. I am interesting to hear that.
22. Let's jogging. " - Sorry. _____"
A. I quite agree with you. B. Yes, let's do that.
C. Great! D. That's a good idea, but I am busy
23. " Let's go to the movie now." - " Oh! _____"
A. Good idea! B. I don't C. Why's that? D. I need it
24. Mary: " Whose bicycle is that?" Tom: "_____"
A. No, it's over there B. It's Jane's C. It's just outside D. It's your
25. " I think married women should not go to work. How about you?" - " _____ nonsense!"
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a

26. Peter: "How often do you go to school?" Harry: "_____".
 A. I go there early B. Everyday except Sunday
 C. I don't think so D. I go there by bus
27. A: "Could I speak to Susie May, please?" B: "_____".
 A. Speaking B. Talking C. Saying D. Answering
28. "Do you mind if I use your bike?" "_____".
 A. No, you don't B. Yes, It's my pleasure.
 C. Yes, you do D. No, you can use it
29. I'm sorry. It's late. I must go now. - _____.
 A. You are welcome B. Hello C. Not at all D. Good bye. See you soon
30. What's the matter with you? - _____
 A. I'm fine, thanks B. I've got a headache
 C. Are you free? D. All are correct.
31. What a lovely hat you have! - Thanks. _____.
 A. That's OK B. I don't care C. certainly D. I'm glad you like it
32. Ann: Do you think you'll get the job? - Mary: _____
 A. I know so B. Well, I hope so C. I think not D. Yes, that's right
33. A: Excuse me, What's the time? B: Sorry. I _____.
 A. don't see B. know C. don't have a watch D. won't know
34. "Oh, I'm sorry I'm late!" - "_____".
 A. Don't mind it B. It was a pleasure C. That's all right D. You are welcome
35. - "What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!" - "_____".
 A. You are telling a lie B. I don't like your sayings
 C. Thank you for your compliment D. Thank you very much. I am afraid
36. "Would you like to join our volunteer group this summer?" - "_____".
 A. Do you think I would? B. I wouldn't. Thank you.
 C. Yes, you're a good friend. D. Yes, I'd love to. Thanks.
37. "How's everything at school?" "_____". I have to study late nearly every night."
 A. So so and relaxing B. Oh, I'm fine, thanks.
 C. Okay or not too bad D. Fine, but I'm very busy.
38. Clara: "Would you mind helping me with these heavy boxes?" Tim: "_____".
 A. My God! B. Yes, I would! C. Not at all! D. What a pity!
39. "That's a nice shirt you're wearing." "_____".
 A. That's nice B. I like it
 C. I'm glad you like it. D. That's all right.
40. - "Thank a lot for your help." - "_____".
 A. My pleasure B. You shouldn't care
 C. It was easy work D. My happiness
41. A: "What do you think I should do?" B: "_____".
 A. I'm sorry I really don't know B. I know nothing
 C. I'd love to D. It's Okay
42. A: "Do you mind if I open the window?" B: "_____".
 A. Yes, it is. All right B. I'd rather you didn't
 C. Yes, of course D. No, thanks
43. Lisa: "I fail my driving test again." Sam: "_____".
 A. Good luck to you B. That's a good idea
 C. That sounds like fun D. Better luck next time
44. "What do you think about Jane?" "_____".
 A. I forgot all about her. B. She's sweet and gentle.
 C. She went to Paris. D. No, I don't.
45. Lisa: "Come on, Bob. Time for bed!" Bob: "_____".
 A. No, I am not B. No, thanks C. Really? What is it? D. Already?
46. A: "_____". B: "Lucky you!"
 A. The weather last night was terrible B. The test was really difficult
 C. I'm off to Paris D. I was busy all day
47. Mike: "Our living standards have been improved greatly." Susan: "_____".
 A. Thank you for saying so B. Sure. I couldn't agree more.
 C. No, it's nice to say so. D. Yes, it's nice of you to say so.
48. - "Do you feel like going to the stadium this afternoon?" - "_____".
 A. I don't agree. I'm afraid. B. I feel very bored
 C. You're welcomed D. That would be great
49. "Thank you for taking the time to come here in person." "_____".
 A. It's my pleasure B. I don't know what time that person comes
 C. I'd love to come. What time? D. Do you have time for some gossip?
50. "I have a terrible headache." "_____".
 A. Maybe I'm not going to the doctor's. B. Not very well. Thanks
 C. Maybe you should take a rest. D. Not bad. I'm not going to the doctor's.
51. "Do you want me to help you with those suitcase?" "_____".
 A. Of course, not for me B. No, I can't help you now.

- C. No, those aren't mine. D. No, I can manage them myself.
52. "Have you ever spoken English to a native speaker?" " _____"
 A. Yes. I talked to an English girl last summer
 B. Well, it made me more interested in learning English
 C. I think it's difficult to talk to a native speaker
 D. No, I don't like.
53. "What do you think of the General Knowledge Quiz?" " _____"
 A. I think it isn't mine.
 B. It's great. It's an opportunity to test my general knowledge.
 C. It depends on the participants.
 D. Of course, I can manage them
54. "What's the best place to eat lunch?" " _____"
 A. I'll have soup, please B. There's a great restaurant at the corner of the street.
 C. I usually eat lunch at twelve D. Twelve would be convenient.
55. "Maybe you can take a vacation next month." " _____"
 A. Nothing special B. You are welcome.
 C. It's very expensive. D. I don't think so. I'm teaching all summer.
56. "What do you think of your new DVD player?" " _____"
 A. I love it B. My brother gave it to me.
 C. It was a gift from my brother. D. I always put it there.
57. A: "We're happy you invite us for dinner ." B : " _____."
 A. That's OK B. What a mess ! C. My pleasure D. That's all right
58. -"More coffee? Anybody?" - " _____"
 A. I don't agree, I'm afraid. B. I'd love to
 C. Yes, please. D. It's right, I think.
59. Ann: "What do you usually do on Sundays?"- Mary: " _____."
 A. I used to drive to work B. I'm not doing anything
 C. I usually sleep until noon D. I'd be sleeping all day
60. A : " _____?" B : " _____ , Yes, a bit cold , though ."
 A. Cold weather , isn't it ? B. Bad weather ,don't you think
 C. Freezing , isn't it D. Nice day, isn't it

-----The end-----

Part 5: PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

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.

Question 1: A. roofs B. cloths C. books D. clothes

Question 2: A. country B. encourage C. ground D. young

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

Question 3: A. adventure B. attendance C. opponent D. penalty

Question 4: A. certain B. equal C. decide D. couple

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

Question 5: Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs.

A B C D

Question 6: Although they always argue with each other, but they are good friends.

A B C D

Question 7: Globally and internationally, the 1990's stood out as the warmest decade in the history of

A B C

weather records.

D

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

Question 8: Children should be _____ by their parents on the first day of school.

A. accompanied B. followed C. involved D. associated

Question 9: People have used coal and oil to _____ electricity for a long time.

A. cultivate B. breed C. raise D. generate

Question 10: Most of us would agree that physical _____ does not play a major part in how we react to the people we meet.

A. attractiveness B. attract C. attractively D. attractive

Question 11: As the two teams left the football ground, the 100,000 _____ gave them a standing ovation.

A. bystanders B. spectators C. viewers D. audiences

Question 12: You'd better get someone _____ your living room.

A. redecorated B. to redecorate C. redecorating D. redecorate

Question 13: It is essential that Alice _____ Tom of the meeting tomorrow.

A. remind B. must remind C. reminds D. will remind

Question 14: Not only _____ to speak to him, but she also vowed never to see him again.

A. she refused B. did she refuse C. she did refuse D. when she refused

Question 15: My wallet _____ at the station while I _____ for the train.

A. will be stolen/ am waiting B. had to steal/ would be waiting
C. must have been stolen/ was waiting D. should have stolen/ had been waiting

Question 16: She has just bought _____.

A. a French old interesting painting B. an interesting old French painting
C. a French interesting old painting D. an old interesting painting French

Question 17: It is interesting to take _____ a new hobby such as collecting stamps or going fishing.

A. over B. on C. in D. up

Question 18: It's too late; you shouldn't go. Don't worry! We can _____ for a night.

A. put you up B. put you through C. put you away D. put you aside

Question 19: The farmer was very angry _____ the dogs chasing his sheep.

A. for B. with C. because D. about

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 20: -Hoa: "What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!" - Mary: "_____."

A. You are telling a lie. B. I don't like your saying
C. Thank you very much. I'm afraid D. Thank you for your compliment

Question 21: - Tom: "Sorry, I forgot to phone you last night." - Mary: "_____"

A. I have nothing to tell you. B. Oh. Poor me!
C. Never mind! D. You was absent – minded.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: During the earthquake, a lot of buildings collapsed, which killed thousands of people.

A. went off accidentally B. fell down unexpectedly
C. exploded suddenly D. erupted violently

Question 23: Bill, come and give me a hand with cooking.

A. attempt B. prepare C. be busy D. help

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: During the five- decade history the Asian Games have been advancing in all aspects.

- A. holding at B. holding back C. holding to D. holding by

Question 25: They protested about the inhumane treatment of the prisoners.

- A. vicious B. warmhearted C. callous D. coldblooded

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 26: "Shall I turn on the heater for you?" Lane said to his grandpa.

- A. Lane wanted to turn on the heater for his grandpa.
B. Lane offered to turn on the heater for his grandpa.
C. Lane promised to turn on the heater for his grandpa.
D. Lane asked his grandpa to turn on the heater for him.

Question 27: I should have studied last night, but I was too tired.

- A. I couldn't study last night because I was very tired.
B. I studied last night because I had to.
C. I studied last night because I was bored.
D. I tried to study last night, but the homework was too hard.

Question 28: Without skillful surgery, he would not have survived the operation.

- A. Had it been for skillful surgery, he would not have survived the operation.
B. He wouldn't have survived the operation if he hadn't had skillful surgery.
C. With skillful surgery, he would have survived the operation.
D. But for skillful surgery, he would not have survived the operation

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 29: Anne jogs every morning. It is very good for her health.

- A. Anne jogs every morning and is very good for her health.
B. Anne jogs every morning, which is very good for her health.
C. Anne jogs every morning and then it is very good for her health.
D. Anne jogs every morning that it is very good for her health.

Question 30: He felt tired. However, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

- A. Tired as he might feel, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain
B. As a result of his tiredness, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
C. Feeling very tired, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
D. He felt so tired that he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

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 from 31 to 35.

In the western customs (31) _____ hands is the customary form of greeting, but in China a nod of the head or (32) _____ bow is sufficient. Hugging and kissing when greeting are uncommon. Business cards are often (33) _____ and yours should be printed in your own language and in Chinese. Also, it is more respectful to present your card or a gift or -any other article using (34) _____ hands. The Chinese are (35) _____ applauders. You may be greeted with group clapping, even by small children. When a person is applauded is this practice it is the custom for that person to return the applause or a "thank you".

- Question 31: A. taking B. shaking C. grasping D. hugging
Question 32: A. small B. bit C. slight D. heavy
Question 33: A. exchanged B. changed C. transferred D. converted
Question 34: A. pair B. couple C. double D. both
Question 35: A. enthusiast B. enthusiastic C. enthusiasm D. Enthusiastically

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 36 to 42.

In this era of increased global warming and diminishing fossil fuel supplies, we must begin to put a greater priority on harnessing alternative energy sources. Fortunately, there are a number of readily available, renewable resources that are both cost- effective and earth – friendly. Two such resources are solar power and geothermal power.

Solar energy, which reaches the earth through sunlight, is so abundant that it could meet the needs of worldwide energy consumption 6,000 times over. And solar energy is easily harnessed through the use of photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight to electricity. In the US alone, more than 100, 000 homes are equipped with solar electric systems in the form of solar panels or solar roof tiles. And in other parts of the world, including many developing countries, the use of solar system is growing steadily.

Another alternative energy source, which is abundant in specific geographical areas, is geothermal power, which creates energy by tapping heat from below the surface of the earth. Hot water and steam that are trapped in underground pools are pumped to the surface and used to run a generator, which produces electricity. Geothermal energy is 50,000 times more abundant than the entire known supply of fossil fuel resources. And as with solar power, the technology needed to utilize geothermal energy is fairly simple. A prime example of effective geothermal use is in Iceland, a region of high geothermal activity where over 80 percent of private homes are heated by geothermal power.

Solar and geothermal energy are just two of promising renewable alternatives to conventional energy sources. The time is long overdue to invest in the development and use of alternative energy on global scale.

- Question 36: What is the main topic of this passage?
- How energy resources are tapped from nature.
 - Examples of the use of energy sources worldwide.
 - The benefits of solar and wind power over conventional energy sources.
 - Two types of alternative energy sources that should be further utilized.
- Question 37: According to the passage, why should we consider using alternative energy sources?
- Because conventional energy resources are being depleted, and they cause environmental damage.
 - Because global warming has increased the amount of sunlight that reaches the earth.
 - Because they are free and available worldwide.
 - Because fossil fuels are no longer available.
- Question 38: Which of the following words could best replace the word “**harnessing**”?
- harassing
 - capturing
 - depleting
 - exporting
- Question 39: According to the passage, what can be inferred about solar roof tiles?
- They are being used in many undeveloped countries.
 - They can convert geothermal energy to electricity.
 - They are more expensive than solar panels.
 - They contain photovoltaic cells.
- Question 40: According to the passage, how is solar energy production similar to geothermal energy production?
- They both require the use of a generator.
 - They both use heat from the earth’s surface.
 - They both require fairly simple technology.
 - They are both conventional and costly.
- Question 41: According to the passage, which of the following is **true** about solar power?
- There is very little of it available in Iceland.
 - It is being used in 100, 000 private homes worldwide.
 - It is 6,000 times more powerful than energy from fossil fuels.
 - There is enough of it to far exceed the energy needs of the world.
- Question 42: What best describes the author’s purpose in writing the passage?
- To warn people about the hazards of fossil fuel use.
 - To convince people of the benefits of developing alternative energy sources.
 - To describe the advantages and disadvantages of alternative energy use.
 - To outline the problems and solutions connected with global warming.
- 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 43 to 50.**

You can usually tell when your friends are happy or angry by the looks on their faces or by their actions. This is useful because reading their emotional expressions helps you to know how to respond to them. Emotions have **evolved** to help us respond to important situations and to convey our intentions to others. But does raising the eyebrows and rounding the mouth say the same thing in Minneapolis as it does in Madagascar? Much research on emotional expressions has centered on such questions.

According to Paul Ekman, the leading researcher in this area, people speak and understand substantially the same “facial language”. Studies by Ekman’s group have demonstrated that humans share a set of universal emotional expressions that testify to the common biological heritage of the human species. Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such far- flung places as Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland , Sumatra ,the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea , and the Eskimo villages north of Artic Circle. Ekman and his colleagues claim that people everywhere can recognize at least seven basic emotions: sadness, fear, anger, disgust, contempt, happiness, and surprise. There are, however, huge differences across cultures in both the context and intensity of emotional displays – the so called display rules. In many Asian cultures, for example, children are taught to control emotional responses – especially negative ones- while many American children are encouraged to express their feelings more openly. Regardless of culture, however, emotions usually show themselves, to some degree , in people’s behavior. From their first days of life, babies produce facial expressions that communicate their feelings.

The ability to read facial expressions develops early, too. Very young children pay close attention to facial expressions, and by age five, they nearly equal adults in their skill at reading emotions on people’s faces. **This evidence** all points to a biological underpinning for our abilities to express and interpret a basic set of human emotions. Moreover, as Charles Darwin pointed out over a century ago, some emotional expressions seem to appear across species boundaries. Cross - cultural psychologists tell us that certain emotional responses carry different meanings in different cultures. For example, what emotion do you suppose might be conveyed by sticking out your tongue? For Americans, this might indicate disgust, while in China it can signify surprise. Likewise, a grin on an American face may indicate joy, while on a Japanese face it may just as easily mean embarrassment. Clearly, culture influences emotional expressions.

- Question 43: According to the passage, we respond to others by _____.
- observing their looks
 - observing their emotional expressions
 - watching their actions
 - looking at their faces
- Question 44: Many studies on emotional expressions try to answer the question whether _____.
- different cultures have similar emotional expressions.
 - eyebrow raising means the same in Minneapolis and Madagascar.
 - raising the eyebrows has similar meaning to rounding the mouth.
 - rounding the mouth has the same meaning in Minneapolis and Madagascar.
- Question 45: The word “ **evolved**” in line 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. reduced B. increased C. simplified D. developed

Question 46: Paul Ekman is mentioned in the passage as an example of _____.

- A. lacked many main ingredients
B. researchers on universal language
C. researchers who can speak and understand many languages
D. investigators on universal emotional expressions

Question 47: Unlike American children, Asian children are encouraged to _____.

- A. control their emotions B. conceal their positive emotions
C. display their emotions openly D. change their behaviour

Question 48: Young children _____.

- A. spend a long time learning to read others' emotions
B. are sensitive towards others' emotions
C. make amazing progress in controlling their emotions
D. take time to control their facial expressions

Question 49: The phrase "**this evidence**" in line 24 refers to _____.

- A. the fact that children are good at recognizing others' emotions
B. human facial expressions
C. a biological underpinning for humans to express emotions
D. the fact that children can control their feelings

Question 50: The best title for the passage is _____.

- A. Cultural universals in emotional expressions B. Ways to control emotional expressions
C. Review of research on emotional expressions D. Human habit of displaying emotions

-----THE END-----

PRACTICE TEST 2

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose main stress is placed differently from others.

1. A. accurate B. protection C. subject D. surgeon
2. A. economics B. sociology C. mathematics D. biology

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from others.

3. A. count B. sound C. found D. country
4. A. match B. character C. scholar D. school

Choose the word(s) SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

5. They rejected his plans for the summer holiday, saying it was too expensive.
A. refused B. preceded C. delayed D. proved
6. Some experts believe that the functions of the print media will be replaced by audio or visual media.
A. distribution B. influences C. roles D. popularity

Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

7. "You're the eighth," the poorly-dressed fisherman answered merrily.
A. Uncomfortably B. unfortunately C. unhappily D. unexpectedly
8. Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.
A. excess B. large quantity C. small quantity D. sufficiency

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

9. I accidentally _____ Mike when I was crossing the street downtown yesterday.
A. caught sight of B. kept an eye on C. paid attention to D. lost touch with
10. John, could you _____ the baby while I go shopping?
A. take after B. look after C. get over D. try out
11. The final match between Liverpool and Manchester United really made a good impression on football _____.
A. enthuse B. enthusiasts C. enthusiastic D. enthusiasm
12. In the past people believed that women's _____ roles were as mothers and wives.
A. nature B. natural C. naturism D. naturalist
13. This book provides students _____ useful tips that help them to pass the coming exam.
A. φ B. about C. for D. with
14. Endangered animals should be well protected in their natural _____.
A. situation B. position C. habitat D. status
15. After the operation his health has become better and _____.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
16. This is _____ first time I have travelled across _____ Pacific Ocean.
A. the / the B. a / the C. the / a D. a / a
17. - "What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!" - "_____."
A. You are telling a lie B. I don't like your sayings
C. Thank you for your compliment D. Thank you very much. I am afraid

18. **Clara:** "Would you mind helping me with these heavy boxes?" **Tim:** "_____"
 A. My God! B. Yes, I would! C. Not at all! D. What a pity!
19. After Mary _____ her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.
 A. will finish B. is finishing C. finishes D. will have finished
20. The science classes at _____ difficult.
 A. school is B. school's is C. schools are D. school are
21. He showed us the house _____ he was born.
 A. which B. in which C. in where D. in that
22. _____ the finish line first, the runner gave up.
 A. Having failed reaching B. Having failed to reach
 C. He failed to reach D. That he failed reaching

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

23. The bigger the supermarket is, the more wide the choice will be.
 A B C D
24. A schedule of the day's events can obtain at the front desk.
 A B C D
25. Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in tennis tournaments.
 A B C D

Choose one sentence that best rewrites the sentence given.

26. "Buy some meat in the shop," said my mother to me.
 A. My mother told me buy some meat in the shop.
 B. My mother told to me to buy some meat in the shop.
 C. My mother said to me to buy some meat in the shop.
 D. My mother told me to buy some meat in the shop.
27. My interview lasted longer than yours.
 A. Your interview wasn't as short as mine. B. Your interview was shorter than mine.
 C. Your interview was as long as mine. D. Your interview was longer than mine.
28. One of the drivers who was brought by Steward came over to me.
 A. One of the drivers that were brought by Steward came over to me.
 B. One of the drivers was brought by Steward came over to me.
 C. One of the drivers brought by Steward came over to me.
 D. One of the drivers bring by Steward came over to me.

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

29. My mother / definitely a traditional stay-at-home woman / offer / us / great love and a strict upbringing.
 A. My mother is definitely a traditional stay-at-home woman, offers us great love and a strict upbringing.
 B. My mother is definitely a traditional stay-at-home woman, who offers us great love and a strict upbringing.
 C. Because my mother is definitely a traditional stay-at-home woman so she offers us great love and a strict upbringing.
 D. As definitely is my mother a traditional stay-at-home woman, but she offers us great love and a strict upbringing.
30. everyone / pick up / one piece of trash / a day / about 6.6 billion pieces less
 A. If everyone picked up one piece of trash a day, there would be about 6.6 billion pieces less.
 B. When everyone will pick up one piece of trash a day, about 6.6 billion pieces would be less.
 C. Because everyone picks up one piece of trash a day, about 6.6 billion pieces is less.
 D. Unless everyone picked up one piece of trash a day, there will be about 6.6 billion pieces less.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Rivers are one of the world's most important (31) resources. Many cities are on large rivers and almost every country (32) at least one river that plays an important part in the lives of its people.

Besides transportation, rivers (33) people with food and water. To get water for crops, a (34) is built across a river. People can use water not only to irrigate but also to make electricity.

However, several rivers are polluted when industries develop. It is necessary to keep rivers (35) if people want to get benefits of the natural resources.

31. A. nature B. nation C. naturally D. natural
 32. A. having B. has C. have D. is
 33. A. provides B. provision C. providing D. provide
 34. A. pool B. well C. pond D. dam
 35. A. dirt B. clean C. to clean D. dirty

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 36 to 43.

According to the airline industry statistics, almost 90% of airline accidents are survivable or partially survivable. But passengers can increase their chances of survival by learning and following certain tips. Experts say that you should read and listen to the safety instructions before take-off and ask questions if have uncertainties. You should fasten your seat belt low in your hips and as tightly as possible. Of course, you should know how the release the mechanism of your belt operates. During take-offs and landings you are advised to keep your feet flat on the floor. Before take-off you should locate nearest exit and alternative exit and count the rows of seats between you and the exits so that you can find **them** in the dark if necessary.

In the event that you are forewarned of a possible accident you should put your hands on you ankles and

keep your head down until the plane come to a complete stop. If smoke is present in the cabin, you should keep your head down and cover your face with napkin, towels or clothing. If possible, wet these for added protection against smoke inhalation .To evacuate as quickly as possible, follow crew commands and do not take personal belongings with you. Do not jump on escape slides before they are fully **inflated**, and when you jump, do so with your arms and legs extended in front of you. When you get to ground, you should move away from the plane as quickly as possible, and never smoke near the wreckage.

36. What is the main topic of the passage?
- Safety instruction in air travel.
 - Airline industry accident statistics.
 - Procedures for evacuating aircraft.
 - Guidelines for increasing aircraft passenger survival.
37. Travelers are urged by experts to read and listen to safety instructions _____.
- before locating the exits
 - in a emergency
 - before take-off
 - if smoke in the cabin
38. According the passage, airline travelers should keep their feet flat on the floor _____.
- especially during landings.
 - throughout the flight
 - during take-offs and landings
 - only if an accident is possible
39. According the passage, which exits should an airline passenger locate before take-off?
- The nearest one
 - The ones that can be found in the dark
 - The two closest to the passenger's seat.
 - The ones with counted rows of seats between them
40. The word "**them**" in the last line of the first paragraph refers to _____.
- rows
 - exits
 - seats
 - feet
41. It can be inferred from the passage that people are more likely to survive fires in aircraft if they _____.
- wear a safety belt
 - keep their heads low
 - don't smoke in or near a plane
 - read airline safety statistics
42. Airline passengers are advised to do all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- carry personal belongings in an emergency
 - locate the nearest exits
 - ask questions about safety
 - fasten the seat belts before take-off
43. The word "**inflated**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- assembled
 - lifted
 - increased
 - expanded

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 44 to 50.

It is hard to think of a world without gas or electricity. Both are commonly used for lighting and heating today. We now can instantly flick a **lighter** or strike a match to make a flame. But it was not long ago that there were no such things as matches or lighters. To make fire, it was necessary to strike a piece of iron on flint for sparks to ignite some tinder. If the tinder was damp, or the flint old, you had to borrow some fire from a neighbor. We do not know exactly when or how people first used fire. Perhaps, many ages ago, they found that sticks would burn if they were dropped into some hole where melted lava from a volcano lay boiling. They brought the lighted sticks back to make their fire in a cave. Or, they may have seen trees catch fire through being struck by lightning, and used the trees to start their own fires.

Gradually people learned they could start a fire without traveling far to find flames. They rubbed two pieces of wood together. This method was used for thousands of years. When people became used to making fires to cook food and stay warm at night, they found that certain resins or gums from trees burnt longer and brighter. They melted resins and dipped branches in the liquid to make torches that lit their homes at night. Iron stands in which torches used to be fixed can still be seen in old buildings of Europe. There was no lighting in city streets until gas lamps, and then electric lamps were installed. Boys ran about London at night carrying torches of burning material. They were called torch boys, or link boys, and earned a living by guiding visitors to friends' houses at night. For centuries homes were lit by candles until oil was found. Even then, oil lamps were no more effective than a cluster of candles. We read about the **splendors** and marvels of ancient palaces and castles, but we forget that they must have been **gloomy** and murky places at night.

44. The word "**lighter**" in the passage mostly means _____.
- a device that uses electricity, oil or gas to produce light
 - a small device that produces a flame for lighting cigarettes, etc.
 - the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things
 - a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is on fire
45. To make a fire in times just before the advent of matches, it was essential to have access to _____.
- a burning fire or to possess flint
 - a burning fire or to possess iron
 - flint, iron and dry tinder
 - a magnifying glass
46. The first fire used by people was probably obtained _____.
- from the sun's heat through glass
 - by rubbing wood together
 - from heat or fire caused by nature
 - by striking iron against flint
47. Torches for lighting were made from _____.
- the wood of gum trees
 - iron bars dipped in melted resins
 - wooden poles dipped in oil
 - tree branches dipped in melted resins
48. Before the electric lamp was invented _____.
- oil lamps and then candles were used
 - candles and oil lamps appeared about the same time
 - candles and then oil lamps were used
 - people did not use any form of lighting in their houses

49. The word “splendors” in the passage mostly means _____.
 A. wonderful things that have been achieved
 B. places where a lot of people go on holiday
 C. things that fill one with surprise and admiration
 D. the beautiful and impressive features of a place
50. The best title for the passage could be _____.
 A. Prehistoric People and Fire
 B. Fire: Discovery and Uses
 C. Different Types of Lamps
 D. The Advantages of Candles

---THE END---

PRACTICE TEST 3

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

- Question 1: A. swimming B. post C. decision D. score
 Question 2: A. earning B. learning C. searching D. clearing

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the rest.

- Question 3: A. development B. security C. pessimistic D. particular
 Question 4: A. situation B. appropriate C. unemployment D. entertainment

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- Question 5: Hunting for meat and burning forests for soil cause destruction to wildlife.
 A. organization B. damage C. protection D. contamination
 Question 6: Fruits and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.
 A. sufficiency B. excess C. large quantity D. small quantity

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

- Question 7: He had never experienced such discourtesy toward the president as it occurred at the annual meeting in May.
 A. encouragement B. politeness C. rudeness D. measurement
 Question 8: Hypertension is one of the most widespread and potentially dangerous diseases.
 A. stretched B. popular C. uncommon D. scattered

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

- Question 9: She had no difficulty _____ at her new school.
 A. to making friends B. to make friends C. make friends D. making friends

- Question 10: - John: “_____.” - Jane: “No, thank you. That’ll be all.”
 A. What would you like? B. Would you like anything else?
 C. It’s very kind of you to help me. D. What kind of food do you like?

- Question 11: - Joan: “How would you like your tea?” - Pete: “_____.”
 A. Yes, please. Thanks B. With milk, please
 C. It’s fantastic. Thanks D. Thank you very much

- Question 12: I really enjoy being with my father. He has got a really good _____ of humour.
 A. sense B. mood C. way D. feeling

- Question 13: _____ the captain of the team than he had to face the problems.
 A. No sooner did he appoint B. Hardly was he appointing
 C. Hardly was he being appointed D. No sooner had he been appointed

- Question 14: The forecast has revealed that the world’s reserves of fossil fuel will have run _____ by 2017.
 A. out B. over C. up D. off

- Question 15: The more you practise your English, _____.
 A. you will learn faster B. the faster you will learn
 C. faster you will learn D. the faster will you learn

- Question 16: We need to think of _____ our products to meet the need of potential customers.
 A. diversify B. diversification C. diversifying D. diverse

- Question 17: We _____ today and I got into trouble because I hadn’t done it.
 A. had checked our homework B. had our homework check
 C. were checked our homework D. had our homework checked

- Question 18: Each of us must take _____ for our own actions.
 A. ability B. responsibility C. possibility D. probability

- Question 19: The noise of the airplanes _____ from the airport over my house was unbearable at times.
 A. taking off B. which taking off C. which was taking off D. to take off

- Question 20: Look! The yard is wet. It _____ last night.
 A. couldn’t have rained B. must have rained
 C. must rain D. should have rained

- Question 21: Nobody wears clothes like that anymore – they’re _____.
 A. fashion B. fashionable C. unfashionable D. fashionably

- Question 22: Lucy was late for school this morning because the alarm didn’t _____ as usual.
 A. ring off B. get off C. take off D. go off

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet which has the closest meaning to the original one.

Question 23: People believed that somebody murdered Miss. Stone.

- A. It is said that Miss. Stone was murdered.
- B. It were said that Miss. Stone was murdered
- C. It was believed that Miss. Stone was murdered.
- D. People believed that Miss. Stone murdered.

Question 24: I will take up golf this year.

- A. I will begin to play golf this year.
- B. I will stop playing golf this year.
- C. I will build a golf court this year.
- D. I will enter a golf competition this year.

Question 25: Housewives do not have to spend a lot of time doing housework any more.

- A. Housework will never be done by housewives any more.
- B. Housewives have to spend more and more time to do housework.
- C. Never have housewives spent as much time doing housework as they do now.
- D. No longer do housewives have to spend a lot of time doing housework.

Question 26 : Go over the report before you submit it.

- A. Before you submit the report, you should be finished writing it.
- B. Type the report quickly and then submit it.
- C. Read the report carefully before you submit it.
- D. Before you write the report you have to find enough information.

Question 27 : We always stand by you when you are in need.

- A. Whenever you are in need, we stand next to you.
- B. We cannot do anything for you though you are in need.
- C. We always continue to support and help you when you are in need.
- D. We can never stand your necessity.

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:

Question 28 : Some methods to prevent soil erosion are plowing parallel with the slope of hills, to plant trees

A B C D

on unproductive land, and rotating crops.

Question 29 : I think she will be suitable for the work because she has been working like a teacher for

A B C D

a long time.

Question 30: Lack of hygiene in restaurants and hospitals are the major cause of disease in some areas.

A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to complete the passage:

Nowadays, teenagers have (31) _____ more money and expensive possessions than their parents ever did. Articles like radios and bicycles, which cost a fortune (32) _____ decades ago, are now mass-produced and cheap. And items that nobody even dreamed of possessing twenty years ago, such as mobile phones and computers, are now in common places. Teenagers are definitely better off financially. (33) _____, life is not easy for them. There is much more to worry about than there was in the past. Jobs are not as secure (34) _____ they used to be and teenagers can no (35) _____ be confident that the world will always be peaceful and free of pollution.

Question 31. A. far B. great C. much D. lot

Question 32. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

Question 33. A. Despite B. In spite C. However D. Even though

Question 34. A. like B. as C. but D. when

Question 35. A. more B. farther C. sooner D. longer

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.

Ever since humans inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of **these** symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A **wink** can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

Question 36 : Which of the following best summarizes this passage?

- A. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
- B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
- C. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
- D. Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

Question 37 : The word "**these**" in paragraph 1 refers to

- A. tourists
- B. the deaf and the mute

- C. thoughts and feelings D. sign language motions

Question 38 : *All of the following statements are true EXCEPT*

- A. there are many forms of communication in existence today
B. verbalization is the most common form of communication
C. the deaf and mute use an oral form of communication
D. ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language

Question 39 : *The word "wink" in paragraph 2 means most nearly the same as*

- A. close one eye briefly B. close two eyes briefly
C. bob the head up and down D. shake the head from side to side

Question 40 : *Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally EXCEPT for _____*

- A. spelling B. ideas C. whole words D. expressions

Question 41 : *People need to communicate in order to*

- A. create language barriers B. keep from reading with their fingertips
C. be picturesque and exact D. express thoughts and feelings

Question 42 : *What is the best title for the passage?*

- A. The Important of Sign Language B. The Many Forms of Communication
C. Ways of Expressing Feelings D. Picturesque Symbols of Communication

Question 43 : *Who would be MOST likely to use Morse code?*

- A. A scientist B. An airline pilot C. A spy D. A telegrapher

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.

Rachel Carson was born in 1907 in Springsdale, Pennsylvania. She studied biology at college and zoology at Johns Hopkins University, where she received her master's degree in 1933. In 1936, she was hired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where she worked most of her life.

Carson's first book, *Under the Sea Wind*, was published in 1941. It received excellent reviews, but sales were poor until it was reissued in 1952. In that year she published *The Sea Around Us*, which provided a fascinating look beneath the ocean's surface, emphasizing human history as well as geology and marine biology. Her imagery and language had a poetic quality. Carson consulted no less than 1,000 printed sources. She had voluminous correspondence and frequent discussions with experts in the field. However, she always realized the limitations of her nontechnical readers.

In 1962, Carson published *Silent Spring*, a book that sparked considerable controversy. It proved how much harm was done by the uncontrolled, *reckless* use of insecticides. She detailed how they poison the food supply of animals, kill birds and fish, and contaminate human food. At the time, spokesmen for the chemical industry mounted personal attacks against Carson and issued propaganda to indicate that her findings were *flawed*. However, her work was proved by a 1963 report of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

Question 44. *The passage mainly discusses Rachel Carson's work*

- A. as a researcher B. at college
C. at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service D. as a writer

Question 45. *According to the passage, what did Carson primarily study at Johns Hopkins University?*

- A. oceanography B. zoology C. literature D. history

Question 46. *When she published her first book, Carson was closest to the age of*

- A. 26 B. 29 C. 34 D. 45

Question 47. *It can be inferred from the passage that in 1952, Carson's book *Under the Sea Wind**

- A. was outdated B. became more popular than her other books
C. was praised by critics D. sold many copies

Question 48. *Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the passage as a source of information for *The Sea Around Us*?*

- A. printed matter B. talks with experts
C. a research expedition D. letters from scientists

Question 49. *The word "reckless" in line 11 is closest in meaning to*

- A. unnecessary B. limited C. continuous D. irresponsible

Question 50. *According to the passage, *Silent Spring* is primarily*

- A. an attack on the use of chemical preservatives in food
B. a discussion of the hazards insects pose to the food supply
C. a warning about the dangers of misusing insecticides
D. an illustration of the benefits of the chemical industry

-----The end-----

PRACTICE TEST 4

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose the underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. deaf B. head C. tear D. bread
2. A. impressed B. improved C. appeared D. performed

Choose the word that has stress pattern different from the other words.

3. A. political B. economic C. biology D. environment
4. A. economics B. generation C. scientific D. accumulate

II. VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C, or D that best completes each sentence.

5. _____, we tried our best to complete it.
A. Thanks to the difficult homework
B. Despite the homework was difficult
C. Difficult as the homework was
D. As though the homework was difficult
6. He's a very _____ person because he can make other workers follow his advice.
A. creative
B. influential
C. deciding
D. effective
7. _____ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.
A. Not until had
B. No sooner had
C. Hardly had
D. No longer has
8. The meeting has been brought _____ to Monday due to the seriousness of the situation.
A. on
B. out
C. down
D. forward
9. This machine is _____ easy to install and cheap to operate.
A. compare
B. comparative
C. comparatively
D. comparison
10. Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
A. as much as twice
B. twice as much as
C. twice more than
D. twice as
11. Ha Noi, _____, is the capital of Vietnam.
A. which is my hometown
B. where I was born
C. in which I was born
D. All is correct
12. Nowadays hippopotenous are one of the _____ species in the world. They need protecting.
A. endangered
B. expensive
C. enlightened
D. enlarged
13. "Are you going by boat?" "If John does, _____"
A. I do so
B. I do too
C. so will I
D. will I too
14. Unless Jane _____ her doctor yesterday, she _____ better now.
A. did not see/ had not feel
B. doesn't see/ wouldn't feel
C. don't see/ will feel
D. had seen/ wouldn't feel
15. Doctors say that smoking and drinking can both _____ your health.
A. destroy
B. improve
C. ruin
D. damage
16. Lora: "Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!"
A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy's
B. It's up to you
C. I'd rather not
D. You can say that again
17. More than ten victims _____ missing in the storm last week
A. are reporting to have been
B. are reported to have been
C. are reporting to be
D. are reported to be
18. The bomb _____ with a loud bang which could be heard all over the town.
A. went up
B. went down
C. went off
D. went on

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

19. The consequences of the typhoon were disastrous due to the lack of precautionary measures
A. physical
B. severe
C. beneficial
D. damaging
20. Don't believe in a word he says. He's only blowing his own trumpet.
A. lying
B. complaining
C. boasting
D. explaining

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

21. They protested about the inhumane treatment of the prisoners.
A. warmhearted
B. vicious
C. callous
D. coldblooded
22. Polluted water and increased water temperatures have driven many species to the verge of extinction
A. enriched
B. contaminated
C. strengthened
D. purified

III. READING.

Read the following passage and then choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best completes each blank.

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two questions will help you identify your (23) _____. An employer will consider you seriously for a (24) _____ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (25) _____ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (26) _____ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength.

You will need to (27) _____ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for self-improvement will lead to success in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your attitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs. Keep these things for yourself to get success.

23. A. strong
24. A. position
25. A. upon
26. A. meeting
27. A. use
- B. strength
B. location
B. in
B. taking
B. make
- C. strengthen
C. spot
C. at
C. choosing
C. lose
- D. strengthened
D. room
D. for
D. interviewing
D. spend

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the question.

Large animals that inhabit the desert have evolved a number of adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme heat. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect rather than absorb the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of ***maintaining*** a constant body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of

water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body, and an excessive buildup of heat does not begin until well into the day.

Another strategy of large desert animals is to **tolerate** the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for non-adapted animals. The camel can lose up to 30 percent of its body weight as water without harm to itself, whereas human beings die after losing only 12 to 13 percent of their body weight. An equally important adaptation is the ability to replenish this water loss at one drink. Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes. A very dehydrated person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to rehydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication. The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can **obtain** food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures. Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated, it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

28. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Weather variations in the desert
- B. Adaptations of desert animals.
- C. Diseased of desert animals
- D. Human use of desert animals.

29. According to the passage, why is light coloring an advantage to large desert animals?

- A. It helps them hide from predators
- B. It does not absorb sunlight as much as dark colors
- C. It helps them see their young at night.
- D. It keeps them cool at night.

30. The word "**maintaining**" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. measuring
- B. inheriting
- C. preserving
- D. delaying

31. The author uses of Grant's gazelle as an example of _____

- A. an animal with a low average temperature
- B. an animal that is not as well adapted as the camel
- C. a desert animal that can withstand high body temperatures
- D. a desert animal with a constant body temperature

32. When is the internal temperature of a large desert mammal lower?

- A. Just before sunrise
- B. In the middle of the day
- C. Just after sunset
- D. Just after drinking

33. What causes water intoxication?

- A. Drinking too much water very quickly
- B. Drinking polluted water.
- C. Bacteria in water.
- D. Lack of water.

34. The word "**tolerate**" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. endure
- B. replace
- C. compensate
- D. reduce

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the question.

It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct. What causes extinction? When a species is no longer adapted to a change environment, it may perish. The exact causes of a species' death vary from situation to situation. Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species. For example, temperatures may change and a species may not be adapt. Food resources may be affected by environmental changes, which will then cause problems for a species requiring these resources. Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth. Recent analyses have also revealed that on some occasions many species became extinct at the same time - a mass extinction. One of the best - known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the **demise** of dinosaurs and many other forms of life. Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago, when approximately 95 percent of all species died. Mass extinctions can be caused by a relatively rapid change in the environment and can be worsened by the close interrelationship of many species. If, for example, something were to happen to destroy much of the **plankton** in the oceans, then the oxygen content of Earth would drop, affection even organisms not living in the oceans. Such a change would probably lead to a mass extinction.

One interesting, and controversial, **finding** is that extinctions during the past 250 million years have tended to be more intense every 26 million years. The periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative. Some researchers have also speculated that extinction may often be random. That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive for no particular reason. A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt. If so, some of revolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

35. The word "**it**" in line 2 refers to.....:

- A. environment
- B. species
- C. extinction
- D. 99 percent

36. What does the author say in paragraph 1 regarding most species in Earth's history?

- A. They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms
- B. They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.
- C. They have caused rapid change in the environment.

D. They are no longer in existence.

37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as resulting from rapid ecological change?

A. Temperature changes
B. Availability of food resources
C. Introduction of new species
D. Competition among species

38. The word "**demise**" in line 12 is closest in meaning to.....

A. change
B. recovery
C. help
D. death

39. Why is "**plankton**" mentioned in line 16?

A. To demonstrate the interdependence of different species
B. To emphasize the importance of food resources in preventing mass extinction.
C. To illustrate a comparison between organisms that live on the land and those that live in the ocean
D. To point out that certain species could never become extinct.

40. According to paragraph 2, evidence from fossils suggests that.....

A. there has been only one mass extinction in Earth's history.
B. Extinctions on Earth have generally been massive
C. extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history.
D. dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed.

41. Which of the following can be inferred from the theory of periodic extinction mentioned in paragraph 3?

A. Many scientists could be expected to disagree with it
B. Evidence to support the theory has recently been found.
C. The theory is no longer seriously considered.
D. Most scientists believe the theory to be accurate.

42. In paragraph 3, the author makes which of the following statements about a species' survival?

A. It reflects the interrelationship of many species.
B. It is associated with astronomical conditions.
C. It does not vary greatly from species to species
D. It may depend on chance events.

- A. do over B. do in C. do through D. do up

Question 7: My director is angry with me. I didn't do all the work I _____ last week.

- A. should have done B. may have done
C. need to have done D. must have done

Question 8: The boy _____ went to the hospital to ask for _____ doctor's help.

- A. whose sick sister B. whose sister sicked
C. who his sister is sick D. whose sister was sick

Question 9: _____ the phone rang later that night did Tom remember the appointment.

- A. No sooner B. Only C. Not until D. Just before

Question 10: _____ is the existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants which make a balanced environment.

- A. Extinction B. Biodiversity C. Habitat D. Conservation

Question 11: He managed to keep his job _____ the manager had threatened to sack him.

- A. therefore B. Although C. unless D. despite

Question 12: It's essential that every student _____ all the lectures.

- A. attends B. attend C. has attended D. attended

Question 13: You have to move this box to _____ the new television set.

- A. lose touch with B. make room for C. pay attention to D. take notice

Question 14: It's a secret. You _____ let anyone know about it.

- A. mustn't B. needn't C. mightn't D. may not

Question 15: The singer was _____ on the piano by her sister.

- A. discarded B. accompanied C. performed D. played

Question 16: It is possible _____ may assist some trees in saving water in the winter.

- A. to lose leaves B. that the loss of leaves
C. the leaves are lost D. when leaves have lost

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 17: Kate has just arrived at David's house and accidentally seen some of his cats.

- **Kate:** "How lovely your cats are!"

- **David:** "_____"

- A. Really? They are. B. Thank you, it is nice of you to say so.
C. Can you say it again? D. I love them, too.

Question 18: Sam is offering to bring William another cup of coffee.

- **Sam:** "Would you like another coffee?"

- **William:** "_____"

- A. I'd love one B. Willingly C. Very kind of your part D. It's a pleasure

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

Question 19: We went away on holiday last week, but it rained day in day out.

- A. every single day B. every other day C. every second day D. every two days

Question 20: Most of the school-leavers are sanguine about the idea of going to work and earning money.

- A. fearsome B. expected C. excited D. optimistic

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

Question 21: The government is not prepared to tolerate this situation any longer.

- A. look down on B. put up with C. take away from D. give on to

Question 22: I clearly remember talking to him in a chance meeting last summer.

- A. unplanned B. deliberate C. accidental D. unintentional

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

Question 23: Although not widely sold, that book is considered to be best book on the subject.

- A. best B. sold C. not D. Considered

Question 24: My uncle has just bought some expensive furnitures for his new house.

- A. his B. My uncle C. expensive furnitures D. just

Question 25: I found my new contact lenses strangely at first, but I got used to them in the end.

- A. got used B. strangely C. In the end D. my new

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.

Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late at night but can't find the energy to get out of bed (26) _____ for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (27) _____ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (28) _____. Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (29) _____ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (30) _____ anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

By Tim Falla and Paul A. Davies, Solutions Advanced. OUP

Question 26: A. behind time B. about time C. in time D. at time

Question 27: A. few B. less C. much D. little

Question 28: A. jeopardy B. threat C. risk D. danger

Question 29:A. or

B. because

C. whereas

D. so

Question 30:A. puts

B. gets

C. brings

D. makes

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 31 to 38.

Why is it that flying to New York from London will leave you feeling less tired than flying to London from New York? The answer may be a clear case of biology not being able to keep up with technology. Deep inside the brain there is a "clock" that governs every aspect of the body's functioning: sleep and wake cycles, levels of alertness, performance, mood, hormone levels, digestion, body temperature and so on. **It** regulates all of these functions on a 24-hour basis and is called the circadian clock (from the Latin, circa "about" + dies "day").

This body clock programmes us to be sleepy twice a day, between 3-5 a.m and again between 3-5 p.m. Afternoon tea and siesta times are all cultural responses to our natural biological sleepiness in the afternoon. One of the major causes of the travelers' **malady** known as jet lag is the non-alignment of a person's internal body clock with clocks in the external world. Crossing different time zones confuses the circadian clock, which then has to adjust to the new time and patterns of light and activity. To make matters more complex, not all internal body functions adjust at the same rate. So your sleep/wake may adjust to a new time zone at one rate, while your temperature adjusts at a different pace. Your digestion may be on a different schedule altogether.

Though we live in a 24-hour day, the natural tendency of the body clock is to extend our day beyond 24 hours. It is contrary to our biological programming to shrink our day. That is why travelling in a westward direction is more body-clock friendly than flying east. NASA studies of long haul pilots showed that westward travel was associated with significantly better sleep quantity and quality than eastward flights. When flying west, you are "extending" your day, thus travelling in the natural direction of your internal clock. Flying eastward will involve "shrinking" or reducing your day and is in direct opposition to your internal clock's natural tendency.

One of the more common complaints of travelers is that their sleep becomes disrupted. There are many reasons for this: Changing time zones and schedules, changing light and activity levels, trying to sleep when your body clock is programmed to be awake, disruption of the internal circadian clock and working longer hours. Sleep loss, jet lag and fatigue can seriously affect our ability to function well. Judgment and decision-making can be reduced by 50%, attention by 75 percent, memory by 20 percent and communication by 30 percent. It is often suggested that you adjust your watch as soon as you board a plane, supposedly to try to help you adjust to your destination's schedule as soon as you arrive. But it can take the body clock several days to several weeks to fully adjust to a new time zone.

Question 31: The main function of the body clock is to _____.

A. govern all the body's responses.

B. regulate the body's functions.

C. help us sleep.

D. help us adapt to a 24-hour cycle.

Question 32: The word "It" refers to _____.

A. the programme

B. the body clock

C. the function

D. the brain

Question 33: The word "**malady**" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. illness

B. bore

C. thought

D. feeling

Question 34: The direction you fly in _____.

A. helps you sleep better.

B. alters your body's natural rhythms.

C. affects the degree of jet lag.

D. extends or shrinks your body clock.

Question 35: According to the article, ____.

A. various factors stop us sleeping when we fly.

B. travelers complain about the negative effects of flying.

C. flying seriously affects your judgment and decision-making.

D. jet lag can affect different abilities differently.

Question 36: On the subject of avoiding jet lag the article _____.

A. makes no suggestion.

B. says there is nothing you can do.

C. proposes gradually adjusting your body clock.

D. suggests changing the time on your watch.

Question 37: According to the author, which of the following reasons disrupt travelers' sleep?

A. Travelers try to sleep between 3-5 p.m.

B. Travelers' attention is reduced by 75 percent.

C. The traveler's internal circadian clock has to adjust to patterns of light and activity.

D. Travelers fly in the natural direction of their internal clock.

Question 38: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. travelers have to spend more money flying westward than eastward.

B. there are more travelers in westward flights than in eastward ones.

C. westward travelers become friendlier than eastward ones.

D. travelers do not sleep as well in eastward flights as in westward ones.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 39: The president offered his congratulations to the players when they won the cup.

A. The President congratulated that the players had won the cup.

B. When they won the cup, the players had been offered some congratulations from the President.

C. The President would offered the players congratulations if they won the match.

D. The President congratulated the players on their winning the match.

Question 40: A house in that district will cost at least \$100,000.

- A. If you have \$100,000, you can buy a house in that district.
- B. \$100,000 is the maximum price for a house in that district.
- C. You won't be able to buy a house in that district for more than \$100,000.
- D. You won't be able to buy a house in that district for less than \$100,000.

Question 41: To get to work on time, they have to leave at 6.00 a.m.

- A. They always leave for work at 6.00 a.m.
- B. Getting to work on time, for them, means leaving at 6.00 am.
- C. They have to leave very early to catch a bus to work.
- D. Leaving at 6.00 am, they have never been late for work.

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 42 to 48.

The ability to conduct electricity is one of the key properties of a metal. Other solid material such as silicon can conduct electricity but only effectively at certain temperatures. Also, some substances such as salt (sodium chloride) can conduct when molten or when dissolved in water. The ability of metals to conduct electricity is due to how their atoms bond together. In order to bond together the metal atoms lose at least one of their **outermost** electrons. This leaves the metal atoms with a positive charge and they are now strictly ions. The lost electrons are free to move in what are known as a sea of electrons. Since the electrons are negatively charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps the structure together.

An electric current is a flow of charge and since the electrons in the sea of electrons are free to move they can be made to flow in one direction when a source of electrical energy such as a battery is connected to the metal. Hence we have an electric current flowing through the wire, and this is what makes metals such good conductors of electricity. The only other common solid conducting material that pencil users are likely to encounter is graphite (what the 'lead' of a pencil is made from). Graphite is a form of carbon and again the carbon atoms bond in such a way that there is a sea of electrons that can be made to flow as an electric current. Likewise, if we have an ionic substance like salt we can make the electrically charged ions flow to create a current but only when those ions are free to move, either when the substance is a liquid or dissolved in water. In its solid state an ionic substance like salt cannot conduct electricity as its charged ions cannot flow.

Electrical insulators are substances that cannot conduct electricity well either, because they contain no charged particles or any charged particles **they** might contain do not flow easily. Water itself is a poor conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significant amount of fully charged particles (the ends of a water molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule is neutral). However, most water we encounter does contain dissolved charged particles, so it will be more conductive than pure water. Many of the problems that occur when touching electrical devices with wet hands result from the ever-present salt that is left on our skin through perspiration and it dissolves in the water to make it more conductive.

By Helena Gillespie and Rob Gillespie. Science for Primary School Teacher. OUP

Question 42: Electrical conductivity is ____.

- A. one of the most important properties of metals
- B. one of the key properties of most solid materials
- C. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved in water
- D. completely impossible for silicon

Question 43: The word "**outermost**" in paragraph 1 mostly means ____.

- A. the lightest
- B. nearest to the inside
- C. furthest from the inside
- D. the heaviest

Question 44: The atoms of a metal can bond together because ____.

- A. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea of electrons
- B. electrons can flow in a single direction
- C. they lose all of electrons
- D. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions

Question 45: The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to ____.

- A. charged ions
- B. electric currents
- C. charged particles
- D. electrical insulator

Question 46: Water is a poor conductor because it contains ____.

- A. no positive or negative electric charge
- B. only a small amount of fully charged particles
- C. only a positive electric charge
- D. only a negative electric charge

Question 47: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Pure water is much more conductive than most water we encounter every day.
- B. Graphite is a common solid substance that can conduct electricity.
- C. Salt can conduct electricity when it is molten or dissolved.
- D. Some materials are more conductive than others.

Question 48: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Electrical Energy
- B. Electrical Devices
- C. Electrical Insulators
- D. Electrical Conductivity

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: No one but the experts was able to realize that the painting was an imitation. It greatly resembled the original.

- A. It was obvious that only a person with great talent could fake a painting so successfully.
- B. It was hard for ordinary people to judge between the fake painting and the real one, but not for the

experts.

C. It was almost impossible for amateurs to realize that the painting was not authentic, though the experts could judge it quite easily.

D. The painting looked so much like the authentic one that only the experts could tell it wasn't genuine.

Question 50: The new restaurant looks good. However, it seems to have few customers.

A. In order to get more business, the new restaurant should improve its appearance.

B. The new restaurant would have more customers if it looked better.

C. If it had a few more customers, the new restaurant would look better.

D. In spite of its appearance, the new restaurant does not appear to attract much business.

-----The end-----

Part 6: PAST TESTS

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**

(Đề thi có 06 trang)

KỲ THI TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG QUỐC GIA NĂM 2015

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 931

SECTION A (8 points)

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.

Question 1: A. supported B. finished C. noticed D. approached

Question 2: A. teach B. break C. deal D. clean

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following question.

Question 3: A. oceanic B. advantageous C. compulsory D. influential

Question 4: A. instrument B. recipe C. commitment D. candidate

Question 5: A. contain B. conquer C. conserve D. conceal

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

Question 6: The receptionist... answered the phone, told me that the director was out.

A. who B. whose C. that D. whom

Question 7: Students will not be allowed into the exam room if they.....their student cards.

A. don't produce B. didn't produce C. produced D. hadn't produced

Question 8:.....the salesman promised to exchange the detective CD player for a new one, they insisted on getting a refund.

A. And B. But C. Although D. Despite

Question 9: Changes have been made in our schooling program. As a result, young children..... do homework any more.

A. couldn't B. needn't C. oughtn't D. haven't

Question 10: Although MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) spreads through close contact with sick people, not through the air, many people still avoid.....to crowded places.

A. having gone B. going C. to go D. gone

Question 11: A large number of inventions and discoveries have beenaccident.

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

Question 12: The headmaster has decided that three lecture halls.....in our school next semester.

A. will be building B. will build C. are being built D. will be built

Question 13: After the new technique had been introduced, the factory producedcars in 2014 as the year before.

A. twice as many B. twice many as C. as many twice D. as twice many

Question 14: It is.....of businessmen to shake hands in formal meetings.

A. familiar B. ordinary C. common D. typical

Question 15: John has finally found a new job after being.....for three months.

A. out of reach B. out of order C. out of work D. out of mind

Question 16: Nguyen Thi Anh Vien performed so well the 28th Sea Games Women's 200m butterfly that none of her rivals could.....her.

A. look up to B. come up to C. catch up with D. put up with

Question 17: The US president Barack Obama _____ an official visit to Vietnam in May 2016, which is of great significance to the comprehensive bilateral partnership.

A. paid B. offered C. delivered D. gave

Question 18: Jane really loves the....., jewelry box that her parents gave her as a birthday present.

A. wooden brown nice B. nice wooden brown
C. brown wooden nice D. nice brown wooden

Question 19: When asked about their preference for movies, many young people say that they are in favour.....science fiction.

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

Question 20: Global warming will result.....crop failures and famine.

A. in B. from C. of D. to

Question 21:.....at school yesterday when we were informed that there was no class due to a sudden power cut.

A. We have hardly arrived B. We had arrived hardly
C. Hardly we had arrived D. Hardly had we arrived

Question 22: Such characters as fairies or witches in *Walt Disney* animated cartoons are purely.....

A. imaginary B. imaginative C. imagining D. imaginable

Question 23: Ken and Tom are high-school students. They are discussing where their study group will

meet. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.

- Ken: "Where is our study group going to meet next weekend?" - Tom: "....."

- A. Studying in a group is great fun.
- B. We are too busy on weekdays.
- C. Why don't you look at the atlas?
- D. The library would be best.

Question 24: Mike and Lane are university students. They are talking about Lane's upcoming high-school reunion. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.

- Mike: "So, you have your fifth high-school reunion coming up?" - Lane: "....."

- A. Oh, the school reunion was wonderful.
- B. No. You're in no mood for the event
- C. The food at the reunion was excellent.
- D. Yeah. I'm really looking forward to it.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 25: When Susan invited us to dinner, she really showed off her culinary talents. She prepared a feast – a huge selection of dishes that were simply mouth-watering.

- A. relating to medical knowledge
- B. involving hygienic conditions and diseases
- C. concerning nutrition and health
- D. having to do with food and cooking

Question 26: "It's no use talking to me about metaphysics. It's a closed book to me."

- A. a book that is never opened
- B. an object that I really love
- C. a subject that I don't understand
- D. a theme that I like to discuss

Question 27: Suddenly, it began to rain heavily, so all the summer hikers got drenched all over.

- A. very tired
- B. completely wet
- C. refreshed
- D. cleansed

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 from 28 to 37.

Library is a collection of books and other informational materials made available to people for reading, study, or reference. The word *library* comes (28).....*liber*, the Latin word for "book". (29)....., library collections have almost always contained a variety of materials. Contemporary libraries maintain collections that include not only printed materials such as manuscripts, books, newspapers, and magazines, (30)..... audio visual and online databases. In addition (31).....maintaining collections within library buildings, modern libraries often feature telecommunications links that provide users with access to information at remote sites. The central mission of a library (32).....to collect, organise, preserve, and provide access to knowledge and information. In fulfilling this mission, libraries preserve a valuable record of culture that can be passed down to (33).....generations. Libraries are an essential link in this communication between the past, present, and future. Whether the cultural record is contained in books or in electronic formats, libraries ensure (34).....the record is preserved and made available for later use. People use library resources to gain information about personal (35).....or to obtain recreational materials such as films and novels. Students use libraries to supplement and enhance their classroom experiences, to learn (36)..... in locating sources of information, and to develop good reading and study habits. Public officials use libraries to research legislation and public policy issues. One of the most valued of all cultural institutions, the library (37).....information and services that are essential to learning and progress.

From "*Library (institution)*" by Richard S. Halsey *et al.*

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Question 28: A. to | B. in | C. from | D. out |
| Question 29: A. Therefore | B. Instead | C. However | D. Despite |
| Question 30: A. but also | B. as well | C. only if | D. or else |
| Question 31: A. in | B. on | C. from | D. to |
| Question 32: A. has | B. are | C. is | D. have |
| Question 33: A. success | B. succeeding | C. succeed | D. successful |
| Question 34: A. that | B. which | C. what | D. who |
| Question 35: A. appeals | B. interests | C. profits | D. attractions |
| Question 36: A. skills | B. talents | C. capabilities | D. abilities |
| Question 37: A. relates | B. digests | C. supplies | D. apophes |

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 38 to 47.

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effects of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate towards the poles and up mountainsides towards higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grew too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as **those** found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by **dwindling sea ice** but have nowhere farther north to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and

even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially **fragile** ones like coral reef, will also be affected by global warming, warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to "bleach", a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

From "Global Warming" by Michael Mastrandrea and Stephen H. Schneider

Question 38: Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to.....

- A. bloom earlier B. lose color C. die instantly D. become lighter

Question 39: According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move.....

- A. south-eastwards and down mountainsides towards lower elevations
B. north-westwards and up mountainsides towards higher elevations
C. towards the North Pole and down mountainsides towards lower elevations
D. towards the poles and up mountainsides towards higher elevations

Question 40: The pronoun "those" in paragraph 2 refers to.....

- A. species B. ecosystems C. habitats D. areas

Question 41: The phrase "dwinding sea ice" in paragraph 2 refers to.....

- A. the frozen water in the Arctic B. the cold ice in the Arctic
C. the violent Arctic Ocean D. the melting ice in the Arctic

Question 42: It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celsius degrees.....

- A. water supply would decrease by 50 percent
B. the sea level would rise by 20 centimeters
C. 20 to 50 percent of species could become extinct
D. half of the earth's surface would be flooded

Question 43: According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures,.....

- A. they may be endangered B. they can begin to develop.
C. they will certainly need water D. they move to tropical forests.

Question 44: The word "fragile" in paragraph 4 most probably means

- A. very large B. easily damaged C. rather strong D. pretty hard

Question 45: The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates

- A. the water absorption of coral reefs B. the quick growth of marine mammals.
C. the blooming phase of sea weeds D. the slow death of coral reefs.

Question 46: The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by.....

- A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the ocean
B. the decrease of acidity of the pole waters
C. the extinction of species in coastal areas.
D. the loss of acidity in the atmosphere around the earth

Question 47: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Influence of climate changes on human lifestyles.
B. Effects of global warming on animals and plants
C. Global warming and possible solutions
D. Global warming and species migration

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

Question 48: The number of homeless people in Nepal have increased sharply due to the recent

severe earthquake.

D

Question 49: Since poaching is becoming more seriously, the government has imposed stricter laws

to prevent it.

D

Question 50: It is common knowledge that solar heating for a large office building is technically

different from a single-family home.

D

Question 51: All the candidates for the scholarship will be equally treated regarding of their age, sex, or nationality.

D

Question 52: Reminding not to miss the 15:20 train, the manager set out for the station in a hurry.

A

B

C

D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 53: "Don't be such a pessimist. I'm sure you'll soon get over it. Cheer up!"

- A. hobbyist B. optimist C. activist D. feminist

Question 54: "Be quick! We must speed up if we don't want to miss the flight."

- A. turn down B. slow down C. look up D. put forward

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.

Overpopulation, the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty. It can result from high population density, or from low amounts of resources, or from both. Excessively high population densities put stress on available resources. Only a certain number of people can be supported on a given area of land, and **that number** depends on how much food and other resources the land can provide. In countries where people live primarily by means of simple fanning, gardening, herding, hunting, and gathering, even large areas of land can support only small numbers of people because these labour intensive subsistence activities produce only small amounts of food.

In developed countries such as the United States, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe, overpopulation generally is not considered a major cause of poverty. These countries produce large quantities of food through mechanized farming, which depends on commercial fertilizers, large-scale irrigation, and agricultural machinery. This form of production provides enough food to support the high densities of people in metropolitan areas.

A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity. Bangladesh, for example, has one of the world's highest population densities, with 1,147 persons per sq km. A large majority of the people of Bangladesh **engage in** low - productivity manual farming, which contributes to the country's extremely high level of poverty. Some of the smaller countries in Western Europe, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, have high population densities as well. These countries practise mechanized farming and are involved in high-tech industries, however, and therefore have high standards of living.

At the other end of the spectrum, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have population densities of less than 30 persons per sq km. Many people in these countries practise manual subsistence farming; these countries also have **infertile** land, and lack the economic resources and technology to boost productivity. As a consequence, these nations are very poor. The United States has both relatively low population density and high agricultural productivity; it is one of the world's wealthiest nations.

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries. Children are assets to many poor families because they provide labour, usually for farming. Cultural norms in traditionally rural societies commonly sanction the value of large families. Also, the governments of developing countries often provide little or no support, financial or political, for family planning; even people who wish to keep their families small have difficulty doing so. For all these reasons, developing countries tend to have high rates of population growth.

Question 55: Which of the following is given a definition in paragraph 1?

- A. Overpopulation B. Population density C. Simple farming D. Poverty

Question 56: What will suffer when there are excessively high population densities?

- A. Available resources B. Skilled labor C. Farming methods D. Land area

Question 57: The phrase "that number" in paragraph 1 refers to the number of

- A. people B. densities C. resources D. countries

Question 58: In certain countries, large areas of land can only yield small amounts of food because....

- A. there is a lack of mechanization B. there are small numbers of labourers
C. there is an abundance of resources D. there is no shortage of skilled labour

Question 59: Bangladesh is a country where the level of poverty depends greatly on.....

- A. its population density only
B. both population density and agricultural productivity
C. population density in metropolitan areas
D. its high agricultural productivity

Question 60: The phrase "engage in" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. escape from B. look into C. give up D. participate in

Question 61: The word "infertile" in paragraph 4 probably means

- A. disused B. impossible C. unproductive D. inaccessible

Question 62: Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

- A. In certain developed countries, mechanized farming is applied.
B. In sub-Saharan African countries, productivity is boosted by technology.
C. There is no connection between a country's culture and overpopulation.
D. All small countries in Western Europe have high population densities.

Question 63: Which of the following is a contributor to overpopulation in many developing countries?

- A. High-tech facilities B. Economic resources
C. Sufficient financial support D. High birth rate

Question 64: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. High Birth Rate and its Consequences B. Overpopulation: A Cause of Poverty

SECTION B (2 points)

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Question 1: If John does not change his working style, he will be sacked soon.

Unless _____

Question 2: "Would you like to come to my 18th birthday party?" he asked me.

He invited _____

Question 3: People believe that this new teaching method is more effective than the old one.

This new teaching method _____

Question 4: He did not realize how difficult the task was until he was halfway through it.

Not until _____

Question 5: It was wrong of you to leave the class without asking for your teacher's permission.

You should not _____

II. In about 140 words, write a paragraph about the benefits of reading books. Write your paragraph on your answer sheet.

The following prompts might be helpful to you.

- Widening knowledge
- Improving language
- Relaxing.

-----The end-----

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi có 06 trang)

KỲ THI TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG QUỐC GIA NĂM 2016

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mã đề thi 168

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

SECTION A (8 points)

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.

Question 1: A. laughs B. drops C. maintains D. imports

Question 2: A. justice B. campus C. culture D. brush

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

Question 3: A. inflation B. maximum C. applicant D. character

Question 4: A. compulsory B. biography C. curriculum D. admirable

Question 5: A. struggle B. anxious C. confide D. comfort

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

Question 6: In the wake of increasing food poisoning, many consumers have turned to vegetables _____ organically.

A. that grown B. grown C. which grows D. are grown

- Question 7:** It is raining heavily with rolls of thunder. We _____ such a terrible thunderstorm.
A. would never see B. had never seen C. have never seen D. never see
- Question 8:** Most teenagers enjoy _____ the Internet for information and entertainment.
A. surfing B. surf C. surfed D. to surf
- Question 9:** _____ they are delicious, hamburgers and French fries are too high in fat.
A. However B. Although C. Because D. Despite
- Question 10:** Canned food is not as healthy as fresh food, _____?
A. isn't it B. doesn't it C. is it D. does it
- Question 11:** Without your help, I _____ the technical problem with my computer the other day.
A. wouldn't solve B. couldn't have solved
C. could solve D. can't solve
- Question 12:** This part of the country is famous _____ its beautiful landscapes and fine cuisine.
A. about B. with C. of D. for
- Question 13:** In a modern family, the husband is expected to join hands with his wife to _____ the household chores.
A. do B. run C. take D. make
- Question 14:** Most psychologists agree that the basic structure of an individual's personality is _____.
A. by the age of five it is quite well established B. quite well established by the age of five
C. well established quite by the age of five D. by the age of five and quite well established
- Question 15:** A waiter in a restaurant is talking to a customer who has just finished his meal there. Select the most suitable response to complete the exchange.
- Waiter: "Here's your bill, sir." - Customer: "_____"
A. Don't mention it. B. Can I pay by credit card?
C. What do you have? D. You're welcome.
- Question 16:** The Government has brought _____ a new law in an effort to prevent further environmental deterioration.
A. in B. about C. up D. on
- Question 17:** She took a course in fine arts _____ starting her own business in interior design.
A. with a view to B. in terms of C. in order to D. with reference to
- Question 18:** All the _____ in the stadium applauded the winner of the marathon when he crossed the finishing line.
A. watchers B. audience C. viewers D. spectators
- Question 19:** The table in the living room should be moved to _____ the new TV set.
A. get rid of B. pave the way for C. make room for D. take hold of
- Question 20:** The US president Barack Obama _____ an official visit to Vietnam in May 2016, which is of great significance to the comprehensive bilateral partnership.
A. delivered B. paid C. offered D. gave
- Question 21:** Two close friends Tom and Kyle are talking about Kyle's upcoming birthday. Select the most suitable response to complete the exchange.
- Tom: "Can I bring a friend to your birthday party?" - Kyle: "_____"
A. It's my honour. B. Let's do it then. C. The more the merrier. D. That's right.
- Question 22:** Candidates are requested to _____ the form to the admissions officer by July 25th.
A. fill out B. show up C. pass over D. hand in
- Question 23:** The firefighters' single-minded devotion to the rescue of the victims of the fire was _____.
A. respecting B. respective C. respectful D. respectable
- Question 24:** The university administrations are introducing new measures to _____ that the enrolment process runs smoothly.
A. maintain B. improve C. facilitate D. ensure

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- Question 25:** Not until all their demands had been turned down did the workers decide to go on strike for more welfare.
A. rejected B. sacked C. reviewed D. deleted
- Question 26:** Environmentalists appeal to the government to enact laws to stop factories from discharging toxic chemicals into the sea.
A. releasing B. producing C. obtaining D. dismissing
- Question 27:** The overall aim of the book is to help bridge the gap between theory and practice, particularly in language teaching.
A. increase the understanding B. reduce the differences
C. minimise the limitations D. construct a bridge

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

- Question 28:** The longer the children waited in the long queue, the more impatiently they became.
A B C D
- Question 29:** Because of bad weather conditions, it took the explorers three days reaching their destination.
A B C D

Question 30: According to most doctors, massage relieves pain and anxiety, eases depression and

speeding up recovery from illnesses.

Question 31: New sources of energy have been looking for as the number of fossil fuels continues to decrease.

Question 32: The science of medicine, which progress has been very rapid lately, is perhaps the most important of all sciences.

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 33 to 42.

Though called by sweet-sounding names like Firinga or Katrina, tropical cyclones are huge rotating storms 200 to 2,000 kilometers wide with winds that blow at speeds of more than 100 kilometers per hour (kph). Weather professionals know them as tropical cyclones, but **they** are called hurricanes in the Caribbean Sea, typhoons in the Pacific Ocean, and cyclones in the Indian Ocean. They occur in both the northern and southern hemispheres. Large ones have destroyed cities and killed hundreds of thousands of people. Tropical cyclones begin over water that is warmer than 27 degrees Celsius (80 degrees Fahrenheit) slightly north or south of the earth's equator. Warm, **humid** air full of water vapor moves upward. The earth's rotation causes the growing storm to start to rotate around its center (called the eye). At a certain height, the water vapor condenses, changing to liquid and releasing heat. The heat draws more air and water vapor upward, creating a cycle as air and water vapor rise and liquid water falls. If the cycle speeds up until winds reach 118 kilometers per hour, the storm qualifies as a tropical cyclone.

Most deaths in tropical cyclones are caused by storm surge. This is a rise in sea level, sometimes seven meters or more, caused by the storm pushing against the ocean's surface. Storm surge was to blame for the flooding of New Orleans in 2005. The storm surge of Cyclone Nargis in 2008 in Myanmar pushed seawater nearly four meters deep some 40 kilometers inland, resulting in many deaths. It has never been easy to forecast a tropical cyclone accurately. The goal is to know when and where the next tropical cyclone will form. "And we can't really do that yet," says David Nolan, a weather researcher from the University of Miami. The direction and strength of tropical cyclones are also difficult to predict, even with computer assistance. In fact, long-term forecasts are poor; small differences in the combination of weather factors lead to very different storms. More accurate forecasting could help people decide to **evacuate** when a storm is on the way.

Adapted from "Reading Explorer 2" by Paul MacIntyre

Question 33: As stated in paragraph 1, tropical cyclones are storms with winds blowing at speeds of _____.

- A. more than 100 kph
- B. at least 200 kph
- C. less than 100 kph
- D. no less than 200 kph

Question 34: The word "**they**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. sweet-sounding names
- B. wind speeds
- C. tropical cyclones
- D. weather professionals

Question 35: According to the passage, tropical cyclones are called typhoons in _____.

- A. the Indian Ocean
- B. the Arctic Ocean
- C. the Atlantic Ocean
- D. the Pacific Ocean

Question 36: The word "**humid**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. moist
- B. dry
- C. thin
- D. thick

Question 37: Which of the following comes first in the process of storm formation?

- A. Liquid water falls.
- B. Warm, humid air moves upward.
- C. Water vapor condenses.
- D. Wind speed reaches 118 kph.

Question 38: According to the passage, a storm surge is _____.

- A. a rise in sea level
- B. pushing seawater
- C. a tropical cyclone
- D. inland flooding

Question 39: What is true about the storm surge of Cyclone Nargis?

- A. It took a very high death toll.
- B. It caused flooding in New Orleans in 2005.
- C. It occurred in Myanmar in 2005.
- D. It pushed seawater 4 kilometers inland.

Question 40: The word "**evacuate**" in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

- A. move to safer places
- B. make accurate predictions
- C. take preventive measures
- D. call for relief supplies

Question 41: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The center of a growing storm is known as its eye.
- B. The direction and strength of tropical cyclones are difficult to forecast.
- C. Tropical cyclones are often given beautiful names.
- D. Tropical cyclone predictions depend entirely on computer assistance.

Question 42: Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?

- A. Cyclone Forecasting
- B. Tropical Cyclones
- C. Storm Surges
- D. Cyclone Formation

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 43: It is widely known that the excessive use of pesticides is producing a detrimental effect on the local groundwater.

A. useless B. harmless C. damaging D. fundamental

Question 44: His dreamlike villa in the new residential quarter is the envy of his friends.

A. something that everybody looks for B. something that everybody dreams of
C. something that nobody wants D. something that nobody can afford

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 from 45 to 54.

THE DANGERS OF DIETING

Thanks to our modern lifestyle, with more and more time spent sitting down in front of computers than ever before, the (45)_____ of overweight people is at a new high. As people frantically search for a solution (46)_____ this problem, they often try some of the popular fad diets being offered. Many people see fad diets (47)_____ harmless ways of losing weight, and they are grateful to have them. Unfortunately, not only don't fad diets usually (48)_____ the trick, they can actually be dangerous for your health. Although permanent weight loss is the (49)_____, few are able to achieve it. Experts estimate that 95 percent of dieters return to their starting weight, or even (50)_____ weight. While the reckless use of fad diets can bring some (51)_____ results, long-term results are very rare. (52)_____, people who are fed up with the difficulties of changing their eating habits often turn to fad diets. (53)_____ being moderate, fad diets involve extreme dietary changes. They advise eating only one type of food, or they prohibit other types of foods entirely. This results in a situation (54)_____ a person's body doesn't get all the vitamins and other things that it needs to stay healthy.

Adapted from "Active Skills for Reading: Book 3" by Neil J. Anderson

Question 45: A. number B. range C. amount D. sum

Question 46: A. on B. of C. to D. with

Question 47: A. by B. like C. through D. as

Question 48: A. bring B. do C. take D. play

Question 49: A. case B. profit C. benefit D. goal

Question 50: A. lose B. gain C. put D. reduce

Question 51: A. initial B. initiative C. initiating D. initiate

Question 52: A. Additionally B. Furthermore C. Nonetheless D. Consequently

Question 53: A. More than B. In spite of C. Rather than D. In addition to

Question 54: A. what B. which C. why D. where

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 concept of urban agriculture may conjure up images of rooftop, backyard or community gardens scattered among downtown city streets and surrounding neighborhoods. But in the Seattle area, and within and beyond the Puget Sound region, it means a great deal more. "Urban agriculture doesn't necessarily equate to production that occurs only in a metropolitan urban area," says Jason Niebler, who directs the Sustainable Agriculture Education (SAGe) Initiative at Seattle Central Community College. "It means we are providing for growing population food needs from surrounding rural landscapes, as well as from the core urban landscape." Picture a series of **concentric** circles, with an urban core that produces some food at varying capacities, surrounded by a series of outlying rings of small farms that become increasingly more rural with distance. The hope is that such land use planning, from the inner core to the outer rings, will encourage local ecologically sound sustainable food production. This, in turn, will create local jobs and decrease reliance on distant food products that originate from petroleum-intensive large scale farms.

That's the idea behind SAGe, believed to be the nation's first metropolitan-based community college sustainable agriculture program that emphasizes farming practices across diverse landscape types from urban centers to surrounding rural environs. "It's small scale agriculture with an urban focus," Niebler says. "Any urban population, large or small, can practice sustainable agriculture, improve food security and protect the environment, which ultimately results in resilient food systems and communities." SAGe is a part of the National Science Foundation's Advanced Technological Education (ATE) Program, which is providing the project with \$157,375 over two years. ATE's goal is to support projects that strengthen the skills of technicians who work in industries regarded as vital to the nation's prosperity and security. The support largely goes to community colleges that work **in partnership with** universities, secondary schools, businesses and industries, as well as government agencies, which design and implement model workforce initiatives.

The SAGe project focuses on the environmental, socioeconomic, political and cultural issues related to sustainable food systems within Puget Sound watersheds through student and community education and research, and technological innovation. The curriculum offers courses that cover such issues as agricultural ecology, urban food systems, food politics and ethics, soil science, sustainable food production and technology, the integration of food and forests, and career opportunities. "We've created a curriculum that is fundamental in nature, addressing the principles of sustainable agriculture and what a food system is – how it functions both locally and globally," Niebler says. "These courses are challenging, robust and inspirational. One of the really wonderful things about **them** is that we offer service learning opportunities, where students volunteer a portion of their time to working with local partner organizations. They can do a research project, or a service learning option. The ideal would be to prompt students into careers that involve sustainable practices in an urban agriculture setting."

Adapted from "Promoting Sustainable Agriculture" by Marlene Cimonis

- Question 55:** It is stated in the passage that Jason Niebler _____.
 A. preserves the core urban landscape B. provides food for Seattle's population
 C. studies at Seattle Central Community College D. directs the SAgE Initiative
- Question 56:** It can be inferred from the passage that the conventional idea of urban agriculture _____.
 A. focuses mainly on agriculture within and beyond the Puget Sound region
 B. aims at food production and consumption in both rural and urban regions
 C. is associated with production only in metropolitan urban areas
 D. concerns with food production in any city's surrounding areas
- Question 57:** The word "**concentric**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. coming from different places B. having the same size
 C. going in different directions D. having the same center
- Question 58:** Which of the following is supposed to be an outcome of the SAgE's new land use planning?
 A. Dependence on distant food products B. Increased food production in large scale farms
 C. Employment opportunities for local residents D. Modernized farming practices in rural environs
- Question 59:** The phrase "**in partnership with**" in paragraph 4 probably means _____.
 A. together with B. in addition to C. in place of D. instead of
- Question 60:** The curriculum of SAgE at Seattle Central Community College offers courses covering the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. agricultural ecology B. career opportunities
 C. urban system development D. integration of food and forests
- Question 61:** In Niebler's opinion, the courses offered by the SAgE project are _____.
 A. functional but impractical B. robust but unpromising
 C. challenging and costly D. hard but encouraging
- Question 62:** The word "**them**" in paragraph 6 refers to _____.
 A. courses B. opportunities C. principles D. students
- Question 63:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. The curriculum that the SAgE project designs is fundamental in nature.
 B. The SAgE project alone will offer students sufficient jobs in urban agriculture.
 C. ATE helps to improve the skills of technicians in the nation's major industries.
 D. Resilient food systems can be attributed to sustainable agricultural practices.
- Question 64:** Which of the following best describes the author's tone in the passage?
 A. Skeptical B. Provocative C. Supportive D. Satirical

SECTION B (2 points)

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers in complete sentences on your answer sheet.

- Question 1:** He now regrets that he didn't take the doctor's advice.
 He now wishes _____.
- Question 2:** "I'm sorry. I didn't do the homework," Peter said to the teacher.
 Peter apologised _____.
- Question 3:** I'm sure that he didn't attend the Conference on Wildlife Protection yesterday.
 He can't _____.
- Question 4:** She didn't pass the exam because of her serious illness.
 Had she not _____.
- Question 5:** Ms Betty is proud of her singing.
 Ms Betty prides _____.

II. In about 140 words, write a paragraph about the benefits of knowing how to swim. Write your paragraph on your answer sheet.

The following prompts might be helpful to you.

- Keeping fit
- Relaxing
- Surviving/Saving people's lives

-----The end -----

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO KỲ THI TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG QUỐC GIA NĂM 2017

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

ĐỀ MINH HỌA
(Đề thi có 05 trang)

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

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.

Question 1: A. wanted B. stopped C. decided D. hated

Question 2: A. century B. culture C. secure D. applicant

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

Question 3: A. offer B. canoe C. country D. standard

Question 4: A. pollution B. computer C. currency D. allowance

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

Question 5: Measles are an infectious disease that causes fever and small red spots.

A B C D

Question 6: He passed the exams with high scores, that made his parents happy.

A B C D

Question 7: For such a demanding job, you will need qualifications, soft skills and having full commitment.

A B C D

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

Question 8: I haven't met him again since we _____ school ten years ago.

A. have left B. leave C. left D. had left

Question 9: A recent survey has shown that _____ increasing number of men are willing to share the housework with their wives.

A. a B. an C. the D. some

Question 10: The more demanding the job is, _____ I like it.

A. more B. most C. the more D. the most

Question 11: John wanted to know _____ in my family.

A. there were how many people B. how many people were there
C. were there how many people D. how many people there were

Question 12: Richard, my neighbor, _____ in World War II.

A. says to fight B. says to have fought C. is said to fight D. is said to have fought

Question 13: Students are _____ less pressure as a result of changes in testing procedures.

A. under B. above C. upon D. out of

Question 14: Tom is getting ever keener on doing research on _____.

A. biology B. biological C. biologist D. biologically

Question 15: Many people and organizations have been making every possible effort in order to save _____ species.

A. endangered B. dangerous C. fearful D. threatening

Question 16: A number of young teachers nowadays _____ themselves to teaching disadvantaged children.

- A. offer B. stick C. give D. devote

Question 17: Whistling or clapping hands to get someone's attention is considered _____ and even rude in some circumstances.

- A. suitable B. unnecessary C. appropriate D. impolite

Question 18: "Sorry for being late. I was _____ in the traffic for more than an hour."

- A. carried on B. held up C. put off D. taken after

Question 19: She was tired and couldn't keep _____ the group.

- A. up with B. up against C. on to D. out of

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 20: Two friends Diana and Anne are talking about Anne's new blouse.

- Diana: "That blouse suits you perfectly, Anne."

- Anne: "_____"

- A. Never mind. B. Don't mention it. C. Thank you. D. You're welcome.

Question 21: Mary is talking to a porter in the hotel lobby.

- Porter: "Shall I help you with your suitcase?"

- Mary: "_____"

- A. Not a chance. B. That's very kind of you.
C. I can't agree more. D. What a pity!

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: Students are expected to always adhere to school regulations.

- A. question B. violate C. disregard D. follow

Question 23: A number of programs have been initiated to provide food and shelter for the underprivileged in the remote areas of the country.

- A. rich citizens B. active members C. poor inhabitants D. enthusiastic people

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: Drivers are advised to get enough petrol because filling stations are few and far between on the highway.

- A. easy to find B. difficult to access C. unlikely to happen D. impossible to reach

Question 25: We managed to get to school in time despite the heavy rain.

- A. earlier than a particular moment B. later than expected
C. early enough to do something D. as long as expected

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 26: I'm sure Luisa was very disappointed when she failed the exam.

- A. Luisa must be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
B. Luisa must have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.
C. Luisa may be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
D. Luisa could have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

Question 27: "You had better see a doctor if the sore throat does not clear up," she said to me.

- A. She reminded me of seeing a doctor if the sore throat did not clear up.
B. She ordered me to see a doctor if the sore throat did not clear up.
C. She insisted that I see a doctor unless the sore throat did not clear up.
D. She suggested that I see a doctor if the sore throat did not clear up.

Question 28: Without her teacher's advice, she would never have written such a good essay.

- A. Her teacher advised her and she didn't write a good essay.
B. Her teacher didn't advise her and she didn't write a good essay.
C. She wrote a good essay as her teacher gave her some advice.
D. If her teacher didn't advise her, she wouldn't write such a good essay.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 29: She tried very hard to pass the driving test. She could hardly pass it.

- A. Although she didn't try hard to pass the driving test, she could pass it.
- B. Despite being able to pass the driving test, she didn't pass it.
- C. No matter how hard she tried, she could hardly pass the driving test.
- D. She tried very hard, so she passed the driving test satisfactorily.

Question 30: We didn't want to spend a lot of money. We stayed in a cheap hotel.

- A. Rather than spending a lot of money, we stayed in a cheap hotel.
- B. In spite of spending a lot of money, we stayed in a cheap hotel.
- C. We stayed in a cheap hotel, but we had to spend a lot of money.
- D. We didn't stay in a cheap hotel as we had a lot of money to spend.

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 from 31 to 35.

WAYS TO IMPROVE YOUR MEMORY

A good memory is often seen as something that comes naturally, and a bad memory as something that cannot be changed, but actually (31)_____ is a lot that you can do to improve your memory.

We all remember the things we are interested in and forget the ones that bore us. This no doubt explains the reason (32)_____ schoolboys remember football results effortlessly but struggle with dates from their history lessons! Take an active interest in what you want to remember, and focus on it (33)_____. One way to 'make' yourself more interested is to ask questions — the more the better!

Physical exercise is also important for your memory, because it increases your heart (34)_____ and sends more oxygen to your brain, and that makes your memory work better. Exercise also reduces stress, which is very bad for the memory.

The old saying that "eating fish makes you brainy" may be true after all. Scientists have discovered that the fats (35)_____ in fish like tuna, sardines and salmon — as well as in olive oil — help to improve the memory. Vitamin-rich fruits such as oranges, strawberries and red grapes are all good 'brain food', too.

(Source: "New Cutting Edge", Cunningham, S. & Moor. 2010. Harlow: Longman)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| Question 31: | A. there | B. it | C. that | D. this |
| Question 32: | A. why | B. what | C. how | D. which |
| Question 33: | A. hardly | B. slightly | C. consciously | D. easily |
| Question 34: | A. degree | B. level | C. rate | D. grade |
| Question 35: | A. made | B. existed | C. founded | D. found |

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 36 to 42.

It used to be that people would drink coffee or tea in the morning to pick them up and get them going for the day. Then cola drinks hit the market. With lots of caffeine and sugar, these beverages soon became the pick-me-up of choice for many adults and teenagers. Now drink companies are putting out so-called "energy drinks." These beverages have the specific aim of giving tired consumers more energy.

One example of a popular energy drink is Red Bull. The company that puts out this beverage has stated in interviews that Red Bull is not a thirst quencher. Nor is it meant to be a fluid replacement drink for athletes. Instead, the beverage is meant to revitalize a tired consumer's body and mind. In order to do this, the makers of Red Bull, and other energy drinks, typically add vitamins and certain chemicals to their beverages. The added chemicals are like chemicals that the body naturally produces for energy. The vitamins, chemicals, caffeine, and sugar found in these beverages all seem like a sure bet to give a person energy.

Health professionals are not so sure, though. For one thing, there is not enough evidence to show that all of the vitamins added to energy drinks actually raise a person's energy level. Another problem is that there are so many things in the beverages. Nobody knows for sure how all of the ingredients in energy drinks work together.

Dr. Brent Bauer, one of the directors at the Mayo Clinic in the US, cautions people about believing all the claims energy drinks make. He says, "It is plausible if you put all these things together, you will get a good result." However, Dr. Bauer adds the mix of ingredients could also have a negative impact on the body. "We just don't know at this point," he says.

(Source: "Reading Challenge 2", Casey Malarcher & Andrea Janzen, Compass Publishing)

Question 36: The beverages mentioned in the first paragraph aim to give consumers _____.

- A. caffeine B. sugar C. more energy D. more choices

Question 37: The word "it" in the second paragraph refers to _____.

- A. one example B. the company C. Red Bull D. thirst quencher

Question 38: According to the passage, what makes it difficult for researchers to know if an energy drink gives people energy?

- A. Natural chemicals in a person's body B. The average age of the consumer
C. The number of beverage makers D. The mixture of various ingredients

Question 39: The word "plausible" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. impossible B. reasonable C. typical D. unlikely

Question 40: What has Dr. Bauer probably researched?

- A. Countries where Red Bull is popular B. Energy drinks for teenage athletes
C. Habits of healthy and unhealthy adults D. Vitamins and chemicals in the body

Question 41: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Bauer does not seem to believe the claims of energy drink makers.
B. Colas have been on the market longer than energy drinks.
C. It has been scientifically proved that energy drinks work.
D. The makers of Red Bull say that it can revitalize a person.

Question 42: What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Caffeine is bad for people to drink. B. It is uncertain whether energy drinks are healthy.
C. Red Bull is the best energy drink. D. Teenagers should not choose energy drinks.

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 43 to 50.

What is 'extreme' weather? Why are people talking about it these days? 'Extreme' weather is an unusual weather event such as rainfall, a drought or a heat wave in the wrong place or at the wrong time. In theory, they are very rare. But these days, our TV screens are constantly showing such extreme weather events. Take just three news stories from 2010: 28 centimetres of rain fell on Rio de Janeiro in 24 hours, Nashville, USA, had 33 centimetres of rain in two days and there was record rainfall in Pakistan.

The effects of this kind of rainfall are dramatic and **lethal**. In Rio de Janeiro, landslides followed, burying hundreds of people. In Pakistan, the floods affected 20 million people. Meanwhile, other parts of the world suffer devastating droughts. Australia, Russia and East Africa have been hit in the last ten years. And then there are unexpected heat waves, such as in 2003 in Europe. That summer, 35,000 deaths were said to be heat-related.

So, what is happening to our weather? Are these extreme events part of a natural cycle? Or are they caused by human activity and its effects on the Earth's climate? Peter Miller says it's probably a mixture of both of these things. On the one hand, the most important influences on weather events are natural cycles in the climate. Two of the most famous weather cycles, El Niño and La Niña, originate in the Pacific Ocean. The heat from the warm ocean rises high into the atmosphere and affects weather all around the world. On the other hand, the temperature of the Earth's oceans is slowly but steadily going up. And this is a result of human activity. We are producing greenhouse gases **that** trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. This heat warms up the atmosphere, land and oceans. Warmer oceans produce more water vapour – think of heating a pan of water in your kitchen. Turn up the heat, it produces steam more quickly. Satellite data tells us that the water vapour in the atmosphere has gone up by four percent in 25 years. This warm, wet air turns into the rain, storms, hurricanes and typhoons that we are increasingly experiencing. Climate scientist, Michael Oppenheimer, says that we need to face the reality of climate change. And we also need to act now to save lives and money in the future.

(Source: © 2015 National Geographic Learning. www.ngliffe.com/wild-weather)

Question 43: It is stated in the passage that extreme weather is _____.

- A. becoming more common
- B. not a natural occurrence
- C. difficult for scientists to understand
- D. killing more people than ever before

Question 44: The word "lethal" in the second paragraph probably means _____.

- A. far-reaching
- B. long-lasting
- C. happening soon
- D. causing deaths

Question 45: What caused thousands of deaths in 2003?

- A. a period of hot weather
- B. floods after a bad summer
- C. a long spell of heavy rain
- D. large-scale landslides

Question 46: According to the passage, extreme weather is a problem because _____.

- A. we can never predict it
- B. it only affects crowded places
- C. it's often very destructive
- D. its causes are completely unknown

Question 47: The word "that" in the third paragraph refers to _____.

- A. Earth's oceans
- B. human activity
- C. greenhouse gases
- D. Earth's atmosphere

Question 48: Extreme weather can be caused by _____.

- A. satellites above the Earth
- B. water vapour in the atmosphere
- C. very hot summers
- D. water pans in your kitchen

Question 49: Satellites are used to _____.

- A. change the direction of severe storms
- B. trap greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
- C. measure changes in atmospheric water vapour
- D. prevent climate from changing quickly

Question 50: Which statement is NOT supported by the information in the passage?

- A. Extreme weather is substantially influenced by human activity.
- B. Unusual weather events are part of natural cycles.
- C. We can limit the bad effects of extreme weather.
- D. Such extreme weather is hardly the consequence of human activity.