I gave up the job, \_\_\_\_\_ the attractive salary.

A. because

B. because of

C. although

D. despite\*

Everyone was asleep when the enemy \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was attacking

B. attacked\*

C. had attacked

D. attacking

Ken asked Barbara\_\_\_\_\_ she would like to go to the cinema.

A. unless

B. in case

C. regarding

D. whether\*

The girl \_\_\_\_\_\_ is our neighbor.

A. talks to the lady over there

B. is talking to the lady over there

C. was talking to the lady over there

D. talking to the lady over there\*

Dogs are good traveling companions. They will go \_\_\_\_\_ you take them.

A. whichever

B. wherever\*

C. whatever

D. whenever

He talked as if he \_\_\_\_\_\_ where she was.

A. knew

B. had known\*

C. would know

D. were knowing

My father asked me \_\_\_\_\_ of the film.

A. what do you think

B. what I think

C. what did you think

D. what I thought\*

He keeps working \_\_\_\_\_ feeling unwell.

A. although

B. because of

C. in spite of\*

D. unless

My daughter often says that she won’t get married until she \_\_\_\_\_ 25 years old.

A. is\*

B. will be

C. will have been

D. has been

Mr Gibbon usually drinks mineral water, but in this party he \_\_\_\_\_ champagne.

A. drinks

B. will drink

C. has drunk

D. is drinking\*

Your last job was a bank manager, \_\_\_\_\_ it?

A. isn’t

B. doesn’t

C. didn’t

D. wasn’t\*

Jack can speak two languages. One is English. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is Vietnamese.

A. Other

B. The other\*

C. Another

D. Others

Don’t ask me anything about sports. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_ football \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.

A. neither / nor\*

B. both / and

C. not only/ but also

D. either / or

It is raining outside, and Tom brought his umbrella with him \_\_\_\_\_ he wouldn’t get wet.

A. so as to

B. in order

C. so that\*

D. in order to

\_\_\_\_\_ Long has finished his work, he will go home.

A. As quickly as

B. As far as

C. As soon as\*

D. As long as

\_\_\_\_\_ quarrelled with her boyfriend yesterday, she doesn’t want to answer his phone call.

A. Having\*

B. Because having

C. Because hadn’t

D. Having not

Lomonosov was not \_\_\_\_\_ a great scientist but also a very talented poet.

A. fairly\*

B. merely

C. hardly

D. scarcely

\_\_\_\_\_ the old man spoke very slowly and clearly, I couldn’t understand him at all.

A. If

B. Because

C. Since

D. Although\*

Her eyes were red and puffy \_\_\_\_\_ she had been crying a lot last night.

A. even if

B. since\*

C. because of

D. despite

All of us are waiting the man \_\_\_\_\_\_ son was lost.

A. who

B. which

C. whom

D. whose\*

<multi>

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi ô trống từ {<1>} đến {<5>}

Most people think of computers as very modern inventions, products of our new technological age. But actually the idea for a computer had been worked out over two centuries ago by a man ([<1>])\_\_\_\_\_ Charles Babbage. Babbage was born in 1791 and grew up to be a brilliant mathematician. He drew up plans for several calculating machines which he called "engines". But despite the fact that he ([<2>])\_\_\_\_\_ building some of these, he never finished any of them. Over the years people have argued ([<3>]) \_\_\_\_\_ his machines would ever work. Recently, however, the Science Museum in London has finished building ([<4>]) \_\_\_\_\_ engine based on one of Babbage's designs. ([<5>]) \_\_\_\_\_ has taken six years to complete and more than four thousand parts have been specially made.

Whether it works or not, the machine will be on show at a special exhibition in the Science Museum to remind people of Babbage's work.

(<1>)

A. known

B. called\*

C. recognized

D. written

(<2>)

A. wanted

B. started

C. made

D. missed\*

(<3>)

A. until

B. though

C. why\*

D. whether

(<4>)

A. the

B. an

C. some

D. that\*

(<5>)

A. He

B. One

C. It \*

D. They

</multi>

<multi>

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ câu {<1>} đến câu {<5>}:

FRIENDS

To many people, their friends are the most important in their life. Really good friends always ([<1>])\_\_\_\_\_\_ joys and sorrows with you and never turn their backs on you. Your best friend may be someone you have known all your life or someome you have grown ([<2>])\_\_\_\_\_\_ with.

There are all sorts of things that can ([<3>])\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about this special relationship. It may be the result of enjoying the same activities and sharing experiences.Most of us have met someone that we have immediately felt relaxed with as if we had known them for ages. However, it really takes you years to get to know someone well ([<4>])\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to consider your best friend.

To the majority of us, this is someone we trust completely and ([<5>])\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_understands us better than anyone else. It’s the person you can tell him or her your most intimate secrets .

(<1>)

A. share \*

B. give

C. spend

D. have

(<2>)

A.through

B. on

C. in

D. up\*

(<3>)

A. bring \*

B. cause

C. result

D. provide

(<4>)

A. too

B. enough \*

C. so

D. such

(<5>)

A. whom

B. which

C. who \*

D. whose

</multi>

<multi>

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ {<1>} đến {<5>}

TELEVISION

Here in Egypt, television has a powerful hold over people's minds. It is an instrument of leisure, of information and - to a very limited extent - of culture. It does not stop people reading newspapers or books, going to the cinema or theatre or watching videos. But these activities are occasional, irregular and ultimately of secondary importance. Television is one of the main subjects of conversation, at school, in offices, at home and in the street, as well as being written about in all the newspapers.

It might be said that the main objective of television is to persuade the maximum number of people to watch it for the maximum amount of time. And how effectively the sitcoms and soap operas do that! I do not think that I have ever seen any other country so totally dominated by these shows. Some of them are Egyptians productions but the majority is American. Each episode, each programme, is a talking point for everyone, young and old alike.

(<1>) Which is the main idea of the passage?

A. Television, an instrument of leisure. \*

B. Television, the main subjects of conversation.

C. Television, the rest of the media and American soaps.

D. Television and its use.

(<2>) What does television have over people's mind?

A. An influence.

B. An impression. \*

C. A limit.

D. A picture.

(<3>) At school or in offices, television is considered as a topic \_\_\_\_\_.

A. for learning

B. for people to talk about\*

C. for discussion

D. for entertainment

(<4>) What might the main objective of television be?

A. To allow much time for many people to watch it. \*

B. To get people away from their work.

C. To get people away from their free time.

D. To waste time.

(<5>) How often are the sitcoms and soap operas shown on TV?

A. Rarely.

B. Sometimes.

C. A lot.\*

D. Never.

</multi>