



NGŨ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TIẾNG ANH LỚP 12

NƠI BIẾN VIỆC ÔN THI THPT CỦA BẠN
THÀNH MỘT TRÒ CHƠI LÝ THÚ CHƯA TỪNG CÓ



I. Ngữ âm:

1. Cách phát âm –ed:

- Có 3 cách phát âm –ed:

* đọc thành âm /**id**/ với những từ có âm cuối là / **t, d** /

* đọc thành âm /**t**/ với những từ có âm cuối là /**p, f, k, s, ʃ, tʃ, θ** /

* đọc thành âm /**d**/ với những trường hợp còn lại

Ex:

/id/	/t/	/d/
- dedicated	- stopped	- opened
- devoted	- laughed	- arrived
- pretended	- liked	- discovered
- needed	- washed	- interviewed

2. Cách phát âm của –s / -es

- Có 3 cách phát âm –s hoặc –es:

* đọc thành âm /**s**/ với những từ có âm cuối là / **p, f, k, t, θ** /

* đọc thành âm /**iz**/ với những từ có âm cuối là / **s, z, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ** /

* đọc thành âm /**z**/ với những trường hợp còn lại

Ex:

/s/	/iz/	/z/
- cups	- buses	- tables
- laughs	- washes	- swallows
- likes	- watches	- schoolyards
- baths	- boxes	- days

3. Cách đánh dấu trọng âm:

a. Từ có 2 âm tiết: Trọng âm có thể rơi vào âm tiết đầu hoặc âm tiết thứ hai.

- **Danh từ và tính từ:**

- Trọng âm được đặt ở vần đầu

Ex: ‘table, ‘happy, ‘lucky, ‘weather.....

- Một số danh từ có trọng âm ở từ gốc

Ex: de'sign, be'lieve, ac'cept, de'mand.....

- **Danh từ tận cùng –OO hay –OON:** trọng âm đặt trên vần này

Ex: after'noon, bam'boo, bal'loon.....

- Động từ:

- động từ tận cùng bằng –OW, –EN, –Y, –EL, –LE, –ISH: trọng âm ở vần thứ nhất

Ex: 'follow, 'finish, 'carry, 'suffer, 'harden, 'answer.....

- động từ tận cùng bằng –ATE: trọng âm đặt ở vần hai

Ex: trans'late, cre'ate.....

- Từ hai vần vừa là danh từ vừa là động từ:

+ Trọng âm được đặt ở vần thứ nhất khi chúng là danh từ

Ex: 'record, 'object.....

+ Trọng âm được đặt ở vần thứ hai khi chúng là động từ

Ex: re'cord, ob'ject.....

Note: Không phải tất cả các từ hai vần vừa là danh từ vừa là động từ đều theo qui tắc này

- Một số từ có trọng âm ở vần thứ nhất: purchase, promise, sorrow.....

- Một số từ có trọng âm ở vần thứ hai: regret, surprise, control.....

- Giới từ: trọng âm được đặt ở từ gốc

Ex: be'hind, be'fore, a'bove.....

- Từ ghép:

- Danh từ: trọng âm thường đặt ở từ đầu

Ex: 'baseball, 'schoolbag, 'drugstore.....

- Tính từ: trọng âm thường đặt ở vần thứ hai

Ex: good-'looking, bad-'tempered, old-'fashioned

- Đại từ phản thân: trọng âm đặt ở vần “self / selves”

Ex: my'self, him'self, them'selves

b. Từ có 3 âm tiết:

- Những từ có hậu tố là: **-ade, -ee, -ese, -ette, -ique, -eer, -ain** thì trọng âm chính rơi vào **ngay âm tiết đó**

Ex: lemo'nade, ciga'rette, Vietna'mese, enter'tain ...

- Âm tiết **liền trước** các hậu tố **-tion**, thường nhận trọng âm

Ex.: trans'lation

- Từ tận cùng bằng **-ate** thường đặt ở **âm thứ 3** tính từ cuối

Ex: 'generate, cer'tificate, cong'ratulate

c. Từ có 3 âm tiết trở lên:

- Những từ tận cùng bằng các hậu tố **-ic, -ual, -ian, -ical, -ity, -graphy, -ics, -logy** âm tiết **liền trước** nó thường nhận trọng âm

Ex: eco'nomi**c**, intel'lectu**a**l, mathema'tici**a**n, poli'tici**a**n, eco'nomi**c**a**l**, uni'versi**t**y, ge'o**g**raphy, mathe'mati**c**s soci'o**l**ogy

- Trọng âm đặt ở âm **thứ 2** trước các hậu tố **-ize, -ary**

Ex: 'modernize, 'dictionary, i'maginary

EXERCISE

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. interview <u>e</u> d | B. perform <u>e</u> d | C. finish <u>e</u> d | D. deliver <u>e</u> d |
| 2. A. adopt <u>e</u> d | B. appeal <u>e</u> d | C. dedicat <u>e</u> d | D. wound <u>e</u> d |
| 3. A. endanger <u>e</u> d | B. threaten <u>e</u> d | C. recover <u>e</u> d | D. advanc <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. protect <u>e</u> d | B. develop <u>e</u> d | C. balanc <u>e</u> d | D. establish <u>e</u> d |
| 5. A. carri <u>e</u> d | B. organiz <u>e</u> d | C. impress <u>e</u> d | D. involv <u>e</u> d |
| 6. A. miss <u>e</u> s | B. go <u>e</u> s | C. leav <u>e</u> s | D. potato <u>e</u> s |
| 7. A. grow <u>s</u> | B. tend <u>s</u> | C. roar <u>s</u> | D. sweep <u>s</u> |
| 8. A. elephant <u>s</u> | B. decad <u>e</u> s | C. poach <u>e</u> r <u>s</u> | D. action <u>s</u> |
| 9. A. earthquak <u>e</u> s | B. countri <u>e</u> s | C. epidem <u>i</u> c <u>s</u> | D. delegat <u>e</u> s |
| 10. A. politic <u>s</u> | B. believ <u>e</u> s | C. right <u>s</u> | D. pioneer <u>s</u> |

Choose the word which has different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. biologist | B. conservation | C. competition | D. economical |
| 12. A. tsunami | B. comfortable | C. precision | D. involvement |
| 13. A. curriculum | B. certificate | C. nursery | D. intelligence |
| 14. A. independent | B. intellectual | C. interesting | D. economic |
| 15. A. confident | B. compulsory | C. dangerous | D. secondary |

II. Từ vựng:

1. Cách nhận biết từ loại:

a. Cách nhận biết danh từ: danh từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

-TION/ -ATION	prevention, invention, preservation, conservation, information
-MENT	development, employment, disappointment, instrument
-ENCE/-ANCE	existence, difference, importance
-NESS	richness, happiness, business
-ER (chỉ người)	teacher, speaker, worker, writer, singer
-OR (chỉ người)	sailor, inventor, visitor, actor, editor
-IST (chỉ người)	physicist, typist, biologist, chemist, guitarist
-AR/-ANT/-EE (chỉ người)	beggar, assistant, employee, interviewee
-ING	teaching, understanding, schooling, building
-AGE	teenage, marriage, passage, package, drainage
-SHIP	friendship, scholarship, championship
-ISM (chủ nghĩa)	pessimism, optimism, criticism, idealism (chủ nghĩa duy tâm)
-(I)TY	possibility, responsibility, reality, beauty, safety, variety
(verb)-AL	refusal, arrival, survival
-TH	width, warmth, strength, youth, truth, depth

b. Cách nhận biết tính từ: tính từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

-FUL	harmful, useful, successful, helpful, beautiful
-LESS (nghĩa phủ định)	homeless, careless, treeless
(noun)-Y (có nhiều)	rainy, snowy, sandy, windy
(noun)-LY (có vẻ, hàng ngày giờ.ngày..)	manly, friendly, motherly, yearly, hourly, daily
-ISH	foolish, selfish, childish
(noun)-AL (thuộc về)	industrial, natural, agricultural, musical
-OUS	poisonous, nervous, dangerous, famous
-IVE	active, expensive, attractive, progressive
-IC	artistic, electric, economic
-ABLE	countable, fashionable, comfortable, acceptable

c. Cách nhận biết động từ: động từ thường có tiền tố hoặc hậu tố sau:

Tiền tố EN-	endanger, enlarge, enrich (làm giàu), encourage (động viên)
-FY	classify, modify, satisfy
-IZE, -ISE	socialize, modernize, industrialize
-EN	widen, frighten, brighten, sharpen
-ATE	considerate, translate, nominate

d. Cánh nhận biết trạng từ: trạng từ thường có hậu tố **-LY**. Ex: beautifully, carefully, suddenly, carelessly, recently ...

Lưu ý: Một số trạng từ đặc biệt cần ghi nhớ:

- good (a)	well (adv): giỏi, tốt
- late (a)	late / lately (adv): trễ, chậm
- ill (a)	ill (adv): xấu, tồi, kém
- fast (a)	fast (adv): nhanh
- hard (a)	hard (adv): tích cực, vất vả, chăm chỉ hardly (adv): hầu như không

2. Chức năng của một số từ loại:

a. Danh từ (Noun)

Sau tính từ (adj + N)	They are interesting <u>books</u> .
Sau - mạo từ: a / an / the - từ chỉ định: this, that, these, those, every, each, ... - từ chỉ số lượng: many, some, few, little, several ... - tính từ sở hữu: my, his, her, your, our, their, its...	He is a <u>student</u> . These <u>flowers</u> are beautiful. She needs some <u>water</u> .
Sau ngoại động từ (V cần O)	She buys <u>books</u> . She meets a lot of <u>people</u> .
Sau giới từ (prep. + N)	He talked about <u>the story</u> yesterday. He is interested in <u>music</u> .
Trước V chia thì (N làm chủ từ)	<u>The main</u> has just arrived.
Sau enough (enough + N)	I don't have enough <u>money</u> to buy that house.

b. Tính từ (Adj)

Trước N (Adj + N)	This is an <u>interesting</u> books.
Sau TO BE	I am <u>tired</u> .
Sau: become, get, look, feel, taste, smell, seem ...	It becomes <u>hot</u> . She feels <u>sad</u> .
Sau trạng từ (adv + adj)	It is extremely <u>cold</u> . I'm terribly <u>sorry</u> . She is very <u>beautiful</u> .
Sau keep / make	The news made me <u>happy</u> .
Sau too (be + too + adj)	That house is too <u>small</u> .
Trước enough (be + adj + enough)	The house isn't <u>large</u> enough.
Trong cấu trúc: be + so + adj + that	She was so <u>angry</u> that she can't speak.
A, an, the, this, that, his, her, their, my, ... + (Adj) + Noun	My <u>new</u> car is blue.
Trong câu cảm thán: - How + adj + S + V - What + (a / an) + adj + N	How <u>beautiful</u> the girl is! What an <u>interesting</u> film!

c. Trạng từ (Adv)

Sau V thường	He drove <u>carefully</u> .
Trước Adj	I meet an <u>extremely</u> handsome man.
Giữa cụm V	She has <u>already</u> finished the job.
Đầu câu hoặc trước dấu phẩy	<u>Unfortunately</u> , I couldn't come the party.
Sau too V + too + adv	They walked too <u>slowly</u> to catch the bus.
Trong cấu trúc V + so + adv + that	Jack drove so <u>fast</u> that he caused an accident.
Trước enough V + adv + enough	You should write <u>clearly</u> enough for every body to read.

EXERCISE: Choose the best answer:

- He has been very interested in doing research on _____ since he was at high school.
A. biology B. biological C. biologist D. biologically
- Are you sure that boys are more _____ than girls?

- A. act B. active C. action D. activity
3. London is home to people of many _____ cultures.
A. diverse B. diversity C. diversify D. diversification
4. The more _____ and positive you look, the better you will feel.
A. confide B. confident C. confidently D. confidence
5. If a boss wants to have a well-qualified staff, he should have to pay his employees _____.
A. appropriate B. appropriately C. appropriation D. appropriating
6. He was the only _____ that was offered the job.
A. apply B. application C. applicant D. applying
7. Many people have objected to the use of animals in _____ experiments.
A. science B. scientist C. scientific D. scientifically
8. _____ is increasing, which results from economic crisis.
A. Employment B. Unemployment C. Employ D. Unemployed
9. During the time of economic reforms, the economy has grown _____ with only a few major setbacks.
A. constant B. constantly C. constants D. constancy
10. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen _____.
A. expected B. unexpected C. expectedly D. unexpectedly

III. Ngữ pháp:

1. TENSES (Thì)

Thì	Công thức	Dấu hiệu nhận biết
HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN	- V to be: S + am / is / are S + am / is / are + not Am / Is / Are + S + ...? V thường: S + V1 / V(s/es) S + don't/ doesn't + V1	- always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never, every, normally, regularly, occasionally, as a rule, once / twice a week ...

	Do / Does + S + V1 ...?	
HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN	<p>S + am/is/are + V-ing</p> <p>S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing</p> <p>Am / Is /Are + S + V-ing?</p>	<p>- at the moment, now, right now, at present</p> <p>- Look!</p> <p>- Listen!</p> <p>- Be quiet!</p> <p>- Keep silence!</p> <p>Note: một số động từ thường không dùng với thì tiếp diễn: <i>like, dislike, hate, love, want, prefer, admire, believe, understand, remember, forget, know, belong, have, taste, smell,</i></p>
HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH	<p>S + has / have + V3/-ed</p> <p>S + has / have + not + V3/-ed</p> <p>Has / Have + S + V3/-ed?</p>	<p>- lately, recently (gần đây)</p> <p>- so far, up to now, up to the present (cho tới bây giờ)</p> <p>- in the past (ten) years (trong mười năm qua)</p> <p>- in the last (years) (những năm gần đây)</p> <p>- all my / his / her / their ... life</p> <p>- already, ever, never, just, yet, for, since.</p> <p>- how long ...</p> <p>- this is the first time/second time...</p>
HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN	<p>S + has / have + been + V-ing</p> <p>S + has / have + not + been + V-ing</p>	<p>- for + khoảng th/g + now (for two hours now, for three years now ...)</p>

	Has / Have + S + been + V-ing ...?	
QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN	V to be: S + was / were + O S + wasn't / weren't + O Was / Were + S + O ...? V thường: S + V2 / V-ed S + didn't + V1 Did + S + V1?	- yesterday, last (last week, last month, last year ...), ago, in 1990, in the past, in 19 th century, in 18 th century, ...
QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN	S + was / were + V-ing S + was / were + not + V-ing Was / Were + S + V-ing...?	- at that time, at (9 o'clock) last night, at this time (last week), in the summer, during the summer, all day, all week, all month, ...
QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH	S + had + V3/-ed S + hadn't + V3/-ed Had + S + V3/-ed ...?	- already, ever, never, before, by, by the time, after, until, when,
TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN	S + will / shall + V1 S + will / shall + not + V1 (won't / shan't + V1) Will / Shall + S + V1 ...?	- tomorrow, next, in 2012, - I think / guess - I am sure / I am not sure
TƯƠNG LAI TIẾP DIỄN	S + will / shall + be + V-ing S + will / shall + be + V-ing Will / Shall + S + be + V-ing...?	- at 9 o'clock tonight, at this time tomorrow, all this afternoon, evening, morning, ...
	S + will /shall + have + V3/-ed	- when, before, by, by the time, by the end of next month, next

<p>TƯƠNG LAI HOÀN THÀNH</p>	<p>S + won't / shan't + have + V3/-ed</p> <p>Will / Shall + S + have + V3/-ed?</p>	<p>year ...</p>
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Note: Một số cách hòa hợp thì giữa mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề trạng ngữ thời gian:

1. TLĐ + until / when / as soon as + HTĐ I will phone you when I arrive the airport.
2. TLĐ + after + HTHT He will go home after he has finished his work.
3. QKĐ + while / when / as + QKTD (*hành động ngắn – dài*)
It started to rain while the boys were playing football.
4. QKTD + while + QKTD (*hai hành động song song*)
Last night, I was doing my homework while my sister was playing games.
5. HTHT + since + QKĐ I have worked here since I graduated.
6. TLHT + by / by the time + HTĐ He will have left by the time you arrive.
7. QKHT + by the time / before + QKĐ (*hành động trước – sau*)
He had left by the time I came.
8. QKĐ + after + QKHT I went out after I had finished my homework.

EXERCISE:

1. He was writing to his friend when he _____ a noise.
A. was hearing B. heard C. had heard D. hears
2. I _____ many people since I came here in June.
A. met B. has met C. was meeting D. have met
3. We _____ maths at this time last week.
A. were learning B. are learning C. was learning D. learnt
4. She was playing games while he _____ a football match.
A. watched B. watches C. was watching D. watching
5. I will contact you as soon as I _____ the information.
A. will get B. get C. got D. had got
6. When we arrived, the film _____ for five minutes.

- A. has started B. had started C. started D. was starting
7. _____ he playing football now?
- A. Will B. Does C. Was D. Is
8. We _____ exam at 8 o'clock next Monday.
- A. will take B. will be taking C. take D. would take
9. By the end of next year, my son _____ English for six months.
- A. will learn B. will have learned C. has learned D. had learned
10. “How long have you been with the company?”
- “I _____ there for ten years by September”
- A. will work B. was working C. will be working D. will have worked

2. REPORTED SPEECH (Câu tường thuật)

Khi động từ giới thiệu ở quá khứ hoặc quá khứ hoàn thành :

I/.Statement : Dạng câu nói : Muốn đổi sang gián tiếp , ngoài việc đổi đại từ ta còn phải lùi thì :

S + said to+O “ S + V + O”

→ S + told O that S (đổi) + V(lùi thì) + O(đổi :nếu là đại từ)

EX : She said “ I’m a pupil”

→ She said that

*** Cách đổi đại từ trong dấu ngoặc kép:**

- Khi đại từ trong dấu ngoặc kép ở ngôi thứ nhất (I-me- my-we-us- our) ta đổi dựa vào **chủ từ** đứng trước động từ giới thiệu (said/ told) và đổi thành ngôi thứ ba.

EX : S + say/ said to +O “I _ me _ my” “ we” → they

He → He _ him _ his “ us” → them

She → She _ her _ her “ our” → their

- Khi đại từ trong dấu ngoặc kép ở ngôi thứ hai (you _ you_ your) khi đổi ta dựa vào **túc từ** đứng sau động từ giới thiệu (said/ told)

S + say to + O “ you _ you _ your”

me → I me my

us →	we	us	our
them →	they	them	their
him →	he	him	his
her →	she	her	her

EX : He says to her “ I miss you very much”

→ He tells her that.....

- * **Cách lùi thì** : am , is , are → was , were , → had been
V1/Vs/es → V2/Ved → had V3/ed
Don't , doesn't + V1 → didn't + V1 → hadn't + V3/ed
Has , have + V3/ed → had + V3/ed
Must → had to may → might
Will → would can → could
Shall → should

• **Cách đổi một số trạng từ trong câu gián tiếp:**

this → that	yesterday → the day before
these → those	→ the previous day
now → then	last + N → the N + before
	→ the previous + N
today → that day	tomorrow → the next day
tonight → that night	→ the following day
	→ the day after
ago → before	next + N → the + N + after
	→ the following + N
	→ the next + N

II/. Dạng câu Mệnh lệnh :

1/. Mệnh lệnh khẳng định :

S + (tell / told) + O “ V + O !” EX : She told him “ open your book”

→ S +(tell , told O to V + O (đổi) → She told him

b. Mệnh lệnh phủ định :

S +(tell / told) + O “ Don't + V + O”

→ S +(told , tell) O not to V + O (đổi: nếu là đại từ)

EX : She told them “ Don’t open your book”

→ She told them

III/.Dạng câu hỏi :

Nếu không có từ để hỏi ta dùng “ if / wheather” còn có từ để hỏi ta dùng lại từ để hỏi .Sau đó đưa câu hỏi về dạng câu nói , rồi đổi như cách đổi dạng câu nói .

1/.Yes _ No question :

asked + O

S + wanted to know + if/ whether + S + V

wondered

EX : She asked him “ Do you know me ?”

→ She asked him

2/.Wh_ question :

asked + O

S + wanted to know + Wh -word + S + V

wondered

EX : She asked him “what do you want ?”

→ She asks him

IV/. Reported speech with to V :

1/. KHÔNG CÓ TÚC TỪ :

S + V + TO V +



promise (hứa)

agree (đồng ý)

Ex1 : “ We’ll come back again”

→ They promised to come back again.

2/. CÓ TÚC TỪ

S + V + O + TO V

↓

advise (khuyến)

warn (cảnh báo)

remind (nhắc nhở)

invite (mời)

encourage (khuyến khích)

ask (yêu cầu)

Ex2: He said to me “You’d better get up early”

→ He advised me to get up early.

V/. Reported speech with Gerund :

1/. KHÔNG KÈM THEO GIỚI TỪ :

S + V + V-ing

↓

deny (chối cãi)

suggest (đề nghị)

admit (thừa nhận , thú nhận)

Ex1: “ I didn’t break your window”he said

→ He denied breaking my window .

2/. CÓ KÈM THEO GIỚI TỪ :

S + V + (O) + Prep + V -ing



accuse sb **of** + V-ing (buộc tội)

apologize **for** + V-ing (xin lỗi)

thank **for** + V-ing (cảm ơn)

blame sb **for** V-ing (đổ thừa)

congratulate sb **on** + V-ing (chúc mừng)

insist **on** + V-ing (khẳng định)

warn sb **against** V-ing (khuyến cáo ai đừng làm gì)

prevent/ stop sb **from** + V-ing (ngăn cản ai không được làm gì)

Ex2: “You stole my watch” the man said

→ The man accused me of stealing his watch.

3. PASSIVE VOICE (BE (chia theo thì) + V3/ed)

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1. Simple present : (always, sometimes, often, every.....) S + V1/Vs/es + O EX 1: Nam buys two books in that shop	1/. Simple present : → So + am/ is /are + V3/ed ++ by Os →
2/. Simple past: (yesterday, last, ago.....) S + V2/ed + O + EX 2: Mary bought two books	2/. Simple past: → So + was/ were + V3/ed ++by Os →
3/.Simple future:(tomorrow, next,...) S + will + V1 +O + EX 3: Mary will send this letter	3/.Simple future : → So + will be + V3/ed +by Os →
4/. Present perfect: (just, since, for, so far	4/. Present perfect :

,recently, lately, up to now....) S + have/ has + V3/ed +O+..... EX 4: Nam has typed three letters	→ So + has/ have + been + V3/ed +.....+by Os →
5/. Past perfect : S + had + V3/ed + O + EX: Nam had bought this book	5/. Past perfect : → So + had + been + V3/ed +..... by Os →
6/. Future perfect : S + will + have + V3/ed + O EX6:Mai will have sent a letter	6/. Future perfect : → So + will + have + been +V3/ed ++by Os →
7/. Present continuous : S+ am/ is /are +V-ing + O Ex: Lan is doing two exercises	7/. Present continuous : → So + am/ is /are + being + V3/ed +.....+by Os →
8/. Past continuous : S+ was/were +V-ing + O Ex: Lan was doing two exercises	8/. Past continuous : → So + was / were + being + V3/ed +.....+by Os →
9/. Future continuous : S+ will + be +V-ing + O Ex:Lan will be doing two exercises	9/. Future continuous : → So +will be + being + V3/ed +.....+by Os →

SPECIAL PASSIVE : BỊ ĐỘNG ĐẶC BIỆT

1. S + can/ could +V1 +O → So + can/ could + be + V3/ed +by+Os

may/might

may/ might + be + V3

must/ had to

must/ had to + be + V3

have to /has to

have to /has to + be + V3

used to

used to + be + V3

be able to

am / is / are able to + be + V3

be going to

am / is / are going to + be + V3

Ex : Mary has to buy some new hats →

2. S + make /see + O + V_o → So + be (thì) + made/ seen + to V +by +Os
hear/ watch heard/ watched
notice noticed

Ex: Nam made her cry a lot → _____

3. Passive with Reported Verb:

Active :S+ say/ think/ know / find /believe that S1 + V + O

Passive :

Cách 1: It be (thì) + said/thought/known/ found/ believed that S1 + V+ O

Cách 2 : S1 + be(thì) + said/ thought/ known / +to V /to have V3/ed +O...

Ex: They knew that he is a good pupil

→ _____

→ _____

4. Causative Passive : Thể nhờ vả

a/. Active : S +have/ has/ had S.O + **V1** + S. th

→ Passive : S+ have/ has/ had+ S.th +**V3/ed** +by + S.O

b/. Active: S + get/got + S.O + **to V** + S.th

→ Passive : S +get/got +S.th +**V3/ed** +by +S.O

Ex 6: I am going to have Nam repair my bike → _____

Ex 7: I got him to repair my bike → _____

4. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

A/ Các loại câu điều kiện :

Type I/: Open condition : tomorrow, next, in the future , will ,shall, won't , shan't

If S + am,is, are + O , S + will / shall / can +V1 + O
+ V1/ Vs/es won't / can't + V1

+ **don't + V1** , V +O / **Don't +V +O**
+ **doesn't + V1** , S + V1/ Vs/es
 , S + **should + V1**

Ex: If he (have)..... enough money , he will buy that house

Type II/: Present unreal:(am, is, are, V1, Vs/es / don't +V1/ doesn't +V1 , now , today)

If +S + were / weren't +O , S + would / could + V1
V2/ Ved
didn't +V1 **wouldn't / couldn't + V1**

Ex: If I were you , I (help)..... Her.

Type III/.Past unreal : (yesterday , last week, ago, was, were, V2/ Ved,
didn't + V1.....)

If S + had + V3/ed +O , S + would / should + have + V3/ed
hadn't + V3/-ed **wouldn't / shouldn't + have + V3/ed**

Ex3: If he(come)here early , he would have met her

Note :

_ Unless = Ifnot

_ or = if.....not

Ex: Hurry up or you will be late for school

→ If

→ Unless

- **If → unless**

If	Unless
Khẳng định	Khẳng định (mệnh đề chính đổi thể)
Phủ định	Khẳng định (mệnh đề chính không đổi)

Ex: If he doesn't study hard, he will fail the exam

→ Unless hehard, he'll fail the exam

B/. Dạng nhấn mạnh mệnh đề IF

Muốn nhấn mạnh mệnh đề if ta chỉ cần bỏ if và đảo ngữ ở mệnh đề if

(Giống dạng câu hỏi nhưng không có dấu chấm hỏi

1. Open condition :

If + S + am/ is/ are +O , S'll +V1 +O

→ Am/Is/ Are + S +O , S + will +V1 +O

If + S + V1 / Vs/es +O , S'll +V1 +O

→ Do / Does +S +V1 +O , S +will +V1 +O

EX : If he keeps his feet dry , he won't be sick .

→

2/. Present unreal :

If +S + were +O , S+ would + V1 +O

→ Were I you , S + would +V1 +O

EX2: If I were you , I would help her .

→

If +S + V2/ V ed +O , S + would + V1 +O

→ Did + S + V1 + O , S+ would +V1 +O

3/. Past unreal :

If + S + had +V3/ed +O , S+ would + have + V3/ed + O

→ Had +S +V3/ed +O , S + would + have + V3/ed + O

EX 3 : If he had come here he would have had great fun

→

5. RELATIVE CLAUSES:

- **who**: - làm chủ từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

..... N (person) + **WHO** + V + O

- **whom**: - làm túc từ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

.....N (person) + **WHOM** + S + V

- **which**: - làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật

....N (thing) + **WHICH** + V + O

....N (thing) + **WHICH** + S + V

- **that**: - có thể thay thế cho vị trí của who, whom, which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (không có dấu phẩy)

* Thường dùng “that”:

- sau các hình thức so sánh nhất

- sau các từ: only, the first, the last

- khi danh từ đi trước bao gồm cả người và vật

- sau các đại từ bất định, đại từ phủ định, đại từ chỉ số lượng: *no one, nobody, nothing, anyone, anything, anybody, someone, something, somebody, all, some, any, little, none.*

* Không dùng that: - trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (có dấu phẩy) và sau giới từ

- **whose**: chỉ sở hữu thường thay cho các từ: *her, his, their, its* hoặc hình thức ‘s

.....N (person, thing) + **WHOSE** + N + V

- **why**: chỉ lý do, thường thay cho cụm *for the reason, for that reason.*

.....N (reason) + **WHY** + S + V ...

- **where**: chỉ nơi chốn, thường thay cho *there*

....N (place) + **WHERE** + S + V

(**WHERE** = **ON / IN / AT** + **WHICH**)

- **when**: chỉ thời gian, thường thay cho từ *then*

....N (time) + **WHEN** + S + V ...

(**WHEN** = **ON / IN / AT** + **WHICH**)

* CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ:

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining relative clause): Được sử dụng khi danh từ là danh từ không xác định.

Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định (Non-defining relative clause): Được sử dụng khi danh từ là danh từ xác định.

*** MỘT SỐ LƯU Ý TRONG MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ:**

1. Nếu trong mệnh đề quan hệ có **giới từ** thì giới từ có thể đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề quan hệ (chỉ áp dụng với **whom** và **which**.)
2. *Có thể dùng which thay cho cả mệnh đề đứng trước.*
3. Ở vị trí túc từ, *whom* có thể được thay bằng *who* hoặc lược bỏ

*** CÁCH RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ:**

- Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút thành cụm phân từ:

Mệnh đề quan hệ chứa các đại từ quan hệ làm chủ từ *who, which, that* có thể được rút gọn thành cụm hiện tại phân từ (**V-ing**) hoặc quá khứ phân từ (**V3/ed**).

* Nếu mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề **chủ động** thì rút thành cụm **hiện tại phân từ (V-ing)**.

- Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút thành cụm động từ nguyên mẫu:

Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút thành cụm động từ nguyên mẫu (**To-infinitive**) khi trước đại từ quan hệ có các cụm từ: *the first, the second, the last, the only* hoặc *hình thức so sánh bậc nhất*.

6. PREPOSITIONS (Giới từ)

AT:

a. For time:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| - at 4 o'clock, at 5 pm | - at last/ first |
| - at night/ noon/ midnight | - at the moment |
| - at Christmas, at Easter | - at present |
| - at once | - at weekends |
| - at the age of | - at the same time |
| - at sunset/ sunrise | |

b. For places:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| - at home/ school/ work | - at the theatre | - at the seaside |
| - at the corner of the street | - at the grocer' | |
| - at the doctor's | - at the shop | |
| - at the top | - at the bottom | - at the foot of the page |

- at the beginning of/ at the end of:
- (To arrive) at the airport/ railway station.

IN:

a. For time:

- In ®-íc dđng tr-íc n`m, th,ng, mĩa, buæi (trõ *at night, at noon*).
eg. in 1990, in August, in Spring, in the morning.
- In time: ®óng giê.

b. For places:

- In: ẽ trong in the living room/ in the box.
- In ®-íc dđng tr-íc c,c thñnh phè, ®Êt n-íc, miÒn, ph-ng h-íng: in London, in Hanoi, in France, in the east
- in the street/ sky
- in the newspaper
- in the rain/ sun
- in the water/ river/ sea
- in bed/ hospital/ prison
- in my opinion
- in the middle of
- in the dark
- in a line/ queue
- in the end: (cuối cùng)
- in good/ bad weather
- in English/ German
- in + time (in 2 days)
- in a picture/ mirror/ photo
- in love with

ON.

a. For time:

- On ®-íc dđng tr-íc thờ (nguy trong tuÇn) eg. on Sunday
- On ®-íc dđng tr-íc nguy th,ng eg. on August 12th
- On time : ®óng giê (chÝnh x,c)
- On Christmas day
- On holiday/ on a trip/ on a tour
- On the occasion of: nh©n dđp

b. For places:

- On : ẽ trªn eg. on the table
- On horseback: trªn l-ng ngĩa
- On foot : b»ng ch©n (®i bẻ)
- On TV / on radio
- On the beach
- on the phone
- on a diet
- on fire
- on the left/ right
- on the 1st floor

BY.

- By ®-íc ðĩng trong c©u b¶ ®éng nghŭa lụ ‘bãi’.
- By ®-íc ðĩng ®Ó chØ ph-¬ng tiÖn ®i l'i (by bike, by car.....)
- By the time : tr-íc khi
- By chance : t×nh cê
- Learn by heart: hãc thuéc lĩng

TO:

- TO th-êng ®-íc ðĩng sau ®éng tũ GO (go to the cinema..... nh-ng GO HOME).
- TO th-êng ®-íc ðĩng ®Ó chØ sù di chuyÖn : *My father takes me to the cinema.*

Marry invited me to her birthday party.

INTO:

- INTO cã nghŭa lụ vµo trong, ®-íc ðĩng sau c,c ®éng tũ : GO, PUT, GET, FALL (r-i ng·), JUMP (nh¶y),

COME

eg. go into the room, get into the train, put the pen into the bag, fall into the river, jump into the river and swim, come into the house.....

- INTO c¶n ®-íc ðĩng ®Ó chØ sù thay ®æi cõa ®iÖu kiÖn hoÆc kÖt qu¶:

The rain changed into snow.

OUT OF: ra khái.

eg. He came out of the house./ He is looking out of the window.

WITH:

- With: cã nghŭa lụ cã, mang, cĩng: *eg. A girl with blue eyes./ a coat with two pockets.*
- With: ®-íc ðĩng ®Ó chØ mét c«ng cø, ph-¬ng tiÖn.

He's writing with a pen

- With: ®-íc ðĩng ®Ó chØ sù liªn hÖ hoÆc ®ång hnh, cã nghŭa ‘ cĩng víi’

I'm living with my parents.

- With: c¶n cã nghŭa lụ ‘víi’ *Do you agree with me?*

UNDER:

- Under: cã nghŭa lụ ë d-ĩi, ®Ó chØ v¶ trÝ phÝa d-ĩi mét vËt. *eg. The cat is under the table.*
- Under c¶n cã nghŭa lụ Ýt h-n, thÊp h-n. *eg. Children under fourteen years of age shouldn't see such a film.*

Prepositions following Adjectives:

OF:

- **ashamed of:** xấu hổ về
- **afraid of:** sợ, e ngại
- **ahead of:** trước
- **aware of:** nhận thức
- **capable of:** khả năng
- **confident of:** tin tưởng
- **doubtful of:** nghi ngờ
- **fond of:** thích
- **full of:** đầy
- **hopeful of:** hy vọng
- **independent of:** độc lập
- **proud of:** tự hào
- **jealous of:** ghen tị với
- **guilty of:** phạm tội (vào), cãi tội
- **sick of:** chán nản về
- **joyful of:** vui mừng về
- **quick of:** nhanh chóng về

TO:

- **acceptable to:** chấp nhận
- **accustomed to:** quen với
- **agreeable to:** đồng ý
- **addicted to:** nghiện
- **delightful to sb:** thú vị với ai
- **familiar to sb:** quen thuộc với ai
- **clear to:** rõ ràng
- **contrary to:** trái ngược
- **equal to:** ngang với, bằng
- **favourable to:** thuận lợi
- **grateful to smb:** biết ơn ai
- **harmful to sb/ for st:** có hại cho ai/ cái gì
- **important to:** quan trọng
- **likely to:** có thể
- **lucky to:** may mắn
- **next to:** kế bên
- **open to:** mở
- **pleasant to:** dễ chịu
- **preferable to:** đáng ưa hơn
- **profitable to:** có lợi
- **rude to:** thô lỗ, cộc cằn
- **similar to:** giống, ngang với
- **useful to sb:** có ích cho ai
- **necessary to st/ sb:** cần thiết cho ai/ cái gì
- **available to sb/ for st:** sẵn có cho ai/ cái gì
- **responsible to sb:** có trách nhiệm với ai

FOR:

- **difficult for:** khó
- **late for:** trễ
- **dangerous for:** nguy hiểm
- **famous for:** nổi tiếng
- **greedy for:** tham lam
- **sorry for:** xin lỗi
- **qualified for:** đủ điều kiện
- **helpful/ useful for:** có lợi/ có ích
- **good for:** tốt cho
- **grateful for st:** biết ơn về điều gì

- necessary for: cần thiết
- perfect for: hoàn hảo
- suitable for: thích hợp

- convenient for: thuận lợi cho
- ready for st: sẵn sàng cho việc gì
- responsible for st: chịu trách nhiệm về việc gì

AT:

- good at: giỏi (về...)
- bad at: dở (về...)
- clever at: khéo léo, thông minh về
- skillful at: khéo léo, kỹ năng về
- quick at: nhanh
- amazed at: ngạc nhiên
- amused at: vui về

- excellent at: xuất sắc về
- present at: hiện diện
- surprised at: ngạc nhiên
- angry at st: giận về điều gì
- clumsy at: vụng về
- annoy at st: khó chịu về điều gì

WITH:

- delighted with: vui mừng với
- acquainted with: quen (với ai...)
- crowded with: đông đúc
- angry with: giận dỗi
- friendly with: thân mến
- bored with: chán
- fed up with: chán

- busy with: bận
- familiar with: quen thuộc
- furious with: phẫn nộ
- pleased with: hài lòng
- popular with: ưa thích
- satisfied with: thỏa mãn với
- contrasted with: tương phản với

ABOUT:

- confused about: bối rối (về...)
- excited about: hào hứng
- happy about: vui, hạnh phúc
- sad about: buồn
- disappointed about st: thất vọng về điều gì

- serious about: nghiêm túc
- upset about: thất vọng
- worried about: lo lắng
- anxious about: lo lắng

IN:

- interested in: thích, quan tâm về...)
- rich in: giàu về...)

- successful in: thành công về...)
- confident in sb: tin cậy vào ai

FROM:

- isolated from: biệt lập
- absent from: vắng mặt (khỏi...)

- far from: xa
- safe from: an toàn

- different from: khác

- divorced from: ly hôn, lìa xa rời

ON: - keen on: thích, mê.....

Notes: - be tired of: chán eg. *I'm tired of doing the same work every day.*

- be tired from: mệt mỏi..... eg. *I'm tired from walking for a long time.*

- be grateful to smb for sth: biết ơn ai vì điều gì eg. *I'm grateful to you for your help.*

- be responsible to smb for sth: chịu trách nhiệm với ai vì điều gì.

eg. *You have to be responsible to me for your actions.*

- good/ bad for: tốt/ xấu cho....., good/ bad at: giỏi/ dở về.....

eg. *Milk is good for your health. / She is bad at mathematics.*

*** Prepositions following verbs/ two-word verbs.**

- apologize sb for st: xin lỗi ai vì điều gì

- approve of st to sb: đồng ý về điều gì với ai

- admire sb of st: khâm phục ai vì điều gì

- participate in: tham gia

- belong to sb: thuộc về ai

- succeed in: thành công về

- accuse sb of st: tố cáo ai về điều gì

- prevent sb from: ngăn ai khỏi

- blame sb for st: trách lỗi cho ai về điều gì

- provide with: cung cấp

- differ from: khác với

- agree with: đồng ý với

- introduce to sb: giới thiệu với ai

- beg for st: xin, van nài cho

- give up: bỏ

- borrow st from sb: mượn cái gì của ai

- look at: nhìn vào

- depend on/ rely on: dựa vào, phụ thuộc vào

- look after: trông nom, chăm sóc

- die of (a disease): chết vì.....

- look for: tìm kiếm

- join in: tham gia vào

- look up: tra cứu. (trong từ điển)

- escape from: thoát khỏi

- look forward to: mong đợi

- insist on: khăng khăng

- put on: mang vào, mặc vào

- change into, turn into: hóa ra

- put off: hoãn lại

- wait for sb: chờ ai

- stand for: tượng trưng

- arrive at (station, bus stop, airport.....) Đến

- call off: hủy bỏ, hoãn

c, c Đưa Đếm nhà

- object to sb/ V-ing: phản đối ai/ điều gì

- arrive in (London, Paris, England.....) Đến

- infer from: suy ra từ

thành phê hay Đét n-ic....

- congratulate sb on st: chúc mừng ai về điều gì

g^x.

7. ARTICLES (Mạo từ)

- Mạo từ không xác định: a và an:

an - @-ic đing: - Tr-ic 1 danh từ sè Ýt @Om @-ic b³/t @Çu b»ng 4 nguy^an @m (vowel) a, e, i, o

a - @-ic đing:

- Tr-ic 1 danh từ b³/t @Çu b»ng phô @m (consonant).

- Mạo từ xác định: The

- Trước danh từ xác định

- Trước danh từ chỉ vật duy nhất: the earth, the sun, the moon, the sky, the world, ...

- Trước tính từ, trạng từ trong so sánh nhất: the first, the second, ...

- Trước tên người số nhiều để chỉ toàn thể gia đình: the Taylors, the Smiths, ..

- The + danh từ đếm được số ít: chỉ một loài vật, một dụng cụ hoặc máy móc, phát minh khoa học, nhạc cụ

- The + adj: chỉ một nhóm người trong xã hội: *the young, the old, the poor*, ...

- The + quốc tịch: chỉ toàn dân tộc: *the French, the Chinese*, ...

- The thường dùng trước những từ có of theo sau: *the university of London, the Gulf of Mexico*, ..

- The raiđo, the cinema, the theater

b. Các trường hợp không dùng THE

- Trước danh từ số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được với nghĩa chung

- Trước các danh từ trừu tượng: happiness, freedom, ... Dùng the khi các danh từ này có nghĩa riêng biệt.

- Trước các môn thể thao

- Trước danh từ chỉ bữa ăn trong ngày

3. Cách dùng the với tên riêng của một số nơi chốn và địa danh

a. The không được dùng trước tên của:

- Châu lục: Africa, Asia, Europe, ...

- Quốc gia: Japan, England, ..

- Tiểu bang: Texas, Florida, ..

- Thành phố, thị trấn: Cairo, New York

- Đảo, hồ, núi, đồi, đường phố, công viên, quảng trường, nhà ga, phi trường, các hành tinh, công ty

8. MODAL VERBS (Động từ khiếm khuyết)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| 1. may / might | (có thể) | } | + V ₁ |
| 2. needn't | (không phải) | | |
| 3. must | (phải) | | |
| 4. mustn't | (không được) | | |
| 5. should | (nên) | | |
| 6. have to | (phải) | | |

9. COMPARISONS (So sánh)

1. So sánh bằng: **as / so** + adj / adv + **as**

2. So sánh không bằng: **not + so/ as** + adj/ adv + **as**

3. So sánh hơn

a. Tính từ / trạng từ ngắn (là tính từ 1 vần hoặc 2 vần tận cùng là : y , ow , er , le)

adj/ adv + **er** + than

b. Tính từ / trạng từ dài : (là tính từ có hai vần trở lên)

more + adj / adv + than

4. So sánh nhất

a. Tính từ / trạng từ ngắn **the** + adj + **est** + (N)

b. Tính từ / trạng từ dài: **the most** + adj + (N)

5. So sánh kép trong bản thân một sự vật, hiện tượng.

a. Tính từ / trạng từ ngắn

adj + er and + adj + er

b. Tính từ / trạng từ dài:

more and more + adj

6/. So sánh kép liên quan đến hai hay nhiều sự vật, hiện tượng.

a. Tính từ / trạng từ ngắn

The + adj + er S + V, the + adj + er S + V

b. Tính từ / trạng từ dài:

The more + adj S + V , the more + adj S + V

c. Noun : **The more + N + S + V , the more + N + S + V**

d. Verb :

The more + S + V , the more + S + V

* Các dạng đặc biệt:

	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
Good/ well (tốt)	better	best
Bad/ badly (xấu)	worse	worst
Many/ much (nhiều)	more	most
Little (ít)	less	least
Far (xa)	farther/further	farthest/ furthest

10. COMMON PHRASAL VERBS

No	Phrasal verbs	No	Phrasal verbs
1	apply for : xin (việc)	26	have a discussion about sth: thảo luận
2	apply to : nộp đơn cho	27	hold up : hoãn lại
3	ask for : hỏi xin	28	invite ... to... : mời ai
4	believe in : tin vào	29	keep up : theo kịp
5	catch up with : theo kịp	30	laugh at : cười chế nhạo
6	consist of : gồm có	31	listen to : lắng nghe
7	cool off : làm nguội	32	look up : tra cứu
8	die of : chết vì	33	pay attention to : chú ý đến
9	divide into : chia ra	34	point... at... : chỉ... vào
10	explain ...to ... : giải thích cho	35	put off : trì hoãn
11	fill in : điền vào	36	speak to : nói với
12	fall behind : rơi lại phía sau	37	stare at : nhìn chăm chăm vào ai
13	get on with : hoà thuận với	38	search for : tìm ai
14	get over : vượt qua	39	take after : giống
15	get up : thức dậy	40	take care of : chăm sóc
16	give in : chịu thua	41	take off : cất cánh
17	give up : từ bỏ	42	throw ...at... : ném vào
18	glance at : liếc nhìn	43	try out : thử
19	go away : đi xa	44	turn on : bật, mở
20	go off : nổ	45	turn off : tắt
21	go on : tiếp tục	46	turn up : đến
22	go out : đi ra ngoài	47	wake up : đánh thức
23	go down : giảm giá	48	wait for : chờ
24	go up : tăng giá	49	wash up : giặt, rửa
25	grow up : trưởng thành	50	write to : viết thư cho

11. V-ING / TO-INFINITIVE

I. to-infinitive

1. Sau tính từ: S + be + adj + to V₁
2. Cấu trúc: It + takes/ took + O + time + to V₁
3. Cấu trúc: S + V + O + (for + O) + to V₁
4. Biểu đạt mục đích thay cho (in order to , so as to ...)
5. Sau nghi vấn từ (question words) What , who , how, where ...
6. Sau những động từ : agree, arrange, decide, demand, expect, fail, hope, intend, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, promise,, threaten, want, wish, would like...

II. V-ing

1/. Sau các cụm động từ:

- to be used to
 - to get used to
 - to look forward to
 - can't stand = can bear
 - can't help
 - It's no use / it's no good
 - to be busy
 - to be worth
 - feel like
- + V- ing

2. Sau giới từ

3. Sau một số động từ: mind, continue, finish, intend, risk, avoid, deny, detest, enjoy, keep, miss, imagine, postpone, practice, dislike, suggest

III. Một số động từ có 2 dạng

1. stop + V- ing = give up : từ bỏ , không còn nữa

stop + to V₁ : ngừng việc này để làm việc khác

2. try + to V₁ : cố gắng

try + V- ing : thử

- 3. regret/ remember/ forget + V- ing (past: xảy ra rồi)
- regret/ remember/ forget + to V₁ (future: chưa xảy ra)

4. S + needn't + V₁

S (người) + need + to V₁

S (vật) + need + V -ing (bị động)

S (vật) + need + to be + V₃/Ved (bị động)

5. S + spend + time + V-ing

S + take + O + time + to V₁

6. Would you mind + V-ing ...?

Would you like + to V₁ ...?

Would you please + V₁?

12. SUBJECT AND VERB AGREEMENT (Hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ và động từ)

1. Chủ ngữ số ít + động từ số ít

Chủ ngữ số nhiều + động từ số nhiều

★ **Notes:** a. **Danh từ số ít:** Là danh từ không đếm được: butter, water, happiness, work, information..

Là danh từ đếm được số ít: book, student, chair, dog, cat...

b. **Danh từ số nhiều:** Là danh từ đếm được số nhiều: books, students, chairs, dogs, cats ...

★ Cách thêm đuôi danh từ số nhiều:

+ Thêm **s**: boys, houses, mothers, pens...

+ Thêm **es**: dishes, churches, boxes, buses...

+ Thêm **y** thành **i**, thêm **es**: baby _ babies , party _ parties, fly _ flies...

+ Thêm **f, fe** thành **ves**: knife _ knives, wife _ wives, life _ lives...

+ Luôn ôu số nhiều: trousers, jeans, scissors, glasses...

+ Thêm **es**: man/ men, woman/ women, foot/ feet, child/ children, sheep/ sheep...

2. Other rules: *Subject and verb agreement*:

1/ every , some one , anyone , everything , each + V(số ít)

2/ khoảng tiền , khoảng thời gian , khối lượng , khoảng cách + V(số ít)

3/. To-inf phrase + V(số ít)

V-ing phrase + V(số ít)

That clause + V(số ít)

4/ Chủ từ là môn học tận cùng là ICS + V (số ít)

- Linguistics : ngôn ngữ học

- Economics : kinh tế học

- Phonetics : ngữ âm học

- Athletics : môn điền kinh

- Politics : chính trị học

- Statistics : thống kê học

- Mathematics : toán học

- Physics : vật lý học

5/ S là các từ news (tin tức), diseases (chứng bệnh) : measles (bệnh sởi) , mumps (bệnh quai bị), rickets (bệnh còi xương) ... + V(số ít)

6/. people , cattle , police ... + V (số nhiều)

The + adj (chỉ cùng nhóm người) + V (số nhiều)

7/. several , many , both , a few + N số nhiều + V (số nhiều)

8/ S + N + cụm giới từ + V (dựa vào N)

9/ Neither	N1	nor	N2	+	V(N2)
Either	N1	or	N2	+	V(N2)
Not only	N1	but also	N2	+	V (N2)

10/					
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>with / along with</p> <p>together with</p> <p>as well as</p> <p>no less than</p> <p>accompanied by</p> </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-left: 10px;">}</div> </div>				
	S1	+		+	S2 + V(S1)

11/ There + Be + N (có)

- Nếu N là số ít + be (số ít)

- Nếu N là số nhiều + be (số nhiều)

12/ A number of + V(số nhiều)

The number of + V(số ít)

13. WISH CLAUSES (Mệnh đề mong ước)

<i>Loại</i>	<i>Wish or if only</i>
❶ Muốn cho tương lai	S + wish(es) + (that) + S + would + V1
❷ Muốn nhiều trải vời hiện tại	S + wish(es) + (that) + S + V-ed/2/ were
❸ Muốn nhiều trải vời quá khứ	S + wish(es) + (that) + S + had + Ved/3 could have + Ved/3

14. PHRASES AND CLAUSES Cụm từ và mệnh đề

1. Clauses and phrases of reason: (Lý do)

Because/ Since/As + Clause (S+V)

Because of/ Due to/ Thanks to + Phrase (N phrase/ V-ing phrase)

2. Clauses and phrases of concession: (Nhượng bộ)

Although / Though/ Even though + Clause (S+V)

In spite of / Despite + Phrase (N phrase/ V-ing phrase)

In spite of the fact that / Despite the fact that + S + V + O

3. Clauses and phrases of result: (Kết quả)

A. Clause of result:

❶ S - V + **SO** + adv / adj + **THAT** + S - V

❷ S - V + **SUCH** + (a/ an) + adj + noun + **THAT** + S - V

❸ S - V + **SO MANY** (danh từ đếm được số nhiều) / + **THAT** + S - V

SO MUCH (danh từ không đếm được)

B. Phrase of result:

❶ S - V + **TOO** + adj/ adv + (for some one) + **TO V**

❷ S - V + **ENOUGH** + noun + (for some one) + **TO V**

Adj / adv + **ENOUGH**

4. Clauses and phrases of purpose: (Mục đích)

❶ Clause: S - V + **so that / in order that** + S + **can/ could/ will/ would** + V1

❷ Phrase: ✦ Khẳng định: S - V + **to/ so as to/ in order to** + V1

S - V + **in order for some one to** + V1

✦ Phủ định: S - V + **so as not to/ in order not to** + V1

15. EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY (Từ chỉ số lượng)

1. **SOME:** Dùng trong câu khẳng định, lời mời, lời đề nghị, đề nghị danh từ đếm được và không đếm được.

2. **ANY:** Dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn.

3. **MUCH – MANY – A LOT OF/ LOTS OF – A GREAT DEAL OF – A LARGE NUMBER OF.....**

Danh từ đếm được	Danh từ không đếm được
many	much
a large / great number of	a large amount of / a great deal of
plenty of	plenty of
a lot of / lots of	a lot of / lots of
few / a few	little / a little

★ **Notes:** **few – little:** (ít, không nhiều), thường mang nghĩa phủ định và chỉ một số lượng rất ít.

a few – a little: (một vài, một ít), thường mang nghĩa khẳng định và chỉ một số lượng nhỏ.

Eg: A large number of students have part time jobs nowadays.

A large number of và **A great deal of** chỉ dùng trong câu khẳng định.

Much/ Many chỉ dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn, câu khẳng định có thể dùng **so, such, too, as..**

Only a few = few, Only a little = little

4. ALL – MOST – SOME – NO.....

- all , most, some, no + (adjective) + plural noun / uncountable noun

- all of, most of, some of, none of + determiners (*a, an, the, my, his, this, that.....*) + noun

+ pronouns (*them , us.....*)

Eg: Most of her friends live abroad.

All children are fond of candy.

16. LỜI NÓI PHỤ HỢP

1. Nói theo câu khẳng định:

S + trợ V + too.

“I like music” – I do too. / So do I.

So + trợ V + S

2. Nói theo câu phủ định:

S + trợ V phủ định + either

“I can’t swim” - I can’t either / Neither can I

Neither + trợ V khẳng định + S.

Exercise

ARTICLES

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences:

1. I want apple from that basket.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. X

2. Miss Lin speaks Chinese.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. X

3. One of the students said, “..... professor is late today”

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. X

4. Eli likes to play volleyball.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. X

5. I bought umbrella to go out in the rain.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. X

6. My daughter is learning to play violin at her school.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. X

7. Please give mepen that is on the counter.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. X

8. Albany is the capital of New York state.

- A. a B. an C. the D. X
9. Our neighbour has cat and dog.
A. a/ a B. an/ a C. the/ the D. X/ X
10.ink in my pen is red.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
11. It is funniest book that I have ever read.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
12. Can anyone give me hand, please because I have just fallen over?
A. a B. an C. the D. X
13. She always said that when she grew up she wanted to be
A. doctor B. a doctor C. the doctor D. a doctors
14. I have left my book in kitchen and I would like you to get it for me.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
15. Please meet me at the train station in hour from now.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
16. I like to watch tennis on the television. It is very good game.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
17. president of the United States will be visiting Australia next week.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
18. July goes to work on the bus.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
19.golf is my favourite sport. I play once or twice week if I can, but I'm not very good player.
A. X/ a/ a B. The/ a/ a C. The/ the/ the D. X/ a/ the
20. I don't know what to do. It's problem.
A. quite difficult B. a quite difficult C. quite a difficult D. the quite difficult
21. starts at seven o'clock.
A. School B. A school C. The school D. The schools
22. We can finish the rest of the bread forbreakfast.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
23. Nigel opened a drawer and took out
A. photos B. a photos C. some photos D. some photo
24. We need to protect environment from pollution.
A. some B. a C. an D. the
25. We often go to school by bicycle.
A. a B. an C. the D. X

26. There was accident yesterday at corner of street.
 A. a/ the/ the B. an/ a/ a **C. an/ the/ the** D. the/ X/ X
27. I need time to think about offer you made me.
 A. the/ the B. a/ the C. X/ an **D. X/ the**
28. book you ordered last week is now in stock.
A. the/ X B. a/ the C. X/ an D. X/ the
29. dancing is more interesting activity than reading.
A. X/ X/ X B. The/ a/ the C. X/ a/ X D. X/ the/ X
30. recipe for success is hard work.
 A. The/ X/ X B. The/ a/ the C. X/ a/ X **D. X/ the/ X**
31. people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
A. the/ X B. the/ the C. X/ X D. X/ the
32. I have two brothers: older one is training to be pilot with British Airways,
 younger one is still at school.
 A. The/ X/ the/ X **B. The/ a/ the /X** C. an/ a/ the/ X D. the/ the/ the/ X
33. I won't be home for dinner this evening. I'm meeting some friends after
 work and we're going to cinema.
 A. The/ X/ X B. X/ the/ the **C. X/ X/ the** D. X/ the/ X
34. We haven't got We must have some when we go shopping.
 A. a butter **B. any butter** C. the butter D. some butter
35. in the Brazilian rainforests are now becoming popular with adventurous travelers.
 A. Holiday **B. Holidays** C. The holiday D. A holiday
36. I/ not have/ time/ breakfast/ this morning.
 A. I didn't have time for the breakfast this morning.
 B. I didn't have the time for the breakfast this morning.
C. I didn't have time for breakfast this morning.
 D. I didn't have time to breakfast this morning.
37. opinion/ violent films/ not show/ television.
 A. To my opinion, violent films should not be shown on television.
B. In my opinion, violent films should not be shown on television.
 C. In my opinion, the violent films should not be shown on television.
 D. For my opinion, violent films should not be shown on television.
38. music/ play/ important part/ film.
 A. Music plays an important part in film.
 B. The music plays a important part in film.
 C. Music plays the important part in a film.

D. Music plays an important part in a film.

39. Margaret/ loved/ have/ holidays/ seaside.

A. Margaret loved having holidays at the seaside.

B. Margaret loved having holidays in the seaside.

C. Margaret loved having holidays at seaside.

D. Margaret loved have holidays at the seaside.

40. aunt/ sent/ me/ wonderful present.

A. My aunt sent me wonderful present.

B. My aunt sent me a wonderful present.

C. My aunt sent a wonderful present me.

D. My aunt sent me the wonderful present.

PREPOSITIONS

1. I'll be at home _____ Saturday morning. You can phone me then.

A. At **B. on** C. In D. By

2. I'm going away _____ the end of June.

A. At B. on C. in D. to

3. What time did they _____ the hotel?

A. arrive to **B. arrive at** C. arrive in D. arrive on

4. Have you read any books _____ Agatha Christie?

A. of B. from **C. by** D. with

5. I'm not very good _____ repairing things.

A. at B. for C. in D. about

6. "What time will you arrive?" "I don't know. It depends _____ the traffic."

A. of B. for C. from **D. on**

7. I prefer tea _____ coffee.

A. to B. than C. against D. over

8. The accident was my fault, so I had to pay for the damage _____ the other car.

A. of B. for **C. to** D. on

9. These days everybody is aware _____ the dangers of smoking.

A. on **B. of** C. with D. about

10. He's very brave. He's not afraid _____ anything.

A. at B. about C. with **D. of**

11. Bill and I come from the same town but my accent is different _____ his.

- A. with B. on C. at **D. from**
12. Do you know anyone who might be interested ____ buying an old car?
A. on **B. in** C. with D. about
13. Sun oil can protect the skin _____ the sun.
A. in B. for **C. from** D. by
14. The apartment consists _____ three rooms, a kitchen and bathroom.
A. of B. about C. on D. at
15. Mozart died _____ Vienna in 1791 _____ the age of 35.
A. in / on **B. in / at** C. at / in D. of / for
16. We waited ages for a taxi. We gave up ____ the end and walked home.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
17. I like to get up ____ time to have a big breakfast before going to work.
A. on B. to **C. in** D. for
18. Why are you never _____ time? You always keep everybody waiting.
A. in **B. on** C. for D. at
19. "Romeo and Juliet" is a play _____ Shakespeare.
A. about B. for C. on **D. by**
20. There has been an increase _____ the number of road accidents recently.
A. in B. on C. at D. by
21. I'm sure you are capable _____ passing the examination.
A. with B. to **C. of** D. by
22. My home town is not especially interesting. It's not famous ____ anything.
A. for B. with C. at D. on
23. Linda is married _____ an American.
A. with **B. to** C. in D. for
24. When I realized that I was wrong, I apologized _____ my mistake.
A. to B. at C. on **D. for**
25. The book is divided _____ three parts.
A. to B. with C. of **D. into**
26. Don't throw stones _____ the birds! It's cruel.
A. at B. to C. into D. in
27. I saw a really funny program _____ television.
A. at B. from C. in **D. on**
28. Stuart: Good heaven! It's Nick Jenkins, isn't it? I don't believe it!
Nick: Stuart! I haven't seen you _____ we left school.

- A. for B. from C. since D. by
29. What's the difference _____ a boat and a ship?
A. between B. from C. under D. with
30. I can't find my keys. I had them a minute _____.
A. ago B. before C. behind D. back.
31. Father: What's this girl's name?
Son: Julie. She's _____ college _____ me.
A. at / with B. at / on C. in / to D. to / with
32. We all laughed _____ the cartoon.
A. for B. at C. on D. to
33. Sally and Kevin had an argument and now they're not speaking _____ one another.
A. about B. to C. for D. at
34. Police are searching _____ the man who escaped from prison.
A. at B. in C. for D. by
35. Don't point that knife _____ me. It's dangerous.
A. at B. to C. into D. onto
36. I heard a noise behind me and turned _____, but there was nothing.
A. away B. out C. on D. round
37. Why were you so unfriendly _____ Tessa? Have you had an argument with her?
A. of B. for C. to D. with
38. They gave me a form and told me to fill _____ it.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
39. We travelled _____ 6.45 train, which arrived at 8.30.
A. in the B. on the C. by the D. by
40. Janet warned me _____ the water. She said it wasn't safe to drink.
A. about B. with C. on D. to
41. Albert is 85 and lives alone. He needs somebody to look _____ him.
A. for B. on C. at D. after.
42. I will not be here next week. I am going _____ business in Singapore.
A. in B. on C. with D. at
43. I don't believe ___ ghosts. I think people only imagine that they see them.
A. to B. about C. in D. with
44. Don't go too fast. I can't keep _____ you.
A. on to B. on with C. up to D. up with
45. Polly wants to cycle round the world. She's really keen _____ the idea.

- A. about B. for **C. on** D. with
46. This village is _____ Hanoi. It's only six miles away.
A. along B. by **C. near** D. next.
47. Endangered species are plant and animal species which are _____ danger of extinction.
A. on **B. in** C. at D. by
48. Plant and animal extinction leads _____ loss of biodiversity.
A. on B. in C. into **D. to**
49. The initiative for founding the Red Cross came _____ a Swiss man called Jean Henri Dunant.
A. from B. with C. through D. to
50. Helen: Hello, Julie. You look very brown. Where've you been?
Julie: Oh, I've just got back _____ holiday.
A. on B. at C. in **D. from**
51. Miss Dunn: Hello, Tenex Transport. Can I help you?
Mr. Miller: Yes. Can I speak _____ Mr. Smithers, please?
A. at B. about **C. to** D. for
52. Tom: How long have you been living there?
Peter: Oh, _____ about two years.
A. In B. Since C. On **D. For**

PHRASAL VERBS:

1. Do you want to stop in this town, or shall we _____?
A. turn on B. turn off **C. go on** D. look after
2. Who will _____ the children while you go out to work?
A. look for B. look up **C. look after** D. look at
3. Please _____ the light, it's getting dark here.
A. turn on B. turn off C. turn over D. turn into
4. The nurse has to _____ at the midnight.
A. take care B. take on **C. take over** C. take off
5. There is an inflation. The prices _____.
A. are going on B. are going down C. are going over **D. are going up**
6. Remember to _____ your shoes when you are in a Japanese house.
A. take care B. take on C. take over **C. take off**
7. You can _____ the new words in the dictionary.
A. look for B. look after **C. look up** D. look at
8. It's cold outside. _____ your coat.
A. Put on B. Put down C. Put off D. Put into

9. Frank never turns up on time for a meeting.

- A. calls **B. arrives** C. reports D. prepares

10. Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today.

- A. do B. let **C. delay** D. leave

11. 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**

12. 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

13. 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**

14. Bill seems unhappy in his job because he doesn't get _____ his boss.

- A. up to B. on for **C. on well with** D. in with

15. Why do they _____ talking about money all the time?

- A. keep on** B. give up C. take after D. stop by

16. My father gave up smoking two years ago.

- A. liked B. continued **C. stopped** D. enjoyed

17. The government hopes to _____ its plans for introducing cable TV.

- A. turn out **B. carry out** C. carry on D. keep on

18. When the tenants failed to pay their bill, the authorities decided to _____ the gas supply to the flat.

- A. cut down B. cut out **C. cut off** D. cut up

19. Choose the underlined part need correcting:

“Please turn up the radio, I can't concentrate on my work”(turn off)

- A** B C D

20. 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.**

21. I was born in Scotland but I _____ in Northern Ireland.

- A. grew up** B. raised C. brought up D. rose

22. *How do you start the computer?*

- A. How does the computer turn on? B. How do you turn on the computer?
C. How do you turn the computer on? **D. Both B and C are correct**

23. *I/ not accept/ offer/ turn down/*

- A. I couldn't accept his offer to avoid turning down him.
B. I couldn't accept his offer because he was turned down.
C. I couldn't accept his offer, so I turned it down.
D. I couldn't accept his offer whether I was turned down.

24. Both Ann and her sister look like her mother.

- A. **take after** B. take place C. take away D. take on

25. 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

COMPARISONS

1. Of the four dresses, which isexpensive?

- A. the best B. **the most** C. the more D. the greater

2. The larger the apartment, the the rent.

- A. expensive B. **more expensive** C. expensively D. most expensive

3. The faster we walk,..... we will get there.

- A. the soonest B. the soon C. the more soon D. **the sooner**

4. " Why did you buy these oranges? " "They were I could find. "

- A. cheapest B. cheapest ones C. **the cheapest ones** D. the most cheapest

5. She plays the piano as she sings.

- A. **as beautifully** B. more beautifully C. as beautiful D. the most beautifully

6. The streets are getting more and these days.

- A. crowded B. less crowded C. **more crowded** D. most crowded

7. The larger the city, the crime rate.

- A. highest B. higher C. the highest D. **the higher**

8. You must explain your problems

- A. as clear as you can B. **as clearly as you can**
C. as clear than you are D. as clearly as you are

9. Pil is person we know.

- A. the happier B. **the happiest** C. happier D. happiest

10. Which woman are you going to vote for? -I'm not sure. Everyone says that Joan is.....

- A. smarter B. **the smarter** C. more smarter D. more smart

11. Bill is

- A. **lazier and lazier** B. more and more lazy C. lazier and more lazy D. more lazy and lazier

12. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere?

- A. noisier B. more quiet C. more noisy D. **quieter**

13.the time passes,I feel ! The deadline of my thesis is coming , but I have just finished half of it.

- A. The faster / the nervous B. The more fast / the nervous

C. The fast / the more nervous

D. The faster / the more nervous

14. China is the country with.....population.

A. the larger

B. the more large

C. the largest

D. the most large

15. She sat there quietly, but during all that time she was getting..... Finally she exploded.

A. more and more angry

B. the more angry

C. angrier and angrier

D. the most angry

16. For, it is certain that in the future some things will be very different.

A. the better or the worse

B. the good or the bad

C. good or bad

D. better or worse

17. Her grandfather's illness was.....we thought at first.

A. more seriously as

B. as seriously as

B. more serious than

D. as serious than

18. My brother was feeling tired last night, so he went to bed.....usual.

A. more early than

B. as early as

C. more earlier as

D. earlier than

19. _____ you study for these exams, _____ you will do.

A. The harder / the better

B. The more / the much

C. The hardest / the best

D. The more hard / the more good

20. His house is _____ mine.

A. twice as big as

B. as twice big as

C. as two times big as

D. as big as twice

21. Nobody is **happy** than Miss Snow is. (happier)

A

B

C

D

22. He needs many more sugar than I do. (much)

A

B

C

D

23. Does Mary feel **weller** today than she did yesterday? (better)

A

B

C

D

24. It's becoming **hard** and harder to find a job. (harder)

A

B

C

D

25. The more you have, the **most** you want. (The more)

A

B

C

D

GERUND AND INFINITIVE

1/ I'm worried _____ my final exam in statistics.

a. about falling

b. to fall

c. with falling d. to fallure

2/ _____ the scholarship really surprised me .

a. Mike got

b. Mike getting

c. Mike's getting

d. Mike gets

3/ Many northerners look forward _____ a garden in the spring .

- a. to plant b. to planting c. with planting d. to planting of
- 4/ "May I have a word with you ,Mrs. Adam ? " – " Is this in regard _____ late yesterday ?"
- a. of you coming b. to you coming
c. to your coming d. of your coming
- 5/ Who is responsible _____ the garbage – the husband of the wife ?
- a. to take out b. for take out c. for taking out d. with taking out
- 6/ I think _____ at the train station will surprise Aunt Kate .
- a. your being b. you are c. you being d. you to be
- 7/ " How do I turn on the T.V ? " – " _____ the button at the right ."
- a. From pushing b. By pushing c. You pushing d. To push
- 8/ "It's difficult to make money as an artist ."
- " Have you considered _____ a course in business for artists ?"
- a. To take b. about taking c. your taking d. taking
- 9/ " Why have you decided to go back to school "
- " I'm tired _____ as a secretary ."
- a. for work b. to work c. of working d. about working
- 10/ " We were opponents of the political regime in our country."
- " And that led to _____ to the United States thirty – five years ago ."
- a. us coming b. our coming c. come d. us to come
- 11/ "Did you understand the solution to the calculus problem ?" – " Not very well . Dr Baker's _____ was complicated ."
- a. explain b. explaining c. explanation d. explained
- 12/ " How do you like American food ?"
- " Well, it's not bad . Now I _____ hamburgers ."
- a. used to eat b. am used to eat
c. used to eating d. am used to eating
- 13/ We insisted _____ by the manager .
- a. to be seen b. to see c. on being seen d. on seeing
- 14/ _____ for director must have surprised you .
- a. Your being nominated b. You nominated
c. Your nominating d. You're being nominated
- 15/ " What are you reading ?"
- " It's a magazine article _____ your own furniture ."
- a. to make it b. about make c. about making d. for make
- 16/ _____ a foreign language well is a long process.
- a. Learn b. Learning c. To learning d. Having learned

17/ What do you enjoy _____ in your free time ?

- a. doing b. do c. to do d. done

18/ You can't go to England without _____ to Buckingham Palace .

- a. go b. being gone c. to go d. going

19/ Would you mind not _____ ?

- a. to be smoking b. to smoke c. smoking d. smoke

20/ She was worried about _____ by thieves.

- a. being robbed b. robbing c. being rob d. be robbing

I.

II. GERUND AND INFINITIVE 2

1/ I can't afford _____ you any more money .

- a. borrowing b. to borrow c. to lend d. my lending

2/ The teacher encouraged _____ good compositions .

- a. us write b. us to write c. us writing d. us to writing

3/ " Stacey seems like a bright student . "

- " She's always the first _____ her work. "

- a. to finish b. finishing
c. to being finished with d. to be finish with

4/ Please ask the restaurant clientele _____ in the no smoking area .

- a. don't smoke b. not to smoke c. not smoking d. don't to smoke

5/ "Why have you given up your job ? "

- " _____ on my present salary is impossible . "

- a. For me to live b. To live for me c. Me living d. I live

6/ "What's wrong with Henry ? " - " He needs _____ "

- a. cheer up b. to be cheer up c. cheering up d. to cheered up

7/ "Why are you mad ? " - " I dislike _____ by my first name . "

- a. you call b. you to call me c. your calling me d. you call me

8/ " Which baseball team do you support ? "

- " We'd like _____ "

- a. the Tigers win b. That the Tigers win
c. the Tigers will win d. the Tigers to win

9/ " May I help you ? "

- " Yes , I need someone _____ the tire on my car . "

- a. change b. to change c. changing d. to be changed

10/ "I heard Fred is going to work for the ambassador . "

– “ Yes , he was lucky _____ such a good job.”

- a. to give b. about getting c. to be given d. to be giving

11/ Can you get the teacher _____ us less homework ?

- a. give b. giving c. to give d. her giving

12/ “ Mary hasn’t been feeling well lately .”

– “ Yes, we want _____ by a doctor .”

- a. him to examine b. that he be examined
c. him to be examined d. he is examined

13/ “ How did you travel so cheaply in Europe ? ”

– “ We reduced our expenses by taking the train and _____ in inexpensive restaurants . ”

- a. eat b. to eat c. eating d. ate

14/ “ Your homemade ice cream is so good . What’s your secret ?”

– “ _____ good ice cream, you need to use a lot of cream .”

- a. For make b. to make c. Making d. Make

15/ “ I’d like to go bowling tonight .”

“ Don’t forget we’ve already made plans _____ to dinner at the Caihouns’ ”

- a. to go b. going c. for go d. go

16/ “ Why are you mad , Katherine ?” – “ That traffic jam _____ be late .”

- a. made us b. caused us c. had us to d. forced us

17/ “ My mother says I can’t marry Jim” – “ She should let _____ your own mind.”

- a. you make up b. that you make up
c. you to make up d. you making up

18/ I can’t open the top of this apple juice . “ – “ _____ it.”

- a. Mark have to do b. Make Mark to do
c. Have Mark do d. Have Mark done

19/ I can hear a cat _____ at the widow .

- a. scratching b. scratches
c. to scrath d. was scratching

20/ “ Why do the police want to talk to you ?”

– “ Because we saw the money _____ last night.”

- a. stealing b. been stolen c. stole d. stolen

VERB FORMS

1. I enjoy ----- to the park on summer evenings.

- A. to go B. going C. being gone D. go

2. Don't forget ----- home as soon as you arrive at your destination.

- A. to call B. calling C. having called D. to be called

3. When I kept getting unwanted calls, I called the phone company and had my phone number -----.
The process was easier than I expected it to be.

- A. change B. changed C. to change D. changing

4. Jean should seriously consider ----- an actress. She is a very talented performer.

- A. to become B. become C. becoming D. will become

5. --- television to the exclusion of all other activities si not a healthy habit for a growing child.

- A. To be watched B. Being watched C. Watching D. Watch

6. After their children had grown up. Mr. and Mrs. Sills decided ----- to a condominium in the city.
They's never been sorry.

- A. to have moved B. moving C. move D. to move

7. I truly appreciated ----- to give the commencement address, but I wasn't able to accept the honor
because of a previous commitment.

- A. asking B. to have asked C. to ask D. having been asked

8. The store manager caught the cashier ----- money from the cash register and promptly called the
police. They discovered that it had been going on for a long time.

- A. to sneak B. sneaking C. to have sneaked D. being sneaked

9. My roommate's handwriting is very bad, so he had me ---his paper for him last night.

- A. to type B. type C. to have typed D. boil

10. The municipal authorities advised ----- all drinking water during the emergency.

- A. to boil B. to be boiled C. boiling D. boil

11. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop --- lunch.

- A. having B. to have C. having had D. for having

12. Our schedule is not working out. We should discuss ----- our daily routine. I don't feel as though
we're getting enough accomplished .

- A. changing B. to change C. to have changed D. being changed

13. I can't recall ----- that old movie, but maybe I did many years ago.

- A. having seen B. to have seen C. to see D. having been seen

14. Our school basketball team won the championship game by ----- two points in the last five seconds.
It was the most exciting game I have ever attended.

- A. being scored B. to score C. scoring D. score

15. The flight attendants made all the passengers ----- their seat belts during the turbulence.

- A. to buckle B. to have buckled C. buckling D. buckle

16. It has become necessary ----- water in the metropolitan area because of the severe drought.

- A. rationing B. ration C. to have fationed D. to ration

17. You can't blame Ralph for ----- to eat that dessert. It looked delicious.
 A. to be tempted B. tempted C. be tempted **D. having been tempted**
18. Let's leave early, so we'll be ahead of the rush of commuters. We can't risk ----- in heavy traffic during rush hour.
 A. holding up **B. being held up** C. having held up D. to hold up
19. It is always interesting ----- people in airports while you're waiting for a flight
 A. being observed B. observe C. to have observed **D. to observe**
20. I got everyone in the family ----- Jane's birthday card before I sent it to her.
 A. sign B. signed **C. to sign** D. having signed

CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

1. He left home early he could arrive at the station on time .
 A. because of B. in order to C. although **D. so that**
2. He works hard help his family .
 A. so as that **B. in order to** C. in order that D. a and b are correct
3. She turned down the radio so that she wouldn't disturb the neighbours .
 A. She turned down the radio so as not to disturb the neighbours .
 B. She turned down the radio in order not to disturb the neighbours .
 C. She turned down the radio in order that she wouldn't disturb the neighbours .
D. All are correct .
4. He gave me his address . He wanted me to visit him .
 A. He gave me his address so as to visit him .
 B. He gave me his address for me in order to visit him .
C. He gave me his address in order for me to visit him .
 D. He gave me his address in order to for me visit him .
5. He studies hard . He doesn't want to fail in the exam .
 He studies hard fail in the exam .
 A. not to **B. so as not to** C. in order to D. so that
6. Mary jogs everyday _____ lose weight.
 A. so she can **B. so that she can** C. because she can D. so that to
7. You should look up the meaning of the new in the dictionary _____ misuse it
 A. so as to B. to **C. so as not to** D. so that
8. He lighted the candle _____ he might read the note.
A. so that B. and C. because D. as a result
9. He turned off the lights before going out _____ waste electricity.

- A. so that not B. as not to C. in order that not **D. so as not to**
10. The school boys are in hurry _____ they will not be late for school.
A. so as to B. to **C. in order that** D. for
11. He hid that letter in a drawer _____ no one could read it.
A. so that B. because C. although D. than
12. The teacher was explaining the lesson slowly and clearly_____.
A. to make his students to understand it B. in order that his students can understand it
C. so as to that his students could understand it **D. so that his students could understand it**
13. The boy always does his homework before class _____.
A. so as not to be punished by the teacher B. so as to be punished by the teacher
C. so that not to be punished by the teacher D. in order that not to be punished by the teacher
14. “I tried to study English well. I want to get a good job.” Means _____.
A. I tried to study English well so that I can get a good job
B. I tried to study English well in order that I can get a good job
C. I tried to study English well to get a good job
D. all are correct
15. “They whispered. They didn’t want anyone to hear them.” Means _____.
A. They whispered in order to make anyone hear them
B. They whispered so that no one could hear them
C. They whispered to make everyone hear them
D. They whispered in order that make everyone hear them
16. “We preserve natural resources. We can use them in the future.” Means _____.
A. We preserve natural resources so that we can use them in the future
B. We preserve natural resources so as to we can use them in the future
C. We preserve natural resources for future use
D. A and C
17. The students study Englishthey can communicate with foreigners.
A. so that B. so....that C. in order to D. A & C
18. He left home early
A. so that he could arrive at the station on time. B. in order that he can arrive at the station on time.
C. so that he couldn’t arrive at the station on time. D. A & C
19. The teacher explained the lesson again in order that.....
A. all the students could understand the lesson . B. all the students could drive to school.
C. all the students could pass the examination. D. all the students could exchange the answers.

Find a mistake in each of the following sentences:

20. Please arrive on time **in order to** we will be able to start the meeting punctually.

A B C D

21. They can speak English and use a computer **so as to** they can easily get a good job.

A B C D

22. **In order that** to buy his new car, he had to borrow his friend some money.

A B C D

23. He was **tired so that** he couldn't continue his work.

A B C D

24. Those students are trying their best **in order that** to get the scholarship.

A B C D

25. Sound is carried from the eardrum to the nerves **so as to** we can hear it.

A B C D

CLAUSES OF TIME

1. Lan has learnt English since she.....a small girl.

A. is B. **was** C. has been D. had been

2. Don't go anywhere until Iback.

A. **come** B. came C. will come D. am coming

3. Before cars, peoplehorses and bicycles.

A. **were discovered/ had used** B. discovering/ had used
C. had discovered/ used D. discovered/ had used

4. I am going to speak with the boss when the meeting _____.

A. will end B. **ends** C. is ending D. would end

5. When we.....him tomorrow, We will remind him of that.

A. will see B. **see** C. am seeing D. saw.

6. When he comes , Iher the news .

A. tell B. **will tell** C. would tell D . would have told

7. When the police came , they

A. are fighting B. fought C. would be fighting D. **were fighting**

8. Before she came to England , she English .

A. studied B. will study C. **had studied** D was studying

9 I have lost touch with him He left for London .

A. as soon as B. after C. before D. **since**

10 My mother is washing the dishes my father is watching television .

A. when B. **while** C. as D. since

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

CLAUSE OF TIMESECOND

1. I see Marry tomorrow, I'll invite her to our party.

A. Before B. while **C. When** D. As

2. She'll phone you.....she arrives in Ho Chi Minh City.

B. Before B. while C. until D. **as soon as**

3. They met a lot of people.....they were on holiday.

C. Before **B. while** C. by the time D. As

4..... you leave, don't forget to turn off the light.

D. **Before** B. while C. When D. As

5.I'll stay you get back.

E. Before B. while C. so as **D. till**

6. We'll come to see you.....we are in Hanoi.

F. Before B. while C. **Whenever** D. As

7. there is a danger of war..... imperialism exists

G. Before B. while C. When D. **As long as**

8. Tom sang a memerry songhe walked away.

H. Before B. **while** C.after D. till

9. I'll help you with your homework as soon as I (do) My own.

A. do B. did C. done D. does

10. Before the head teacher (arrive), I'll give the guest their tea.

A. arive b arrives C. has arrives D. is arriving

11. Perter and John are going to play tennis tonight. While they (play) , We'll go the beach.

A. play B. are playing C. were playing D. plays

12. Since they (get) married , they have moved the house twice

A. get B. gets C. got D. gotten

13. As soon as I (fi nish) , I'll give you a call.

A. finish B. finished C. finishing D. was finishing

14 can you look after our chidren while we (be) out/

A. am b. is C. are D. deing

15 when I (read) this novel, you can have it.

A. read B. am reading C. was reading d. reads

CLAUSES OF CONTRAST AND RESULT

I/. Choose the correct completion:

- 1/. (Even though / Despite) her doctor warned her, Carol has continued to smoke nearly three packs of cigarettes a day.
- 2/. (Even though / Despite) her doctor's warnings, Carol has continued to smoke nearly three packs of cigarettes a day.
- 3/. (Even though / Despite) the warnings her doctor gave her, Carol has continued to smoke nearly three packs of cigarettes a day.
- 4/. (Even though / Despite) the fact that her doctor warned her of dangers to her health, Carol continues to smoke.
- 5/. (Even though / Despite) she has been warned about the danger of smoking by her doctor, Carol continues to smoke.
- 6/. (Although / In spite of) an approaching storm, the two climbers continued their trek up the mountain.
- 7/. (Although / In spite of) a storm was approaching, the two climbers continued their trek.
- 8/. (Even though / In spite of) the storm that was approaching the mountain area, the two climbers continues their trek.
- 9/. (Although / Despite) his many hours of practice, George failed his driving test for the third time.
- 10/. (Although / Despite) he had practised for many hours, George failed his driving test for the third time.
- 11/. (Although / Despite) practising for many hours, George failed his driving test again.
- 12/. (Although / Despite) his mother and his father's efforts to teach him how to drive, George failed his driving test.

II/. Complete the following sentences with *although*, *despite*, *because*, *because of*

- 1/. _____ it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
- 2/. A. _____ all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
B. _____ we had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
- 3/. A. I went home early _____ I was feeling unwell.
B. I went to work the next day _____ I was still feeling unwell.
- 4/. A. She only accepted the job _____ the salary, which was very high.
B. She accepted the job _____ the salary, which was rather low.
- 5/. A. I managed to get to sleep _____ there was a lot of noise.
B. I couldn't get to sleep _____ the noise.

III/. Choose the best answer:

- 1/. _____ having the best qualifications among all the applicants, Justin was not offered the job.
A. Although B. While C. In spite of D. Despite of
- 2/. _____ the internet is very popular, many older people do not know how to use it.
A. However B. Nevertheless C. Even though D. Despite
- 3/. _____ he wasn't feeling very well, David was determined to take part in the inter-university

athletics meet.

A. Although B. While C. Where as D. yet

4/. They were brave and persistent. _____, they had no chance of winning.

A. However B. While C. Although D. Whereas

5/. Bob has been working very hard these days. _____, he can't afford to buy a new car.

A. While B. Even though C. Though D. Nevertheless

6/. _____ what she prepared for the job interview, Megan didn't pass it.

A. Despite of B. In spite of C. Though D. However

7/. Josh is one of the best student of the school. _____, he can't pass the national chemistry exam.

A. However B. Although

C. In spite of the fact that D. Despite of the fact that

8/. Bruce was not praised _____ he was a hard worker.

A. despite B. in spite of C. although D. despite of

9/. It looks like they are going to succeed _____ their present difficulties.

A. despite B. although C. in spite D. even though

10/. Mery usually goes to parties. She likes meeting people and crowded places _____ she is rather shy.

A. In spite of B. Even though C. On the contrary D. In other words

11/. **Ann:** Have you decided to get the job?

Terry: Yes, I've just decided. I'll accept that job _____ it is not suitable with my major. It is not an interesting job, _____ the salary is very good.

A. although / but B. despite / and C. but / though D. yet / however

12/. _____ he has continued to work on his thesis.

A. Although all these problems B. Even though there are problems

C. Despite all these problems D. In spite of there are problems

17/. In spite of _____, he was determined to finish his work.

A. was seriously ill. B. be seriously ill

C. his serious illness D. he was seriously ill

13. _____ some German and British management styles are similar, there are many differences between them.

A. In spite B. In spite of C. although D. Despite

14. I could not eat _____ I was very hungry.

A. even though B. in spite C. despite D. despite of

15. In spite _____, the baseball game was not cancelled.

A. the rain B. of the rain B. it was raining D. there was a rain

16. _____ he had enough money, he refused to buy a new car.

A. In spite B. In spite of C. Despite D. Although

17. _____, he walked to the station.

A. Despite being tired

B. Although to be tired

C. In spite being tired

D. Despite tired

18. The children slept well, despite _____.

A. it was noise

B. the noise

C. of the noise

D. noisy

19. She left him _____ she still loved him.

A. even if

B. even though

C. in spite of

D. despite

20. _____ her lack of hard work, she was promoted.

A. In spite

B. Even though

C. In spite of

D. Despite of

21. _____ they are brothers, they do not look like.

A. Although

B. Even

C. Despite

D. In spite of

22/. Our new neighbors are quite nice _____ they are sometimes talkative.

A. despite

B. in spite of

C. though

D. as though

23/. _____ of the difficulty, they managed to climb to the top of the mountain.

A. In spite

B. Despite

C. But

D. Although

24/. _____, he could not finish the job.

A. As hard as he work

B. Despite he worked hard

C. Though he worked hard

D. Although hard work

25/. He went to work _____ his headache.

A. despite

B. although

C. because

D. because of

26/. Despite _____, we knew that he was guilty.

A. denied

B. of denying

C. he denied

D. his denial

27/. Despite the fact that _____, we enjoyed our trip.

A. the weather is bad

B. it is a bad weather

C. the bad weather

D. the weather was bad

28/. Julie failed the exam _____ of working very hard.

A. despite

B. in spite

C. even if

D. though

29/. Tom went to work despite _____.

A. that he did not feel very well

B. of the fact not feeling well

C. he did not feel very well

D. not feeling very well

30/. Though _____, they are good friends.

A. their sometimes quarrel

B. to have a quarrel sometimes

C. they sometimes have a quarrel

D. of having a quarrel sometimes

31/. Despite _____, we arrived on time.

A. the traffic

B. of the traffic

C there was heavy traffic

D. of there was heavy traffic

32/. _____ it was very cold, she did not put on her coat.

- A. In case B. But C. Even if **D. Although**

IV/. Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

1/. Mary tried to keep calm although she was very disappointed.

- A. Mary was too disappointed to keep calm.
B. Despite her disappointment, Mary tried to keep calm.
C. Mary lost her temper because of her disappointment.
D. Feeling disappointed, Mary tried to keep calm, but she failed.

2/. Even though it was raining heavily, the explorers decided to continue their journey.

- A. It rained so heavily that the explorers could not continue their journey.
B. The explorers put off their journey due to the heavy rain.
C. The heavy rain could not prevent the explorers from continuing their journey.
D. If it had rained heavily, the explorers would not have continued their journey.

3/. Despite his ability to do the job, he was not offered the position.

- A. It was his ability that helped him do the job and get the position.
B. Although he was able to do the job, but he was not offered the position.
C. He was not offered the position, regardless of his ability to do the job.
D. If he had enough ability to do the job, he would be offered the position.

4/. He had worked very hard but he failed.

- A. Hard as he worked, he failed.
B. Thanks to his hard work, he failed.
C. He did not succeeded because of his being hard working.
D. Even though being hard-working, he failed.

V/. Error identification:

1/. I didn't get the job offered despite I had all necessary qualifications.

- A B **C** D

2/. Despite of his age, he works very hard.

- A** B C D

3/. Although he was badly ill, but he still kept his dental appointment.

- A **B** C D

4/ Although it has been raining heavily for hours, the whole village is flooded.

- A** B C D

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

(All correct answers are A)

1. You are late. If you a few minutes earlier, you him.

- A. came / would meet B. had come / would have met

C. come / will meet

D. had come / would meet

2. I'd gone swimming yesterday afternoon if I time.

A. had had

B. have had

C. had

D. would have had

3. What would you do if you a million pounds?

A. won

B. win

C. will win

D. had won

4. If you didn't do this, you punished.

A. are

B. will be

C. should

D. would be

5. If he had told me the truth, I him.

A. would have not punished

B. would not have punished

C. would not punish

D. will not punish

6. If they had not given me advice, I again.

A. would have failed

B. would fail

C. would have been failed

D. wouldn't fail

7. If it, the match will be postponed

A. rains

B. has rained

C. is raining

D. will rain

8. Bill more photographs if he more film.

A. would have taken / had had

B. would have taken / had

C. would take / has had

D. would take / had had

9. If there no floods last year, the crop better.

A. had been / would have been

B. were / would be

C. had / would have been

D. was / would have been

10. Had you told me that this was going to happen, I it.

A. would never have believed

B. don't believe

C. hadn't believed

D. can't believe

11. If I you, I'd get some rest before the game tomorrow.

A. were

B. could be

C. am

D. had been

12. If someone into the store, smile and say, "May I help you?"

A. comes

B. came

C. come

D. could come

13. If I had a chance to do creative work, I happy working in an office.

A. would be

B. will be

C. would have

D. will feel

14. you, I'd think twice about that decision.

A. Were I

B. If I had been

C. Should I be

D. If I am

15. If they soon, I'm not going to wait.

A. don't come

B. won't come

C. hadn't come

D. didn't come

16. If I hungry, I something. But I am not hungry now.

A. were / would eat.

B. had been / would have eaten

C. had been / would eat

D. were / would have eaten

17. You won't pass the examination you study more.

A. unless

B. as

C. if

D. whether

18. I'm playing tennis tomorrow it's raining.

A. unless

B. if

C. as long as

D. provided

19. Tell him to ring me if you him.

A. see

B. saw

C. have seen

D. had seen

20. Unless she, she'll be late.

A. hurries

B. didn't hurry

C. hurried

D. doesn't hurry

21. Would George be angry if I his bicycle without asking?

A. took

B. take

C. had taken

D. would take

22. I you a postcard while I was on holiday if I your address.

A. would have sent / had had

B. would have sent / had

C. would send / had

D. would send / had had

23. I'd have visited you if I you in hospital.

A. had known / were

B. have known / were

C. had known / are

D. knew / had been

24. still my friend if I were put in prison?

A. Would you be

B. Will you be

C. Would you

D. Would you are

25. If anybody a , please ask me after class.

A. has

B. have

C. don't have

D. doesn't have

26. If I weren't working for an accounting firm, I in a bank.

A. would be working

B. will work

C. have worked

D. work

27. "Can I borrow your car for this evening?"

"Sure, but Nora's using it right now. If she it back in time, you're welcome to borrow it."

A. brings

B. would bring

C. will bring

D. brought

28. We're going to lose this game the team doesn't start playing better soon.

A. if

B. unless

C. although

D. whereas

29. If I somebody else, I'd like to be a film star.

A. could be

B. would be

C. become

D. must be

30. What if they tomorrow?

A. will you do / don't come

B. would you do / don't come

C. would you have done / won't come

D. do you do / won't come

31. He said, "..... watch TV all the evening if you wish."

A. You may

B. You have to

C. You need to

D. You should

32. If he, please tell me.

A. comes B. won't come C. will come D. come

33. If the earth move around the sun, everything floated.

A. didn't / would be B. doesn't / would be
C. didn't / will be D. don't / would be

34. If I that you were in hospital, I

A. had known / would have visited B. had known / would visit
C. knew / would visit D. knew / would have visited

35. If he had taken my advice, he a rich man now.

A. would be B. would have been C. had been D. were

36. Unless you smoking, you better.

A. stop / won't feel B. stop / will feel
C. stopped / will feel D. stopped / would feel

37. It is a beautiful house, and I it if I enough money, but I cannot afford it.

A. would buy / had B. will buy / have
C. would have bought / had had D. shall buy / have

38. If you are right, I wrong.

A. am B. will be C. would be D. would have been

39. If I to the party last night, I tired now.

A. had gone / would be B. had gone / would have been
C. went / would be D. went / would have been

40. Joe can't hear you shout.

A. unless B. if C. providing D. whether

41. You can use my caryou drive carefully.

A. as long as B. whether C. until D. unless

42. You can smoke hereyou leave a window open to let the smoke out.

A. as long as B. whether C. unless D. until

43. George won't lend you any moneyyou promise to pay him back.

A. unless B. providing C. if D. as long as

44. I'm going now you want me to stay.

A. unless B. providing C. provided D. as long as

45. He said, "..... watch TV all the evening if you wish."

A. You may B. You have to C. You need to D. You should

46..... immediately, I will call a policeman.

A. Unless you leave B. If you leave
C. If you didn't leave D. Unless you left

47. If Jake to go on the trip, would you have gone?

- A. hadn't agreed B. didn't agree C. doesn't agree D. wouldn't agree
48. He would be happy if he here now.
A. were B. already C. would be D. be
49. If I could speak Spanish, I next year studying in Mexico.
A. would spend B. would have spent C. had spent D. will spend
50. If the weather fine, we will start early.
A. is B. be C. was D. will be

RELATIVE CLAUSE

1. Sunday is the day.....I go to Water park with my kids.
A. when B. where C. why D. which
2. That was the reason.....he didn't marry her.
A. when B. where C. why D. which
3. An architect is someone.....deigns buildings.
A. who B. whom C. which D. whose
4. The boy to.....I lent my money is poor.
A. who **B. whom** C. which D. that
5. The land and the people.....I have met are nice.
A. who B. whom C. which **D. that**
6. I can answer theyou say is very difficult.
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
7. This is the place.....the battle took place ten years ago.
A. which B. in where **C. where** D. from where
8. Sunday is the day.....which we usually go fishing.
A. during B. at C. in **D. on**
9. This is the last time.....I speak to you.
A. of which B. whose **C. that** D. which
10. He talked about the books and the authors.....interested him.
A. who **B. that** C. which D. whom
11. Bondi is the beautiful beach.....I used to sunbathe.
A. when **B. where** C. which D. why
12. Dec 26th, 05 was the day.....the terrible tsunami happened.
A. when B. where C. which D. why
13. The woman.....lives next my door is doctor.
A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

14. The boy.....Mary likes is my son.
A. who **B. whom** C. which D. whose
15. The boy.....eyes are brown is my son.
A. who B. whom C. which **D. whose**
16. The table.....legs are broken should be repaired.
A. who B. whom C. which **D. whose**
17. The town.....we are living is noisy and crowded
A. where B. in where C. which D. at which
18. The year.....we came to live here was 1997
A. when B. which C. that D. in the time
19. The worker.....house is next to mine died this morning.
A. whose B. whom C. which D. whose
20. The lady.....son went on a picnic with us last weekend is a teacher at our school.
A. who B. whom **C. whose** D. that
21. Take.....measures you consider best.
A. whatever B. however C. whenever D. wherever
22.difficulties you may encounter, I'm sure you'll succeed.
A. how **B. whatever** C. however D. how great
23. He is the only friend.....I like.
A. who B. whom **C. that** D. whose
24. I didn't get the job.....which I applied.
A. in B. on C. at **D. for**
25. The man.....whom she is married has been married twice before.
A. in B. on C. at **D. to**
26. I wasn't interested in the things.....which they were talking.
A. in B. on C. at **D. about**
27. The bed.....which I slept was too soft.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
28. The party.....which we went wasn't very enjoyable.
A. in B. on C. at **D. to**
29. The flight.....which we wanted to travel was fully booked.
A. in **B. on** C. at D. for
30. She is the most beautiful girl.....ever lived.
A. who **B. whom** **C. whose** **D. that**
31. The decision was postponed,.....was exactly what he wanted.
A. who B. whom **C. which** D. that

32. All the people.....have gone into the room are still young.
 A. who B. whom C. whose **D. that**
33. Jack has three brothers, all of.....are married.
 A. who **B. whom** C. which D. that
34. They gave us a lot of information, most of.....was useless.
 A. who B. whom **C. which** D. that
35. There were a lot of people at the party, only a few of.....I had met before.
 A. who **B. whom** C. them D. that
36. . I have sent him two letters, neither of.....has arrived.
 A. who B. them **C. which** D. that
37. John won \$,600, half of.....he gave to his parents.
 A. whom **B. which** C. that D. it
38. Ten people applied for the job, none of.....were suitable.
 A. who **B. whom** C. them D. that
39. Jill isn't on the phone,.....makes it difficult to contact her.
A. which B. that C. who D. it
40. Bod is the kind of person to.....one can talk about anything.
 A. who **B. whom** C. that D. him
41. He is a person.....friends trust him.
 A. who **B. whose** C. his D. that
42. Your career should focus on a field in.....you are genuinely interested.
A. which B. what C. that D. why
43. People.....outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy people.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which
45. They said they didn't have any money,.....was a pity.
A. which B. that C. this D. it
46. I haven't got a passport.....means I can't leave my country.
A. which B. that C. this D. it
47. The part of town where I live is very noisy at night,.....makes it difficult to sleep.
A. which B. where C. that D. this
48. That is the place.....the accident occurred.
A. where B. which C. on which D. that
49. The boys tennis over there are my new neighbor.
 A. who plays **B. playing** C. that playing D. are playing
50. He read the Old Man and The Sea, a novelby Ernest Hemingway.
A. written B. which written C. writing D. that wrote

PASSIVE VOICE

1. Many U.S. automobiles ----- in Detroit , Michigan. A. manufacture B. have manufactured
C. are manufactured D. are manufacturing
2. I still can't believe it ! My bicycle ----- last night.
A. was stolen B. was stealing C. stolen D. stole
3. Let's go ahead and do it now. Nothing ----- by waiting. A. will be accomplished B. accomplished
C. has accomplished D. accomplishes
4. " When -----? " - In 1928 A. penicillin was discovered B. did penicillin
discovered
C. was penicillin discovered D. did penicillin discover
5. The rescuers ----- for their bravery and fortitude in locating the lost mountain climbers.
A. were praised B. praised C. were praising D. praising
6. Vitamin C ----- by the human body . It gets into the bloods stream quickly.
A. absorbs easily B. is easily absorbing C. is easily absorbed D. absorbed easily
7. Renoir is one of the most popular French impressionist painters. His paintings ----- masterpieces all over the world.
A. had considered B. are considering C. are considered D. consider
8. We can't go along here because the road is -----.
A. been repaired B. being repaired C. repaired D. repairing
9. More than 50 films ----- in HCMC since June
A. were shown B. had been shown C. have been shown D. have shown
10. George is ----- Lisa.
A. marry with B. marry to C. married with D. married to
11. DNA tests ----- accepted in our court cases.
A. are known B. were used C. have been D. will have
12. The child's arm was swollen because he ----- by a bee.
A. had being stung B. had stung C. stung D. had been stung.
13. Mr wilson is ----- as Willie to his friend.
A. known B. knew C. is known D. knowed
14. If you ----- by the police for speeding , what would you do ?
A. stopped B. are stopped C. was stopped D. were stopped
15. His car needs -----.
A. be fixed B. to be fixing C. to be fixed D. fixed
16. It ----- that the strike will end soon.

- A. is expected B. expected C. are expected D. was expected
17. These tennis courts don't ----- very often . Not many people want to play.
- A. got used B. used C. get used D. get use
18. Each word in our mental dictionaries ----- with its unique sound and meaning.
- A. must store B. must be stored C. must is stored D. must to be stored
19. These instructions ----- precisely.
- A. must follow B. must followed C. must to be followed D must be followed
20. Tuition and fees ----- if a student withdraws after the fifteenth day of the term.
- A. not refunded B. will not be refunded C. will be not refunded D. will not refund
21. When I was a child , I ----- by my parents.
- A. used to punished B. use to be punished C. use to punish D. used to be punished
22. An international conference ----- in Hanoi next week.
- A. will held B. will be hold C is going to hold D. will be held
23. The day of the meeting ----- again.
- A. will change B. will be changed C. will has to be changed D. will have to change
24. Mary ----- about our change in plans.
- A. has told B. has just been told C. has been just told D. had been just told.
25. These books ----- back to the library.
- A. should have given B should give C. should have been given D. must have given
26. The earth----- to be flat.
- A. believed B. is believed C. was believed D. is considered
27. He is rumoured to ----- on the way home.
- A. have attacked B. be attacked C attacked D. have been attacked
28. The flight to Hanoi----- because of the bad weather.
- A. can postpone B. will postpone C. can be postponed D. can be postpone
29. Had there been your presence, everything ----- carefully.
- A. would have arranged B. would have been arranged C. would be arranged D. will be arranged
30. A new hospital ----- in this area soon.
- A. is going to build B. is going to be build C. is going to be built D. will build
31. Many species of rare animals ----- seriously.
- A. is endangered B. are in danger C. are threaten D. are threatened
32. The girl ----- is now in hospital.
- A. who injured in the accident B. was injured in the accident.
- C. who was injured in the accident D. whom she injured.
33. The robbers attacked the police from behind.
- A. The police was attacked from behind. B. The police were attacked from behind.

C. The robbers were attacked from behind

34. They have to hold the meeting in this narrow room.

A. The meeting had to be hold in this narrow room.

C. The meeting has to be holded in this narrow room

35. They showed his photograph on television.

A. On television they had his photograph shown.

C. His photograph is being shown on television

36. They began to build the bridge two months ago.

A. The bridge was begun to build two months ago.

C. The bridge began to build two months ago.

37. They saw him searching the truck.

A. He is seen searching the truck.

C. He was seen searching the truck

38. His parents made him do it.

A. He was made do it.

C. He made his parents to do it

39. The barber has cut my hair.

A. My hair has already been cut now.

C. My hair has become shorter and shorter

40. People say that the American women are used to living independently means

A. It is said that the American women are used to living independently.

B. The American women are said to be used to living independently.

C. The American women are said they be used to live independently.

D. A & B are correct

41. People think that he was born in a rich family.

A. That is thought he was born in a rich family.

C. That he was born in a rich family is thought.

42. It is impossible to do this work right now.

A. It is impossible for this work to be done right now.

C. This work is impossible to do right now.

43. Close the windows of the room.

A. Let the windows of the room to be closed

C. The windows of the room are closed.

44. They said that the president had arrived in the city.

A. The president was said to have arrived in the city.

C. The president was said to arrive in the city.

D. The robbers are attacked from behind

B. The meeting has to be hold in this narrow room.

D. The meeting has to be held in this narrow room.

B. His photograph was shown on television.

D. The television was shown his photograph.

B. The bridge was begun to be built two months ago.

D. The bridge began to be built two months ago.

B. He is seen to search the truck.

D. He was being seen searching the truck.

B. He was made to do it.

D. His parents were made do it.

B. I've got to have the barber cut my hair.

D. I've had my hair cut.

B. He was thought to be born in a rich family.

D. He is thought to have been born in a rich family.

B. It is impossible for to be done this work right now.

D. This work is impossible to be done

B. Let the windows of the room be closed.

D. The windows of the room will be closed.

B. It is said that the president had arrived in the city.

D. It was said that the president arrived in the city.

45. He expects that his father will come back home.

A. It was expected that his father will come back home.

C. His father will be expected to come back home.

B. His father was expected to be come back home.

D. His father is expected to come back home.

46. Further tests / going / done / drug / soon

A. Further tests are going to done on the drug soon.

C. Further tests are going to be done on the drug soon.

B. Further tests are going to do on the drug soon.

D. Further tests are going to be done the drug soon.

47. This book / ought/ read/ on the spot.

A. This book ought be read on the spot.

C. This book ought to be read on the spot

B. This book ought to been read on the spot.

D. This book ought to have been read on the spot.

48. We / believe/ human life / can/ prolong / drug.

A. We believe that human life can prolong by the drug

B. We believe that human life can be prolonged by the drug.

C. We believe that human life could be prolonged by the drug.

D. We are believed that human life can be prolonged by the drug.

49. Our plan / might / cancel / due / lack of funds.

A. Our plan might be cancelled due to lack of funds.

C. Our plan might cancelled due to lack of funds

B. Our plan might be cancel due to lack of fund

D. Our plan might cancel due to lack of funds.

50. This car / need / wash / before / I / use / tomorrow.

A. This car needs to washed before I use it tomorrow
tomorrow.

C. This car needs washing before it uses tomorrow.
tomorrow.

B. This car needs to be washed before it is used

D. This car needs to be washing before it is used

KEYS:

1C	2A	3A	4C	5A	6C	7C	8B	9C	10D
11C	12D	13A	14D	15C	16A	17C	18B	19D	20B
21D	22D	23B	24B	25C	26C	27D	28C	29B	30C
31D	32C	33B	34D	35B	36D	37C	38B	39D	40D
41D	42A	43B	44A	45D	46C	47C	48B	49A	50B

REPORTED SPEECH

1. She asked me.....the seat.....or not

a. If / had occupied

c. If / has been occupied

b. Whether / was occupied

d. Whether / occupied

2. 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
3. I asked him.....,but he said nothing
- what the matter was**
 - what was the matter
 - the matter was what
 - what's the matter was
4. James.....him up when the bus reached the square
- told me wake
 - asked me to wake**
 - said me to wake
 - requested me waking
5. I wonder.....we'll catch the bus.....we'll take a taxi
- if / and whether
 - whether / or that
 - if / or that
 - whether / or whether**
6. Excuse me. Could you tell me.....?
- what time is it
 - what is the time
 - what time it is**
 - it is what time
7. We wonder.....from his office after that scandal
- why did he not resign
 - why he did not resign**
 - why he not resign
 - why didn't he resign
8. Jeff wanted to know.....
- that why were his friends laughing
 - why were his friends laughing
 - why his friends were laughing**
 - the reason why his friends laughing
9. Mr Hawk told me that he would give me his answer the.....day
- previous
 - following**
 - before
 - last
10. She.....him whether he liked the steak she cooked
- asks
 - wondered
 - wanted to know
 - asked**
11. His neighbours sometimes wondered.....he did for a living
- why
 - when
 - where
 - what**
12. Could you please tell me.....?
- It is how far to the nearest bus stop
 - how far is it to the nearest bus stop
 - how far to the nearest bus stop is it
 - 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. "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.

17. "I have something to tell you" Kerry said to Cheryl.

- a. Kerry told Cheryl I had something to tell her.
b. Kerry told Chery he had something to tell her.
c. Kerry told Cheryl she had had something to tell him.
d. Kerry told Cheryl he had had something to tell her.

18. He said, "My wife has just bought a diamond ring."

- a. He said that his wife had just bought a diamond ring.**
b. He said that my wife had just bought a diamond ring.
c. He said that his wife has just bought a diamond ring.
d. he said that his wife just bought a diamond ring.

19. "I will come with you as soon as I am ready", she said to Philip.

- a. She said to Philip he will come to see you as soon as he I am ready.
b. She told Philip she will come to see her as soon as she was ready.
c. She told Philip she would come to see you as soon as she was ready.
d. She told Philip she would come to see him as soon as she was ready.

20. "I wrote to him yesterday"

- a. She said to me I wrote to him the day before.
b. She told me she wrote to him yesterday.
c. She told me she had written to him yesterday.
d. She told me she had written to him the day before.

21. "He is talking to your sister", She said to me.

- a. She told me he was talking to your sister.

b. She told me she was talking to my sister.

c. She told me he was talking to my sister.

d. She told me he was talking to her sister.

22. "It is the time to check what you have done", the father said to the boys.

a. The father said to the boys it was time to check what they had done.

b. The father told the boys it was time to check what they had done.

c. The father told the boys it was time to check what they have done.

d. The father told the boys it is time to check what they had done.

23. "You will like my sister when you meet her"

a. He told me you will like her sister when you meet her.

b. He told me I will like his sister when I met her.

c. He told me I would like his sister when I met her.

d. He told me I would be liked his sister when I met her.

24. "I didn't meet Susan last week"

a. He said he didn't meet Susan the week before.

b. He said he hasn't met Susan last week.

c. He said he hadn't met Susan last week.

d. He said he hadn't met Susan the week before.

25. "I didn't break your watch"

a. The boy told the girl he hadn't broken her watch.

b. The boy asked the girl he hadn't broken her watch.

c. The boy told the girl he didn't break her watch.

d. The boy told the girl he hadn't broken your watch.

26. "I found a lot of mistakes in your plan". Catherine said to Kevin.

a. Catherine told Kevin she found a lot of mistakes in his plan.

b. Catherine told Kevin she has found a lot of mistakes in his plan.

c. Catherine told Kevin she had found a lot of mistakes in his plan.

d. Catherine told Kevin she had found a lot of mistakes in her plan.

27. "I have just seen your mother this morning".

a. Laura told Lewis I have just seen your mother this morning.

b. Laura told Lewis she had just seen his mother that morning.

c. Laura told Lewis she has just seen his mother that morning.

d. Laura told Lewis he had just seen her mother that morning.

28. "We are ready to come with our friends"

a. They told us they are ready to come with their friends.

b. They told us they were ready to come with our friends.

c. They told us we were ready to come with our friends.

d. They told us they were ready to come with their friends.

29. “I couldn’t get into the house because I had lost my key”

a. He said he couldn’t get into the house because he had lost my key.

b. He said he hadn’t been able to get into the house because he had lost his key.

c. He said he had been able to get into the house because he had lost his key.

d. He said he hadn’t been able to get into the house because he lost his key.

30. “I was intending to meet you tomorrow”.

a. She told me she was intending to meet me tomorrow.

b. She told me she had intending to meet me the next day.

c. She told me she had been intending to meet me tomorrow.

d. She told me she had been intending to meet me the next day.

31. Paker: “ Help me”

a. Paker asked not to help him

b. Paker asked to help me

c. Paker advised me to help him

d. Paker asked us to help him

32. Carol: “ Listen to that song”

a. Carol said to listen that song

b. Carol told us to listen to that song

c. Carol asked us to listen to this song

d. Carol talked me to listen to that song

33. Maria: “ Leave me alone!”

a. Maria told her friend to leave her alone

b. Maria told her friend to leave me alone

c. Maria said her friend to leave me alone

d. Maria told her friend leaving me alone

34. Mr Stephens: “ Buy me some milk”

a. Mr Stephens suggested to buy him some milk

b. Mr Stephens asked me to buy him some milk

c. Mr Stephens asked to buy him some milk

d. Mr Stephens spoke to buy me some milk

35. George: “ Feed the cat”

a. George asked his girlfriend to feed the cat

b. George asked his girlfriend feed the cat

c. George asked his girlfriend feeding the cat

d. George asked his girlfriend fed the cat

36. *Heather*: “ Don’t say that”

a. Heather tells to you not to say that

b. Heather told you not to say that

c. Heather advised you to say that

d. Heather ordered not you to say that

37. *You*: “ Come with us”

a. They told John to come with us

b. They told to John to come with us

c. They told John to come with them

d. They told John came with us

38. *Tom*: “ Call me in the evening”

a. Tom told us calling him in the evening

b. Tom told us to called him in the evening

c. Tom told not us to call him in the evening

d. Tom told us to call him in the evening

39. *Your mother*: “ Come back in one hour”

a. My mother told me come back in one hour

b. My mother asked me come back in one hour

c. My mother reminded to come back in one hour

d. My mother told me to come back in one hour

40. *Mrs Smith*: “ Don’t play in front of my windows”

a. Mrs Smith told us not to play in front of her windows

b. Mrs Smith told us not to play in front of my windows

c. Mrs Smith told us to not play in front of her windows

d. Mrs Smith said us not to play in front of her windows

41. *Jamei*: “ Don’t eat so much junk food !”

a. Jamei reminded me not to eat so much junk food

b. Jamei asked me to not eat so much junk food

c. Jamei reminded me not to ate so much junk food

d. Jamei says me not to eat so much junk food

42. *Walter*: “ Don’t ring Tony on Sunday”

a. Walter told me don’t ring Tony on Sunday

b. Walter told not to ring Tony on Sunday

c. Walter told me not ring Tony on Sunday

d. Walter told me not to ring Tony on Sunday

43. Jane: “ Don’t watch the new film”

a. Jane advised me not to watch the new film

b. Jane advised not me to watch the new film

c. Jane advised me do not to watch the new film

d. Jane advise me not to watch the new film

44. “Don’t make noise because I am listening music now”

a. He asked me not to make noise because I am listening music now

b. He asked me not to make noise because I was listening music then

c. He asked me not to make noise because he was listening music then

d. He asked me to make noise because I was listening music then

45. Marcel: “ Don’t sing this song”

a. Marcel asked me not to sing this song

b. Marcel asked me not to sing that song

c. Marcel said me not to sing that song

d. Marcel asked me not to sang that song

46. Teacher: “ Don’t forget your homework”

a. Teacher reminded me not to forget my homework

b. Teacher asked me if not to forget my home work

c. Teacher reminded whether I not to forget my home work

d. Teacher reminded me not to forget your home work

47. John: “ Don’t shout at your son”

a. John asked me to not shout at my son

b. John asked me not to shout at my son

c. John asked me not to shout at your son

d. John wondered if I do not shout at my son

48. Tom: “ Why don’t you study hard for the coming exam, Ba”

a. Tom advised me not to study hard for the coming exam

b. Tom advised me to study hard for the coming exam

c. Tom advised Ba not to study hard for the coming exam

d. Tom advised Ba to study hard for the coming exam

49. Father: ‘ Brush your teeth before going to bed, please”

a. Father said to his son brushing your teeth before going to bed

b. Father said to his son to brush his teeth before going to bed

c. Father told his son to brush my teeth before going to bed

d. Father told his son to brush his teeth before going to bed

50. The man: “ Come in but don’t bring anything”

- a. The man said to come in but not bring anything
- b. The man told come in but not to bring anything
- c. The man told the boy to come in but not to bring anything**
- d. The man asked to come but not to bring anything

TENSES

1. Johntennis once or twice a week .
A. usually B. is usually playing **C. usually plays** D. have usually played
2. It was noisy next door . Our neighborsa party .
A. had **B. were having** C. had had D. have had
3. Itdark . Shall I turn on the light ?
A. is getting B. get C. got D. has got
4. Tom: ‘Ifor Christine . Do you know where she is ?’
David: ‘She has gone out.’
A. look B. looked **C. am looking** D. looks
5. Nga: ‘What were you doing at 7 o’clock yesterday evening?’
Huong: ‘Imy clothes.’
A. am ironing B. have ironed C. ironed **D. was ironing**
6. Cavin: “Are you ready , Ann ?”
Ann: “ Yes , I”
A. am coming B. come C. came D. have came
7. Whyat me like that ? What’s the matter ?
A. do you look B. have you looked C. did you look **D. are you looking**
8. Ialong the street when I suddenly heard footsteps behind me .
A. was walking B. am walking C. walk D. walked
9. SheGerman for two years .
A. **has learnt** B. is learning C. learn D. learns
10. The earthround the Sun .
A. go B. went **C. goes** D. has gone
11. I come from Canada . Whereyoufrom ?
A. **do – come** B. did – come C. are – coming D. have come
12. When I lastJane , sheto find a job .
A. see – trying **B. saw – was trying** C. have seen – tried D. saw – tried
13.you go to the dentist ?
A. How often are **B. How often do** C. How often does D. How are

14. Anntea very often.
A. doesn't drink B. don't drink C. didn't drink D. hasn't drunken
15. It's a nice day . Iwe go out for a walk
 A. suggested **B. suggest** C. is suggesting D. are suggesting
16. Now Ifor what I said about you . It wasn't true and shouldn't have said it.
A. do apologize B. apologized C. was apologized D. apologizing
17. Tim was tired . Hehard all day.
 A. has been studying B. studies C. studied **D. had been studying**
18. Bad driving oftenmany accidents.
 A. caused B. cause **C. causes** D. has caused
19. The Olympic Gamesevery four years
 A. take place **B. takes place** C. took place D. is taking place
20. What timethe banks close in Britain ?
A. do B. does C. did D. can
21. Look ! That manto open the door of your car .
 A. try B. tried **C. is trying** D. has tried
22. When I was young , Ito be a singer .
 A. want B. was wanting **C. wanted** D. had wanted
23. Ilots about the job so far .
A. have learnt B. am learning C. had learnt D. learn
24. Ihere at the end of the month .
A. will leave B. would leave C. would have left D. is leaving
25. I hope every thingfine
 A. is B. would be C. was **D. will be**
26. Imy son the money for that last week .
A. gave B. given C. have given D. was given
27. Yesterday I passed by Peter's house , but the front door was closed . Heout
 A. went **B. must have gone** C. has gone D. had gone
28. Whereyou at 9.00 last night , Mr Green ?
 A. have been **B. were** C. will be D. are
29. Ithe dishwasher on when heard the shot .
 A. am turning B. was turned **C. was turning** D. turned
30. There was a time when watching T.V reallyfamily entertainment .
 A. were **B. was** C. had been D. is
31. Danielthe bus . It doesn't run on Sundays .
 A. did not catch B. have not caught

- C. had not caught **D. couldn't have caught**
32. We didn't play well . Webetter .
A. should have played B. should play
 C. have played D. have been playing
33. I think youpay to park here . I'll just go and read that notice .
 A.will B. would **C. must** D. can
34. I think you should have that coatsoon .
A. cleaned B. being cleaned C. cleaning D. to clean
35. I'm feeling sick . Iso much chocolate last night .
 A. needn't to eat B. did not eat
 C. mustn't eat **D. shouldn't have eaten**
36. I'm going on holiday on Saturday . This time next week Ion a beach in the sea .
 A. will lie B. am lying **C. will be lying** D. should be lying
37. Tomorrow Imy grandparents .
A. am going to visit B. will have visited C. have visited D. visit
38. When their first child was born , theymarried for three years .
 A. have been **B. had been** C. will be D. will have been
39. Shevery angry when she knows this .
 A. shall be B. has been C. will have been **D. will be**
40. Wea party last Saturday . It was great – we invited lots of people .
 A. have B. have had **C. had** D. had had
41. I was sad when I sold my car . Iit for a very long time .
 A. am running B. were running
C. had been running D. have been running
42. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey . Wefor more than 24 hours .
A.had been traveling B. were traveling C. have traveled D. traveled
43. The house was very quiet when I got home . Everybodystraight to bed .
A.had gone B. have gone C. went D. go
44. The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because hebefore .
 A. hasn't flown B. didn't fly **C. hadn't flown** D. wasn't flying
45.a car when they were living in London ?
 A. Have they **B. Did they have**
 C. Were they having D. Have they had
46. The fire spread through the building quickly but everybody
 A. manages to escape **B. managed to escape** C. was escaping D. can escape
47. There 's plenty of time . Youhurry .

- A. **don't have to** B. mustn't C. have not to D. won't
48. A few days ago , Ithat Janefor New York .
 A. learn – had left **B. learned – had left**
 C. learned – has left D. learn – will leave
49. Tom writes very quickly . He'sfinished his essays .
 A. **already** B. been C. for D. yet
50. Howhave you known each other ?
 A. already B. for **C. long** D. since
51. He has been selling motorcycles
 A. ten years ago B. since ten years C. for last ten years **D. for ten years**
52. He fell down when hetowards the church .
 A. run B. runs **C. was running** D. were running
53. Sorry , I can't stop now . Ito an important appointment
 A. go **B. am going** C. have gone D. was going
54. Theyserving meals by the time we get to the restaurant .
 A. **will stop** B. stopped C. are stopping D. will have stopped
55. Mark was listening to music while his sistera book .
 A. read B. reads C. is reading **D. was reading**
56. Youhere for my party , won't you ?
 A. shall be B. won't be **C. will be** D. are going to be
57. Can you borrow your bike on Monday ? – I'm sorry , butit
 A. **I'll be using** B. used C. use D. have used
58. There's no more apples . Wethem all .
 A. had eaten B. ate C. eat **D. have eaten**
59. Shemusic all day . Now she feels tired .
 A. **has been playing** B. is playing C. played D. plays
60. After hethe house , he wrote a letter .
 A. cleans B. was cleaning **C. had cleaned** D. has cleaned
61. The books , an English dictionary and a chemistry text ,on the shelf yesterday.
 A. was **B. were** C. is D. are
62. Thereten people in line already when we arrived .
 A. **were** B. was C. is D. are
63. Either of these busespast the university .
 A. go B. have gone C. gone **D. goes**
64. Neither Canada nor Mexicothat citizens of the United States have passports .
 A. **requires** B. require C. requiring D. to require

65. The staffin the conference room at the moment .
A. are meeting B. were meeting C. meet D. is meeting
66. Mathematicsvery interesting to me .
A. are B. have been C. were **D. is**
67. Ito New York three times this year .
A. have been B. were C. has been D. was
68. Diana is a wonderful tennis player . Shesince she was at high school .
A. has been practising B. is practising
 C. has been practised D. was practised
69. This is the most difficult class
 A.I've never taken B. I'm ever taking
 C. I used to take ever since **D. I've ever taken**
70. By the end of next year, Mr Parkfor this company for 35 years .
 A. will work **B. will have worked**
 C. will be working D. has worked
71. I don't care whether or not.
 A. his coming **B. he comes** C. does he come D. will he come
72. She listened so attentively that not a word
 A. she missed B. she did miss C. she didn't miss **D. did she miss**
73. Helen and Tom _____ each other since they were seven years old.
 A. know B. has known **C. have known** D. knew
74. Harry works all the time. He _____.
A. never relaxes B. relaxes never
 C. often relaxes D. relaxes sometimes
75. The last time I _____ swimming was when we were in Spain.
 A. has gone **B. went** C. had gone D. goes
76. How old was Catherine when she _____ to France?..
A. migrated B. migrate C. migrates D. has migrated
77. A: I hope to write my autobiography before I _____. Do you think anyone would read it ?
 B: Certainly!
 A. died **B. die** C. have died D. had died
78. While ITV last night, a mouse ran across the floor
A. was watching B. watched C. watch D. am watching
79. It _____ him three months to be able to run a mile a year ago.
 A. takes B. take **C. took** D. to take
80. World War II _____ out in 1939.

A. break

B. will break

C. broke

D. have broken

Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make sentence correct :

81. After Mrs. Wang had returned to her house from work, she was cooking dinner.

A. returned

B. to her house

C. from work

D. was cooking

82. Debbie, whose father is an excellent tennis player, has been playing tennis since ten years.

A. whose father

B. player

C. has been

D. since

83. Linda has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.

A. worn

B. new yellow

C. only once

D. buys

84. I have seen lots of interesting places when I went on holiday last summer.

A. have seen

B. lots

C. interesting

D. went

85. When my cat heard a noise in the bushes, she stopped moving and listens intently.

A. heard

B. moving

C. listens

D. intently

86. The police arrested the man while he is having dinner in a restaurant.

A. The police

B. while

C. is having

D. in

87. Peter and Wendy first met in 2006, and they are married for three years now.

A. first

B. in 2006

C. are

D. now

88. The boss laughed when the secretary has told him that she really needed a pay rise.

A. has told

B. really

C. needed

D. pay

89. While I'm shopping in the supermarket, I ran into an old friend who I hadn't met for five years.

A. I'm shopping

B. into an old friend

C. hadn't met

D. for five years

90. Last week Mark told me that got very bored with his present job and is looking for a new one.

A. told

B. got

C. is looking

D. new one.

Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

91. Mr. Brown was last seen in July 1928.

A. Mr. Brown has not been able to see since July 1928.

B. No one has seen Mr. Brown since July 1928.

C. Mr. Brown didn't see anyone in July 1928.

D. No one saw Mr. Brown until July 1928.

92. When the power failed, we went to a restaurant for dinner.

A. We had dinner at a restaurant because of a power cut.

B. The power failed just as we were going out for dinner.

C. We were having dinner at a restaurant when the power failed.

D. There was going to be a power cut, so we went out for dinner.

93. She told me she had to be home by ten o'clock.

A. She told me she had to be home by ten o'clock.

B. She said me it was necessary for her to get home before ten o'clock.

C. She told me that she would be going home at ten o'clock.

D. She said that she usually reached her home before ten o'clock.

94. She hasn't seen her family for years.

A. She didn't see her family for a long time.

B. It's the last time she saw her family years ago.

C. It's years ago she has seen her family.

D. It's years since she last saw her family.

95. Could you tell me her address?

A. Do you know what is her address?

B. You know what is her address?

C. Do you know what her address is?

D. Did you know what her address was?

96. When did you begin to work here?

A. How long did you work here?

B. How long did you begin working here?

C. How long are you working here?

D. How long have you been working here?

97. I haven't seen my aunt for years.

A. I haven't met my aunt for long ago.

B. The last time I met my aunt since years ago.

C. I last saw my aunt years ago.

D. I didn't see my aunt years ago.

98. She started work three months ago.

A. It is three months since she started work.

B. She had been working for three months.

C. She is working here for three months now.

D. It's three months that she worked for.

99. My career as a teacher began 15 years ago.

A. I have been a teacher for 15 years now.

B. I was a teacher for 15 years.

C. For 15 years have I been a teacher.

D. I have started teaching for 15 years now.

100. It has always been my ambition to become a famous artist.

A. I wanted to become a famous artist.

B. Always in my life do I want to become a famous artist.

C. I have always dreamt of becoming a famous artist.

D. Dreaming of becoming a famous artist, I always have that ambition.

Phonetics + Vocabulary + Speaking

PHONETICS (U1-U8)

I. Choose the word whose part in bold is pronounced differently from the others in each group.

1. A. bomb B. climb C. table D. comb
2. A. equipment B. psychology C. pencil D. explosion
3. A. location B. attack C. places D. civilization
4. A. honest B. honey C. homeless D. history
5. A. special B. dictionary C. official D. social
6. A. country B. count C. noun D. ground
7. A. many B. open C. money D. ink
8. A. university B. ugly C. nun D. umbrella
9. A. instead B. leave C. ready D. steady
10. A. beginning B. thank C. drink D. in
11. A. toured B. astonished C. rubbed D. erased
12. A. hero B. ghost C. happy D. hint
13. A. vision B. friends C. stands D. closet
14. A. find B. strike C. hike D. ill
15. A. none B. done C. won D. on
16. A. black B. science C. coal D. duck
17. A. moaned B. presided C. viewed D. robbed
18. A. difference B. election C. decide D. glance
19. A. arrive B. office C. combine D. might
20. A. union B. unchanged C. funny D. cut
21. A. by B. dry C. oxygen D. my
22. A. knife B. knit C. know D. key
23. A. idea B. hear C. earn D. near
24. A. sorrow B. now C. tomorrow D. bowl
25. A. business B. missile C. close D. sure

II. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.

26. A. arrangement	B. distinguish	C. theorist	D. collective
27. A. appropriate	B. emotional	C. pronounce	D. situation
28. A. resolution	B. eradication	C. contradiction	D. similarity
29. A. benefit	B. understand	C. engineer	D. underpaid
30. A. capacity	B. particular	C. altogether	D. especially
31. A. carry	B. invent	C. appoint	D. become
32. A. popular	B. dangerous	C. magazine	D. applicant
33. A. physicist	B. president	C. inventor	D. gardener
34. A. legacy	B. stressful	C. document	D. unpleasant
35. A. reliability	B. untainted	C. retain	D. concerned
36. A. contemporary	B. retirement	C. wisdom	D. occasionally
37. A. pretend	B. charity	C. marquee	D. aspire
38. A. disaster	B. advocate	C. secretary	D. ravaged
39. A. collapse	B. tendency	C. volcanic	D. uncovering
40. A. dreadful	B. nourish	C. earthquake	D. emergency
41. A. astronaut	B. economist	C. medium	D. continent
42. A. garbage	B. pressure	C. ready	D. believe
43. A. decision	B. effective	C. leftover	D. opinion
44. A. suitable	B. together	C. supportive	D. solution
45. A. compliment	B. attention	C. informal	D. approaching
46. A. determine	B. supportive	C. conical	D. performance
47. A. counterpart	B. million	C. recognize	D. detective
48. A. marvelous	B. position	C. separate	D. government
49. A. generation	B. celebration	C. minority	D. electronics
50. A. procedure	B. nursery	C. assignment	D. consider

PHONETICS (U10-U16)

A. PRONUNCIATION

I. 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 in each of the following .

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1: A. de <u>s</u> ert | B. re <u>s</u> ult | C. fe <u>s</u> tival | D. pre <u>s</u> ent |
| 2: A. a <u>th</u> letics | B. <u>th</u> ought | C. en <u>th</u> usiast | D. <u>th</u> emselves |
| 3: A. s <u>p</u> ort | B. n <u>o</u> rth | C. <u>h</u> orrible | D. <u>o</u> rganize |
| 4: A. <u>r</u> ank | B. <u>a</u> thlete | C. <u>a</u> broad | D. <u>b</u> adminton |
| 5: A. sp <u>i</u> rit | B. ad <u>m</u> ire | C. s <u>i</u> lver | D. <u>i</u> nclude |

II. 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 in each of the following .

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1: A. <u>p</u> olo | B. l <u>o</u> tery | C. p <u>o</u> pular | D. d <u>o</u> lphin |
| 2: A. smoo <u>th</u> | B. brea <u>th</u> e | C. <u>y</u> outh | D. sou <u>th</u> ern |
| 3: A. <u>c</u> horus | B. <u>m</u> atch | C. too <u>th</u> ache | D. or <u>ch</u> estra |
| 4: A. <u>o</u> f | B. <u>o</u> ff | C. s <u>t</u> aff | D. lau <u>gh</u> |
| 5: A. <u>c</u> ircus | B. <u>c</u> ircle | C. <u>c</u> ount | D. <u>s</u> ilent |

III. 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 in each of the following .

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1: A. <u>f</u> ew | B. <u>d</u> ew | C. s <u>t</u> ew | D. <u>ch</u> ew |
| 2: A. t <u>y</u> pe | B. w <u>h</u> y | C. t <u>y</u> re | D. <u>t</u> ypical |
| 3: A. d <u>i</u> gest | B. d <u>i</u> gital | C. <u>t</u> ogether | D. g <u>e</u> neration |
| 4: A. <u>e</u> ast | B. <u>t</u> eam | C. <u>r</u> eady | D. inc <u>r</u> ease |
| 5: A. d <u>i</u> p <u>s</u> | B. <u>l</u> ives | C. d <u>i</u> gest <u>s</u> | D. tha <u>n</u> k <u>s</u> |

IV. 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 in each of the following .

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1: A. k <u>i</u> nd | B. t <u>y</u> pe | C. cla <u>s</u> sify | D. <u>s</u> ympathy |
| 2: A. <u>a</u> ny | B. m <u>a</u> ny | C. <u>p</u> arrot | D. s <u>a</u> id |
| 3: A. s <u>l</u> ide | B. d <u>e</u> r <u>i</u> ve | C. w <u>i</u> ldlife | D. <u>i</u> nflation |
| 4: A. t <u>h</u> ird | B. <u>f</u> armer | C. e <u>t</u> ernal | D. Th <u>u</u> rday |
| 5: A. <u>g</u> uide | B. b <u>i</u> ology | C. g <u>e</u> nerous | D. g <u>e</u> sture |

V. 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 in each of the following .

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1: A. s <u>l</u> ope | B. m <u>o</u> ney | C. n <u>o</u> thing | D. <u>g</u> overnment |
| 2: A. <u>a</u> erial | B. <u>c</u> reative | C. <u>f</u> air | D. sh <u>a</u> re |
| 3: A. d <u>u</u> ne | B. t <u>u</u> ne | C. f <u>u</u> ture | D. <u>u</u> ntil |
| 4: A. r <u>a</u> infall | B. p <u>l</u> ain | C. <u>c</u> hairman | D. ma <u>i</u> n <u>t</u> ain |
| 5: A. <u>c</u> hemical | B. str <u>e</u> tch | C. <u>c</u> harge | D. <u>a</u> chieve |

B. MAIN STRESS

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following .

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1: A. s pectator | B. mara <u>t</u> hon | C. ba <u>d</u> minton | D. vol <u>l</u> e <u>y</u> ball |
| 2: A. ene <u>r</u> getic | B. s ignificant | C. co <u>m</u> petition | D. o <u>v</u> erw <u>h</u> elming |
| 3: A. s olidarity | B. o <u>r</u> ganization | C. co <u>n</u> sideration | D. de <u>t</u> ermination |
| 4: A. sil <u>v</u> er | B. me <u>d</u> al | C. e vent | D. ri <u>v</u> al |

- 5: A. level B. talent C. **success** D. nation

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following .

- 1: A. opponent B. provision C. controller **D. windsurfing**
 2: **A. reunite** B. eternal C. advantage D. impressive
 3: A. junior B. vertical C. penalty **D. athletic**
 4: **A. swallow** B. eject C. digest D. survive
 5: A. canoe **B. major** C. defence D. advance

III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following .

- 1: A. summary B. difference **C. apartment** D. preference
 2: A. appear B. replace C. describe **D. swallow**
 3: A. opinion B. believable **C. interesting** D. impressiveness
 4: A. survive B. distinct **C. wildlife** D. support
 5: A. personality **B. appropriate** C. information D. entertainment

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following .

- 1: A. heavy B. climate C. stormy **D. severe**
 2: A. gorillar B. discover **C. terrorist** D. substantial
 3: A. remind **B. number** C. complaint D. approach
 4: **A. serious** B. extinction C. endangered D. performance
 5: A. enact **B. leopard** C. bamboo D. perform

V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following .

- 1: **A. deny** B. sandy C. area D. routine
 2: A. circle B. desert C. conquest **D. comprise**
 3: **A. illegal** B. islander C. subsidy D. terrorist
 4: A. paper **B. control** C. soldier D. hummock
 5: A. urbanization B. deforestation **C. international** D. modernization

WORD FORM & VOCABULARY

(Unit 1- 8)

1. There's no place like

- A. house **B. home** C. home base D. household

2. She was very during my father's illness

- A. support **B. supportive** C. supporting D. supporter

3. Despite the fact that he is in his eighties, he still leads an life
 A. act **B. active** C. action D. acting
4. We are a very close - family
 A. love **B. knit** C. good D. modern
5. Americans and Asians have very ideas about love and marriage
 A. difference B. differently C. differ **D. different**
6. An Indian woman has to more in a marriage than a man
 A. determine **B. sacrifice** C. effort D. do
7. The family has a very important role in children
 A. social B. socialist **C. socializing** D. socialism
8. I tried not to draw to the weak points in my argurment
A. attention B. notion C. intention D. attraction
9. Buckingham Palace is a major tourist in London
 A. attract **B. attraction** C. attractive D. attractiveness
10. Some people think it is to point at someone
A. rude B. polite C. easy D. formal
11. Eugenie Clark has a lot of about cultures of may countries in the world
 A. know B. known **C. knowledge** D. knowing
12. My teacher gave me a lot of and helped me pass the test
 A. encourage B. encouraged C. encouraging **D. encouragement**
13. If we have done something to hurt someone's feelings, we should
 A. smile B. excuse C. thank **D. apologize**
14. Our parents join hands to give us a nice house and a happy home
 A. deal with B. manage **C. help together** D. work together
15. It's ok to use language if you're speaking to a friend
 A. verbal B. non – verbal C. formal **B. informal**
16. Gestures such as waving and handshaking are forms of comunication
 A. direct B. regular C. verbal **D. non – verbal**
17. In Britain it is for children to attend school between the ages of 5 and 16
 A. enforced **B. compulsory** C. obliged D. made
18. The school year normally has three , with exams at the end of the year
A. terms B. semesters C. systems D. seminars
19. Primary education in the U.S is compusory
A. free of charge B. excellent C. required D. easy
20. There are two parallel school systems in English, state school and school
 A. national **B. public** C. primary D. secodary

21. Punctuality is imperative in your new job
 A. Being efficient B. Being courteous **C. Being on time** D. Being cheerful
22. He couldn't give a explanation for his actions
A. satisfactory B. satisfaction C. satisfy D. dissatisfied
23. With so much, I'm lucky to be in work
A. employees B. employed C. employing D. employers
24. Any candidate caught in the examination will be disqualified
 A. pretending **B. cheating** C. joking D. quitting
25. "Did Bob take the test?" "Yes, and, he passed it easily
A. surprisingly B. surprised C. surprising D. by surprise
26. Several students failed to reach the.....standard
 A. require **B. required** C. requiring D. requirement
27. A skilled.....will help candidates feel relaxed
 A. interview B. interviewing C. interviewee **D. interviewer**
28. It is.....to shoot an alligator in the Everglades where animals are under the protection of the National Park Service.
 A. legal **B. illegal** C. legally D. illegality
29. The country is experiencing a severe economic.....
A. depression B. depressed C. depressing D. depresses
30. The bomb attacks have been attributed to a group of international.....
 A. terrorism B. terrorist **C. terrorists** D. terrorization
31. Many species of animals are in danger of
A. extinction B. destruction C. pollution D. development
32. Tricia wanted to be.....of her parents so she tried to get a job.
 A. dependent **B. independent** C. dependence D. independence
33. Some scientists believe in the.....of life on the other planets
 A. exist **B. existence** C. existing D. existent
34. "Do you have a reference from your previous.....?" asked the interviewer.
 A. employ B. employee C. employed **D. employer**
35. Anne is a veryperson
 A. society B. sociably **C. sociable** D. socially
36. You looked.....after your summer vacation.
 A. healthy **B. healthier** C. healthily D. healthfully
37. She said that the report was a bit.....
 A. confused **B. confusing** C. confusion D. confuses
38. The weather was so.....that all the sight seeing trips were canceled

- A. pleasing B. pleasant C. pleased **D. unpleasant**
39. Our health is beingby air pollution
- A. dangerous B. dangerously C. danger **D. endangered**
40. Those boxes contain dangerous.....
- A. chemistry **B. chemiscals** C. chemiscally D. chemist
41. My son has given a great deal of.....to his future jobs.
- A. thoughtless B. thoughtful **C. thought** D. think
42. The authorities are discussing the worrying.....issue in the area
- A. environmentalists **B. environmental** C. environment D. environmentally
43. Be patient !. Don't.....to learn a foreign language in a week
- A. expect** B. expectation C. expectant D. expected
44. carbon dioxide occurs in the air in.....form
- A. nature B. naturally **C. natural** D. naturalness
45. Children should be.....to realize the full potential.
- A. discouraged **B. encouraged** C. courage D. encourage
46.for government posts are always thoroughly investigated before being admitted
- A. Apply **B. Application** C. Applied D. Applicable
47. Staying here is..... I am feeling sick
- A. discomfort **B. uncomfortable** C. comforting D. comfortably
48. She applied for the new.....of training officers
- A. job** B. work C. post D. play
49. One condition of this job is that you must be.....to work at the weekend.
- A. available B. capable **C. acceptable** D. accessible
50. The agency will let you know if they have any suitable.....
- A. vacancies** B. abilities C. activities D. capability

WORD FORM & VOCABULARY(Unit 10 - 16)

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

1. Madigan a scientific expedition to Antarctica in 1919.
- A. led** B. went C. sailed D. did
2. The Simpson Desert remained a until Madigan made an aerial survey in 1929.
- A. mystery** B. mysterious C. mysteriously D. mysteriousness
3. The desert for endless miles on all sides of us.
- A. spread B. expanded C. extended **D. stretched**
4. One well-known desert plant is the, which grows well in hot dry regions.

- A. spinifex B. eucalyptus **C. cactus** D. date palm
5. How is a desert?
- A. form B. forming C. to form **D. formed**
6. Albert was named his grandfather.
- A. for **B. after** C. with D. to
7. The land loses its protective cover of vegetation and soon turns desert.
- A. into** B. to C. in D. out
8. Many species of plants and animals are in of extinction.
- A. risk B. threat **C. danger** D. harm
9. Different conservation efforts have been in order to save endangered species.
- A. give **B. made** C. done D. take
10. The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and loss.
- A. inhabit **B. habitat** C. inhabitant D. living
11. Humans benefit greatly from the many medicines and other products that provides.
- A. diversity B. environment **C. biodiversity** D. habitat
12. The primary causes of species extinction are habitat destruction, commercial and pollution.
- A. chance B. damage C. production **D. exploitation**
13. Over 8,300 plant species and 7,200 animal species around the globe are with extinction.
- A. threatened** B. carried C. dealt D. worried
14. Food should be well cooked to suit the guests'
- A. eyes B. smell **C. taste** D. tongue
15. Books are still a cheap way to get and entertainment.
- A. inform **B. information** C. informative D. informatively
16. Books are a wonderful source of and pleasure.
- A. know B. knowing C. knowledgeable **D. knowledge**
17. Books with good stories are often described as
- A. swallowing B. tasting **C. hard-to-put-down** D. hard-to-pick-up
18. Whenever he picks up a book, he reads bits here and there or in other words he
- A. digests **B. tastes** C. chews D. swallows
19. books are ones in which the story is told or illustrated with pictures.
- A. Romantic B. Thriller C. Science **D. Comic**
20. In water polo, a player is after committing five personal fouls.
- A. ejected** B. punished C. criticized D. defeated
21. In 1941, The AAU officially accepted synchronized swimming as a sport for team events.
- A. competitive** B. competitively C. competition D. competitor
21. England 2-2 with Germany in the first round.

- A. equaled B. pointed **C. tied** D. scored
22. In water polo, no player except the can hold the ball with both hands.
A. defender B. attacker C. referee **D. goalie**
23. The goal is by vertical posts, a crossbar and a net.
A. kept **B. marked** C. made D. limited
24. Many young men prefer scuba- diving to water polo because it is
A. adventure **B. adventurous** C. adventurously D. adventurer
25. The more goals the players, the more exciting the match became.
A. marked B. made **C. scored** D. sprinted
26. Sports enthusiasts from other countries were greatly with the spirits of the 22nd SEA Games held in Vietnam
A. impressed B. enjoyed C. achieved D. applauded
27. All athletes were to get the best results in competitions
A. tried B. promised C. impressed **D. determined**
28. The Chinese volleyball team was widely for its excellent performance in the final match.
A. believed B. considered **C. admired** D. appreciated
29. We had to pass six months of training for the SEA Games
A. intensively **B. intensive** C. intension D. intensity
30. The shortage of clean water in serious diseases and epidemics
A. brings B. causes **C. results** D. leads
31. Without I always call Tom for his help when I have trouble
A. hesitate B. hesitating C. hesitated **D. hesitation**
32. W.H.O is the of World Health Organization
A. initiate B. initial **C. initials** D. initiating
33. We all respect the soldiers who died in the wars in of our country
A. defence B. protection C. safeguard D. safekeeping
34. The earthquake in Indonesia last year was a terrible
A. epidemic **B. catastrophe** C. emergency D. famine
35. In case you have any further , please do not to contact me
A. hesitate B. struggle C. mind D. initiate
36. The road accidents victims first – aid assistance by the Red Cross members
A. provide B. provided C. have provided **D. were provided**
37. They were to hear that hundreds of people were killed in the air crash
A. appealed B. appalled C. initiated D. dedicated
38. The organization was to provide aid to the wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war
A. found **B. founded** C. establish D. establishing

39. Throughout history, women have had for childbearing and homemaking
 A parts B. roles C. duties **D. responsibilities**
40. Women in Lebanon have been in thirst for being as equal citizens for years
 A. realized **B. recognized** C. accepted D. received
41. Disabled people all over the world are always protected from
 A. ill – treated B. poor behaving C. bad treatment **D. discrimination**
42. Women only began to gain with men in the 20th century
A. equality B. fair C. same D. balance
43. Women have made an enormous to our modern society
 A. work B. effort C. problem **D. contribution**
44. Fathers have indispensable to play in the lives of their children
A. roles B. places C. subjects D. aspects
45. In Britain, for centuries male doctors were of their female colleagues
 A. doubt **B. suspicious** C. believable D. incredible
46. His wife was not to have poisoned him for money
 A. believe B. belief **C. believed** D. believing
47. As you have grown up, you have complete to do as you wish
 A. liberty **B. freedom** C. pleasure D. rights
48. Don't you believe in between men and women? – Yes, I do
 A. agreement B. unity C. legality **D. equality**
49. Vietnam became the seventh of the Association of South East Asian Nations in 1984
 A. opponent B. sponsor **C. member** D. colleague
50. ASEAN has a big population and a region of cultures
 A. authentic **B. diverse** C. popular D. identical

CÂU GIAO TIẾP

1. Tom: "How do you do?" – Jerry: "....."
 a. yes, OK b. Not too bad c. How do you do? d. I'm well
2. A: "Bye!" – B: "....."
 a. See you lately b. See you later c. Thank you d. Meet you again
3. A: "I've passed my exam." - B: "....."
 a. Good luck b. It's nice of you to say so
 c. That's a good idea. **d. Congratulations!**
4. A: "Would you like to have dinner with me?" B: "....."
a. Yes, I'd love to b. I'm very happy

- c. Yes, It is d. Yes, so do I
5. Peter: "I enjoy listening to pop music." Mary: "....."
- a. I'm, too b. I don't c. Neither do I d. So am I
6. Ann: "Are you going to visit Britain next month?" Kim: "Yes,....."
- a. I am b. I do c. I like d. I going
7. Bob: "James is a very brave man." David: "Yes, I wishhis courage."
- a. had b. will have c. have had d. have
8. David: "You've got a beautiful dress!" Helen: "....."
- a. I do b. Thanks for your compliment
c. You too d. OK
9. Sue: "I love pop music" Alice: "....."
- a. I do, too b. No, I won't c. Yes, I like it d. Neither do I
10. Ann: "What do you usually do on Sunday?" Mary: "....."
- a. I used to drive to work b. I'd be sleeping all day
c. I'm not doing anything d. I usually sleep until noon.
11. Jack: "I've got to go, Sarah. So long." So long, Jack. And"
- a. be careful b. don't hurry c. take care d. don't take it
12. Mary: "That's a very nice skirt you are wearing." Julia: "....."
- a. That's nice b. I like it c. That's all right d. I'm glad you like it
13. David: "Happy Christmas!" Jason: "....."
- a. You are the same! b. Same for you!
c. The same to you d. Happy Christmas.
14. Tom: ".....?" Jerry: "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
15. Peter: "Sorry, I'm late." Mary: "....."
- a. OK b. Don't worry c. Hold the line please d. Go ahead
16. Davis: "Good morning. My name is Davis. I have a reservation." Andy: "....."
- a. What do you want?
b. Yes, a single room for two nights?
c. I haven't decided yet. What about you?
d. What do you like?
17. Mary: "I've got an interview for a job tomorrow." – Peter: "....."
- a. Thank you b. Same to you c. Good luck d. See you

18. 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**

19. A: Are you coming on Saturday? – B:

- a. I'm afraid not** b. I'm afraid not to c. I'm afraid to d. I'm afraid I don't

20. A: do they travel abroad? – B: Once a year.

- a. When b. How c. What time **d. How often**

21. A: Do you think you'll get the job? – B:

- a. I know so **b. Well, I hope so** c. I think so d. Yes, that's right

22. A: I'm getting married next week. – B:

- a. Thanks, the same to you **b. Congratulations!**
c. Well done d. Sorry to hear that

23. A: How's life? – B:

- a. Sure **b. Not too bad** c. Fine, thanks d. Pleased to meet you.

24. A: Excuse me, what's the time? – B: Sorry, I

- a. don't see **b. don't have a watch**
c. won't know d. know

25. A: Are you free this coming Sunday? – B:

- a. Yes, I will b. No, Thank you c. Yes, I can **d. I think so. Why?**

26. A: – B: Certainly.

- a. Welcome back b. What are you doing there?
c. I'm sorry I am late **d. May I borrow a pen please?**

27. A: Are you hungry? – B:

- a. Yes, I do b. Soon c. Right now **d. Yes, a little**

28. A: Would you like some more tea? – B:

- a. Yes, please** b. Here you are c. It doesn't matter d. I'm OK

29. A: Hello, my name's John. to meet you.

- a. Please b. I'm very well c. Pleased d. Thank you

30. A:? – B: He's OK now.

- a. What is he **b. How is he** c. How tall is he d. What's he like

31. A: Thanks a lot for your wonderful gift. – B:

- a. You are welcome** b. Thank you c. Cheers d. Have a good day

32. A: What's your name? – B:

- a. Really? **b. Pardon?** c. OK d. Forgive me.

33. A: Thank you for a lovely evening? – B:

- a. Don't mention it **b. I'm glad you enjoyed it**
c. Yes, I'd like that d. Yes, that would be very nice

34. A: I hope to see you again. – B:
- a. I hope so b. Good enough c. Thank you d. I really enjoy meeting you too
35. A: Would you like a cup of coffee? – B:
- a. Yes, thank a lot b. No, thanks you c. Yes, please d. No, you are welcome
36. A: Excuse me - B:?
- a. What b. Yes c. No d. Thank you
37. A: Let's meet for a coffee tonight. – B:
- a. I hope not b. I'm afraid I can't c. Yes, let's d. Yes, thank you
38. A:? – B: Yes, I want to send some flowers to my wife in Italy.
- a. Do you like flowers b. What do you like
- c. Can you help me d. Can I help you
39. A: What's, Peter? You don't look very happy.
- a. matter b. problem c. the matter d. that
40. A: I passed my exam. -B:
- a. oh b. Good luck c. Congratulations! d. Thanks
41. "Have a nice weekend." - "..."
- a. You are the same b. The same to you
- c. so do I d. Will you?
42. Would you mind if I smoke? -
- a. Never mind
- b. Yes, please don't
- c. Not at all
- d. Yes, please do
43. Excuse me, is anybody sitting here? -
- a. No, thanks b. Yes, I'm so glad
- c. Sorry, the seat is taken d. Yes, Yes you can sit here
44. Shall we start now? -
- a. Yes, we are b. Yes, let's
- c. Of course not d. No, no
45. Your desk-mate failed in the oral test? - "....."
- a. I'm sorry to hear that c. Oh, I know
- b. In which respect d. It's hard for me to express myself in English
46. Don't forget to come to my party tomorrow - "....."
- a. I don't b. I won't
- c. I can't d. I haven't
47. Must we do it now? - "No,"

- a. you won't b. you mustn't
- c. you can't d. you needn't

48. Would you like to go to the movie with me ?-“.....”

- a. No, I wouldn't. That's boring
- b. I'd love to but I can't. I'm visiting grandma with mom
- c. Yes, I'd like to
- d. I'd love

49. Your fur coat looks very expensive.-“.....”- It was secondhand.

- a. Yes, it does b. I'm sorry
- c. Really? It wasn't expensive d. No it isn't

50. What a lovely house you have!-“...”

- a. You're welcome c. Thank you. Hope you will drop in
- b. Of course, it's costly d. No problem

Part III: READING COMPREHENSION

Unit 1- 5

UNIT 1 :

Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best completes the unfinished statement (or best answers the) about each passage.

John Fisher, a builder, and his wife Elizabeth wanted more living space, so they left their small flat for an old 40-metre-high castle tower. They have spent five years turning it into a beautiful home with six floors, winning three architectural prizes.

'I love the space, and being private,' Elizabeth says. 'You feel separated from the world. If I'm in the kitchen, which is 25 metres above the ground floor, and the doorbell rings, I don't have to answer it because visitors can't see I'm in!'

'There are 142 steps to the top, so I go up and down five or six times a day, it's very good exercise! But having to carry heavy things to the top is terrible, so I never buy two bags of shopping from the supermarket at a time. Apart from that, it's a brilliant place to live.'

'When we first saw the place, I asked my father's advice about buying it, because we couldn't decide. After paying for it, we were a bit worried because it looked awful. But we really loved it, and knew how we wanted it to look.'

'Living here can be difficult - yesterday I climbed a four-metre ladder to clean the windows. But when you stand on the roof you can see all the way out to sea on a clear day, and that's a wonderful experience. I'm really glad we moved.'

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. Describe how to turn an old tower into a house.

- B. Recommend a particular builder
- C. Describe what it is like to live in a tower**
- D. Explain how to win prizes for building work
2. From this text, a reader can find out
- A. Why visitors are not welcome at John and Elizabeth's house.
- B. Why Elizabeth exercises every day.
- C. Why Elizabeth asked her father to buy the tower.**
- D. Why John and Elizabeth left the flat.
3. Which of the following best describes Elizabeth's feelings about the tower?
- A. She wanted it as soon as she saw it.
- B. She likes most things about it.**
- C. She has been worried since they paid for it.
- D. She finds it unsuitable to live in.
4. What problem does Elizabeth have with living in such a tall building?
- A. Her visitors find it difficult to see if she is at home.
- B. She feels separated from other people.
- C. She cannot bring home lots of shopping at once.**
- D. It is impossible to clean any of the windows.
5. They were rather worried after paying for the castle because
- A. they really couldn't afford it. B. it was about to collapse.
- C. it looked terrible at first.** D. they were unable to take care of such a large house.

READING

Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each .

Parents send their children to school to prepare for the time when they grow up. Children learn their native language so that they will be able to communicate fluently with other people around them. Moreover, they can preserve the valuable culture and literature of their country. They learn foreign languages in order to benefit from other country's heritage. The more foreign languages they learn, the more benefits they get. Children also learn maths to calculate, geography to know about nature, and history to know about human beings and historical events. Nearly everything they study at school has some practical uses in their life.

1. *How many school subjects are mentioned in the passage ?*
- A. five** B. six C. seven D. four
2. *According to the passage ,children learn history to know about.....*
- A. the mankind B. events of the history.
- C. people and historical events.** D. practical uses of life
3. *Why do children have to learn their native language ?*

A. To learn foreign languages

B. To communicate fluently with other people around them.

C. To know about nature

D. To benefit from foreign countries' heritage

4. *Most of the things children learn at school*

A. are useless

B. have no uses

C. are not necessary

D. have some practical uses.

5. *Parents send their children to school to...*

A. learn English

B. make them grow up

C. prepare for their future

D. play better

READING COMPREHENSION

In the United States and Canada, it is very important to look a person directly in the eyes when you are having a conversation with him or her. If you look down or to the side when the other person is talking, that person will think that you are not interested in what he or she is saying. This, of course, is not polite. If you look down or to the side when you are talking, you may appear to be hiding something; that is, it might seem that you are not honest. However, people who are speaking will sometimes look away for a few seconds when they are thinking or trying to find the right word. But they always turn immediately back to look the listener directly in the eyes. These social "rules" are the same for two men, two women, a man and a woman, or an adult and a child.

1. In the US and Canada, when you are having a conversation with someone, _____.

A. do not look directly in the eyes

B. it is impolite to look at the eyes of the speaker or hearer

C. you should look him or her directly in the eyes

D. look down or to the side

2. If you look down or to the side when the other person is talking, you _____.

A. will be thought to be not interested in the conversation

B. are very interested in what is being said

C. are very polite

D. are the interesting person

3. If you look down or to the side when you are talking, _____.

A. the Americans are interested in you

B. you are thought to be dishonest

C. you are very polite

D. you are interested in the conversation

4. The speaker will sometimes look away because _____.

A. he or she wants to end the conversation

B. he or she thinks that the hearer is not honest

C. the hearer is interested in what is being said

D. because they are thinking or finding the right word

5. These social “rules” are _____.

A. for men only

B. for women only

C. for children only

D. the same for everybody

READING COMPREHENSION

If you invite an American friend to join you to have dinner in a restaurant, phone the restaurant first to find out if you need a reservation to avoid a long wait for a table. To make a reservation, just give your name, the number of people in your group, and the time you plan to arrive. When you invite someone to dinner, you should be prepared to pay the bill and reach for it when it arrives. However, if your companion insists on paying his or her share, do not get into argument about it. Some people prefer to pay their own way so that they do not feel indebted, and those feelings should be respected. In most American restaurants, the waiter or waitress’s tip is not added to the bill. If the service was adequate, it is customary to leave a tip equal to about 15% of the bill. In expensive restaurants, leave a bit more.

1. When you invite an American friend to have dinner in a restaurant _____.

A. a reservation is not necessary

B. you should make a reservation

C. there are always many tables available for you

D. you always have to wait for a long time

2. To make a reservation, you _____.

A. just give your name, the time you arrive and how many persons there are in your group

B. have to give your address, the time you arrive and how many persons there are in your group

C. just give your name, the time you arrive and your address

D. just give your name, the time you arrive and your telephone number

3. When you invite someone to dinner, you _____.

A. let him to pay himself

B. should prepare to pay the bill

C. give the bill to him

D. share the bill with him

4. If your companion insists on paying his share, _____.

A. do not agree

B. it will be impolite

C. you should let him pay as he expects

D. you should get into argument with him

5. In most American restaurants, _____.

A. the tip is added to the bill

B. the tip is about 15% of the bill

C. you should not give the tip to waiters or waitresses

D. waiters and waitresses never get the tip

UNIT 2 :

I. Read the passage and choose the best answers to the :

In the United States, it is important to be on time, or puntual, for an apointment, a class, a meeting, ect. This may not be true in some other countries, however. An American professor discovered this difference while teaching a class in a Brazilian university. The two-hour class was scheduled to begin at 10 a.m., and end at 12 a.m. On the first day, when the professor arrived on time, no one was in the classroom. Many students came after 10 a.m. Several arrived after 10:30 a.m. Two students came after 11 a.m. Although all the students greeted the professor as they arrived, few apologized for their lateness. Were these students being rude ? He decided to study the students' behaviour. (...)

In an American university, students are expected to arrive at the apointed hour. In contrast, in Brazil, neither the teacher nor the students always arrive at the apointed hour. Classes not only begin at the schedudled time in the United States, but they also end at the schedudled time. In the Brazilian class, only a few students left class at noon: many remained past 12:30 to discuss the class and ask more . While arriving late may not be very important in Brazil, neither is staying late.

The explanation for these differences in complicated. People from Brazilian and North American cultures have different feelings about lateness. In Brazil, the students believe that a person who usually arrives late is probably more successful than a person who is always on time. In fact, Brazilians expect a person with status or prestige to arrive late, while in the United States, lateness is usually considered to be disrespectful and unacceptable. Consequently, if a Brazilian is late for an appointment with a North American, the American may misinterpret the reason for the lateness and become angry.

As a result of his study, the professor learned that the Brazilian students were not being disrespectful to him. Instead, they were simply behaving the appropriate way for a Brazilian student in Brazil. Eventually, the professor was able to adapt his own behaviour to feel comfortable in the new culture.

1. What is the main idea of this passage ?

A. It is important to be on time for class in the United States.

B. People learn the importance of time when they are children.

C. It is not important to be on time in Brazil.

D. The importance of being on time differs among different cultures.

2. What is "rude behaviour" ?

A. impolite behaviour

B. noisy behaviour

C. studious behaviour

D. respectful behaviour

3. Why did the professor study the Brazilian students' behaviour ?

- A. The students seemed very rude to him.
 - B. He wanted to understand why the students came late.
 - C. He wanted to make the students come to class on time.
 - D. None of the students apologized for their lateness.
4. In general, what did the Brazilian students think about people who are late ?
- A. They are important people.
 - B. They are successful people.
 - C. They are disrespectful people.
 - D. They are rude people.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. Most American students arrive after the class has begun.
 - B. Most Brazilian students leave immediately when the class is finished.
 - C. For most Americans, being late is unacceptable.
 - D. Brazilian students often come late and leave early.

Read the passage and choose the best answers to the :

In the U.S, men and women choose their own spouses. They do this by dating. When they decide on a spouse, they get engaged. They do not need their parents' consent. The man usually gives the woman an engagement ring. Before a wedding, the bride's women friends and relatives usually have a party for her. It is called a shower. At the shower, everyone gives the bride a present for her future home. The groom's men friends also give him a party. It is called a bachelor party. The purpose of this party is to give the groom one last good time as a single man.

Sometimes young people pay for their own wedding. This is especially true if they have been working for a while. In other cases, the family of the bride pays for most of the wedding and reception afterward.

1. In the U.S, men and womendon't have to pay attention to the law when they get married.
- A. must have their parents' permission if they are supposed to get married.
 - B. must win their friends' agreement if they are supposed to get married.
 - C. could have their own choice in the matter of marriage.
2. At the bachelor party, the groom
- A. must prove to be good future husband.
 - B. must promise to behave properly at the wedding.
 - C. could have one good last time as a bachelor.
 - D. could have one last chance of freedom.
3. According to the passage, young people
- A. can ask for parental help to pay for the wedding.

- B. can borrow from their friends to pay for the weeding.
 C. at times pay for the weeding.
 D. completely rely on the families for their weeding.
4. The word “consent” most nearly means
- A. Order B. request C. agreement D. remarks
5. The word “present” most nearly means
- A. piece of furniture B. gifts
 C. a piece of advice D. gift

UNIT 3 :

1. Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best answers the about the passage:

Ever since humans inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this is 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 make use of this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque, and exact, and can be use internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be away of flirting of indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raise 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.

1. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

A. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
 B. Everyone uses only one form of communication.
 C. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
 D. Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. There are many forms of communication in existence today.
 B. Verbalization is the most common form of communication.
C. The deaf, and the mute use an oral form of communication.
 D. Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.
3. Which form other than oral speech would be the most communication used among blind people?

A. picture signs
B. Braille

C. Body language

D. Signal flags

4. How many different form of communication are mentioned here?

A. 5

B. 7

C. 9

D. 11

5. 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.

2. Read the following passage then answer the 1 – 5. After each there are four possible answers marked A, B, C or D. Choose the correct answer by circling its corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

Do you ever give excuses that are not really true? When and why? It seems that everybody tells lies – well, not big lies, but what we call “white lies”. The only real are about when we lie and who we tell lies to. A recent study found that in conversation people frequently stretch the truth. Here are some ways they do it.

People often lie because they want to hide some thing from someone. For example, a son doesn’t tell his parents that he is dating a girl because he doesn’t think they will like her. In stead, he says he is going to out with the guys.

Sometimes people lie because they don’t want to do something. For example, someone invites you to a party. You think it will be boring so you say that you are busy and can’t come.

Often we stretch the truth to make someone feel good. For example, your friend cooks dinner for you, but it tastes terrible. Do you say so? No! You probably say “Hmm, this is delicious!”

Other times we don’t want to tell someone bad news. For example, you have just ad bad day at work, but you don’t want to talk about it. So, if someone asks about your day, you just say everything was fine.

Telling “white lies” isn’t really bad. Most of the time people do it because they want to protect a friendship.

1. Why do people often tell lies?

A. Because they like it.

B. Because they feel amused.

C. Because they don’t like the person who asks them about their stories.

D. Because they want to hide something.

2. Sometimes people lie by _____

A. Giving false excuse

B. Telling stories

C. Saying something quite new

D. Making someone feel good.

3. A son doesn't want to tell his parents that he is dating a girl because he _____ so he tells lies.

A. is ashamed

B. is afraid that his parents don't like her.

C. want to keep it secret

D. is very reserved.

4. Your friend cooks you a terrible dinner but you say you like it because _____.

A. You want him/her to cook for you more.

B. You like telling lies

C. You want to encourage him/her.

D. You want to protect your friendship.

5. Everyone sometimes tells lies because _____.

A. It is very good.

B. It isn't really all bad.

C. It makes him/her feel happier.

D. It is a habit of human beings.

Unit 4:

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Increasing numbers of parents in the US are choosing to teach their kids at home. The US Department of Education estimated that in 1999, around 850,000 children were being homeschooled. Originally, homeschooling was used for students who couldn't attend school because of learning difficulties. Today, however, more parents are taking on the responsibility of educating their children at home due to dissatisfaction with the educational system relating to class size or problems inside the classroom, for example violence.

Advocates of homeschooling believe that children learn better when they are in a secure, loving environment. They can also pick and choose what and when to study, which enables them to learn at their own pace. In contrast, critics of homeschooling say that children who are not in classroom miss out on learning important social skills because they have little interaction with their **peers**. Moreover, they have raised concerns about the ability of parents to teach their kids effectively because they are not competent educators and have no teacher training.

Whatever the arguments for or against it, homeschooling in the USA is growing. There are now websites, support groups that enable parents to learn more about educating children. Homeschooling today is an accepted alternative to an educational system that some believe is failing.

1. What is the topic of the above selection?

A). Different ideas about homeschooling.

B). A new way to learn in the USA: Homeschooling.

C). The advantages of getting education at home.

D). Parents in the USA want to teach their children at home.

2. One of the reasons why parents don't want to send children to school is that

A). there are too many pupils in a class.

B). children learn what they choose.

C). there is violence at home.

D). parents want to be good educators.

3. The underlined word peers in the passage means

A). members.

B). classmates.

C). groups

D). partners

4. Parents can learn more to teach their children effectively from

A). the Department of Education.

B). their social skills.

C). the present educational system.

D). websites.

5. From the passage, we can come to understand that

A). homeschooling is only for troubled children.

B). few parents take their children out of class in the USA.

C). homeschooling is acceptable in the USA.

D). traditional education is the best in the USA.

II. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

At the beginning of nineteenth century, the American educational system was **desperately** in need of reform. Private schools existed, but only for the very rich. There were very few public schools because of the strong sentiment that children who would grow up to be laborers should not “waste” their time on education but should instead prepare themselves for their life's work. It was in the face of this public sentiment that educational reformers set about their task. Horace Mann, probably the most famous of the reformers, felt that there was no excuse in a republic for any citizen to be uneducated. As superintendent of Education in the state of Massachusetts from 1837 to 1848, he initiated various changes, which were soon matched in other school districts around the country. He extended the school year from five to six months and improved the quality of teachers by instituting teacher education and raising teacher salaries. Although these changes did not bring about a sudden improvement in the educational system, they at least increased public awareness as to the need for a further strengthening of the system.

1. The best title for the passage could be

A). A Flight for change

B). Nineteenth – the Century of Reform.

C). American Education in the Beginning of the 19th Century.

D). The Beginnings of Reform in American Education

2. The passage implied that to go to a private school, a student needed

A). a strong educational background

B). good grades

C). a lot of money

D). a high level of intelligence

3. The word “**desperately**” in the passage mostly means

A). completely

B). partly

C). obviously

D). urgently

4. According to the passage, Horace Mann wanted a better educational system for Americans because

A). people had nothing else to do except go to school

B). education at the time was so cheap

C). all citizens should be educated in a republic

D). Massachusetts residents needed something to do with their spare time

5. According to the passage, which sentence is NOT TRUE?

A). Horace Mann brought about changes in many schools in the United States.

B). Horace Mann began raising teacher’s salaries.

C). Horace Mann was a famous US educational reformer.

D). Horace Mann suggested schools prepare children for their life’s work.

UNIT 6- Unit 10

UNIT 6: FUTURE JOBS

*** Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Preparation is a key to a successful interview. Does the idea of going to a job interview make you feel a little nervous? Many people find that *it* is the hardest part of the employing process. But it is not really true. The more you prepare and practice, the more comfortable you will feel. You should find out as much as possible about the company before you go to the interview. Understand the products that they produce and the services that they provide. It is also good to know who the customers are and who the major competitors are. Practice makes perfect. It will also make you feel more confident and relaxed. So, practice your answers to common . Make a list of to ask, too. Almost all interviewers will ask if you have . This is a great opportunity for you to show your keenness, enthusiasm, and knowledge.

Make a great impression. The interview is your chance to show that you are the best person for the job. Your application or resume has already exhibited that you are qualified. Now it is up to you to show how your skills and experience match this position and this company. The employer will be looking and listening to determine if you are a good fit. He/she will be looking for a number of different qualities, in addition to the skills that you possess. To make the best impression, dress appropriately; express your strengths; arrive early, by about 10-15 minutes; be enthusiastic; shake hands firmly; be an active listener; sit up straight and maintain eye contact; and ask

After the interview, follow up with a thank-you note. This is a chance for you to restate your interest and how you can benefit the company. Your best bet is to try to time it so that the note gets there before the hiring decision is made. You should also follow up with a phone call if you do not hear back from the employer within the specified time.

1. The word “*it*” in the first paragraph, second sentence, refers to _____.
 - a. the job
 - b. the interview
 - c. the interviewer
 - d. the preparation
2. What does the writer advise you to practice?
 - a. Asking and answering related to the job.
 - b. Making products that the company produces.
 - c. Providing services that the company serves.
 - d. Meeting some customers and competitors.
3. What should you show during your interview **EXCEPT**?
 - a. Punctuality
 - b. A firm hand shaking
 - c. Being properly-dressed
 - d. Weaknesses
4. Which is not included in the writer's advice?
 - a. You should not communicate with the interviewer after the interview.
 - b. You should make the best impression in the interview.
 - c. You should write a note to say thanks to the interviewer after the interview,
 - d. You should telephone the interviewer for any information after the interview.
5. The passage is about.....
 - a. How to prepare for a job interview
 - b. How to make a great impression in a job interview
 - c. Many people who apply for jobs don't like to be interviewed
 - d. Some experiences about job interview.

UNIT 7: ECONOMIC REFORMS

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

Vietnam is a densely-populated, developing country that in the last 30 years has had to recover from the ravages of war. Substantial progress was achieved from 1986 to 1997 in moving forward from an extremely low level of development and significantly reducing poverty.

Since 2001, Vietnamese authorities have reaffirmed their commitment to economic liberalization and international integration. They have moved to implement the structural reforms needed to modernize the economy and to produce more competitive, export-driven industries. .

Vietnam's membership in the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and entry into force of the US-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement in December 2001 have led to even more rapid changes in Vietnam's trade and economic regime. Vietnam's exports to the US doubled in 2002 and again in 2003.

Vietnam joined the WTO (World Trade Organization) in January 2007, following over a decade long negotiation process. **This** should provide an important boost to the economy and should help to ensure the continuation of liberalizing reforms.

Vietnam is working to create jobs to meet the challenge of a labor force that is growing by more than one million people every year. Vietnamese authorities have tightened monetary and fiscal policies to **stem** high inflation. Hanoi is targeting an economic growth rate of 7.5-8% during the next five years.

1. Vietnam's economy is _____.
a. decreasing b. facing crisis **c. developing** d. backward
2. According to the text, Vietnam _____.
a. used to be well-developed before 1986
b. Vietnam is still in extreme poverty
c. could recover from the consequences of the war soon
d. has been modernizing the economy
3. Vietnam _____.
a. does not export anything to the US
b. exported to the US in 2003 twice as much goods as in 2002
c. did not export goods to the US in 2002 d. did not export goods to the US in 2003
4. The word **This** in the fourth paragraph, second sentence, refers to _____.
a. Vietnam's joining the WTO b. the WTO
c. the negotiating process d. the Vietnamese economy
5. The word **stem** has a close meaning to _____.
a. succeed **b. stop** c. originate d. increase

UNIT 8 : LIFE IN THE FUTURE

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

In the future, genetic engineering will allow us to create the perfect human. It will be hard to get used to. Parents will order a baby who 'will grow up to become his new job because he is not quite prepared a genius or *to have a Miss World appearance*. Also, genetic engineering will allow us to mix plants and animals.

As computers have advanced, they have helped us remember, calculate, organize, and clarify. So it will become easier to deal with things, and much quicker. At a point in a future time, some may claim that computers become about as smart as Newton or Einstein. More advanced computers will be able to be creative, respond to feelings in a feeling way, develop intuition, recognize patterns, and suggest innovative alternatives. There is a hope if we choose to take action. We can select Internet information wisely, choose healthy computer games, limit our exposure to television commercials, and select television programs carefully. People will be aware of the importance of keeping active, getting outside to do more physical activities. We will also plan to make a major sacrifice the next time we buy a car, take the bus. Everybody will be more concerned about making environmentally friendly choices, eating healthy, and helping build a healthier society by shopping at better stores that sell better food.

Most people will be aware that a happy, loving family is a joy to be part of, and that it is a necessary foundation for building a strong society. But it is extremely important for our future that we maintain a healthy perspective. We need to value and appreciate the importance of what can be achieved by loving and committed parents. People need a strong foundation, so it is vital for our society that we encourage parents to work at creating love, joy, and happiness for their children in a .decent, stable, and productive atmosphere.

1. How many aspects of life in the future are referred in the text?
a. One b. Two **c. Three** d. Four
2. Which aspect is not referred in the text?
a. Education b. Genetic Engineering
c. Computers d. Family
3. The phrase *to have a Miss World appearance* means that _____.
a. to become a Miss World b. to enter a beauty contest
c. to be intelligent **d. to be beautiful**
4. According to the text, in the future, _____.
a. it will be difficult for us to select Internet information
b. people will prefer taking a bus to buying a car
c. food will not be sold at shops
d. TV viewers will not be able to escape from seeing a lot of advertising.
5. The last paragraph is about _____.
a. family and parents' responsibility in the future

- b. children's education
- c. children's health
- d. how to build a strong society

UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES

A/ Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

Species that belong to an area are said to be native species. Typically, they have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period, and they are well adapted to the local environment and to the presence of other native species in the same general habitat. Exotic species are interlopers, foreign elements introduced intentionally or accidentally into new settings through human activities. In one context an introduced species may cause no obvious problems and may, over time, be regarded as being just as "natural" as any native species in the same habitat. In another context, exotics may seriously disrupt delicate ecological balances and create a cascade of unintended consequences. The worst of these unintended consequences arise when introduced species put native species in destruction by preying on them, altering their habitats, or out-competing them in the struggle for food resources. Although biological introductions have affected environments the world over, the most destructive, effects have occurred on islands, where introduced insects, cats, pigs, rats, mongooses, and other nonnative species have caused the grave endangerment or outright extinction of literally hundreds of species during the past 500 years.

One of other reason to cause species extinction is overexploitation. This word refers to the utilization of a species at a rate that is likely to cause its extreme endangerment or outright extinction. Among many examples of severe overexploitation, the case of the great whales stands out in special relief. By the middle of the 20th century, unrestricted whaling had brought many species of whales to incredibly low population sizes. In response to public pressure, in 1982 a number of nations, including the USA, agreed to an international moratorium on whaling. As a direct result, some whale species which are thought to have been on extinction's doorstep 25 years ago have made amazing comebacks, such as grey whales in the western Pacific. Others remain at great risk. Many other species, however, continue to suffer high rates of exploitation because of the trade in animal parts. Currently, the demand for animal parts is centered in several parts of Asia where there. is a strong market for traditional medicines made from items like tiger bone and rhino horn.

1. Native species _____.
 - a. are not used to the local environment
 - b. never get along well with other native species in the same environment
 - c. tend to do harm to exotic species

d. have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period

2. Exotic species _____.

- a. do no harm to native species and the local environment
 - b. may kill native species for food**
 - c. always share the environment peacefully with native species
 - d. help to make the local environment more ideal to survive
3. According to the first paragraph, _____.
- a. non-native species have caused badly damage to native ones**
 - b. introducing new exotic species to local environments is necessary
 - c. exotic species have never been introduced on islands
 - d. very few native species have been damaged by exotic species
4. According to the second paragraph, by the middle of the 20 century ____.
- a. whale population was the most crowded in marine life
 - b. whale hunting was illegal
 - c. whale population increased dramatically
 - d. whaling was not restricted**
5. Tiger bone and rhino horn _____.
- a. are not popular in Asian markets
 - b. are never in the trade of animal parts
 - c. are used for making traditional medicines**
 - d. cannot be found in Asian markets

UNIT 11 - 16

Unit 11: BOOKS

1. Books which give instructions on how to do things are very popular in the United States today. Thousands of these How-to books are useful. In fact, there are about four thousand books with titles that begin with the words “How to”. One book may tell you how to earn money, another may tell you how to save or spend it, and another may explain how to give your money away.

Many How-to books give advice on careers. They tell you how to choose a career and how to succeed in it. If you fail, however, you can buy the book “How to Turn Failure into Success”. If you would like to become very rich, you can buy the book “How to Make a Millionaire”. If you never make any money at all, you may need a book called “How to Live on Nothing”.

One of the most popular types of books is one that helps you with personal problems. If you want to have a better love of life, you can read “How to Succeed in Love every Minute of Your Life”. If you are tired of books on happiness, you may prefer books which give *step-by-step* instructions on how to redecorate or enlarge a house.

Why have How-to books become so popular? Probably because life has become so complex. Today people have far more free time to use, more choices to make, and more problems to solve. How-to books help people deal with modern life.

1. From the first paragraph, we know How-to books are ____.
A. only about four thousand copies B. on money
C. very helpful in life D. needed a lot
2. The passage tells us that How-to books sell well on how ____.
A. to succeed in careers **B. to solve personal problems**
C. to deal with business D. to make money
3. If you often read How-to books, you ____.
A. will be sure to get something you need B. will not know how to help yourself in life
C. will become a man in life D. needn't think any more in the world
4. How-to books appear only because ____.
A. people have more free time to spend than before
B. people meet more problems than their parents
C. people may have more choices from How-to books than any other books
D. modern life is more difficult to deal with
5. The word “*step-by-step*” would probably mean ____.
A. little by little B. gradually C. slower and slower **D. A & B are correct**

Unit 12: WATER SPORTS

2. Synchronized swimming is water sport in which contestants perform choreographed maneuvers set to music. Synchronized swimming requires agility, grace, timing, musical interpretation, and overall body strength.

Three competitive synchronized swimming events are recognized internationally: solo, duet, and team (consisting of eight swimmers), although all three events are not always held at each competition. In each event, synchronized swimmers compete in three categories: figures, technical routine, and free routine. All three categories are also not always held at each competition.

In the figures competition, swimmers perform 4 of a possible 20 *figures*, or combinations of movements. A panel of judges awards points from 0 to 10 based on the accuracy of the performance and the timing, height, stability, and control of the figures. In the technical routine, the swimmers must perform a set list of *elements*, or combinations of figures and swimming strokes, in a prescribed order. In the free routine, swimmers can create their own choreography of figures and strokes. In the technical and free routines, which can last from two to five minutes each, depending on whether they are solo, duet, or

team competition, a panel of judges awards points from 0 to 10 in the categories of technical merit and artistic impression. Technical merit encompasses the execution, synchronization, and difficulty of the elements. Artistic impression includes the choreography, musical interpretation, and manner of presentation of the performance. Routines are enhanced by swimmers' use of original and expressive movements, patterns, and rhythms. The scores for the figures and the routines are weighed according to a formula and combined for each competitor to determine the winner.

1. What are the synchronized swimming events recognized internationally?
A. figures, technical routine, and free routine **B. solo, duet, and team**
C. a set list of elements D. All are correct.
2. What categories do synchronized swimmers compete in each event?
A. grace, timing, musical interpretation B. choreography of figures and strokes
C. figures, technical routine, and free routine D. movements, patterns, and rhythms
3. How do judges award points to the performance in the figures competition?
A. based on height, stability
B. based on the accuracy of the performance and the timing
C. based on control of the figures
D. All are correct.
4. How long do the technical and free routines last?
A. They last two minutes each.
B. They last five minutes each.
C. They last four minutes.
D. It depends on whether they are in solo, duet, or team competition.
5. What does the manner of presentation of the performance belong to?
A. the accuracy of the performance B. technical merit
C. choreography of figures and strokes **D. artistic impression**

Unit 13: THE 22nd SEA GAMES

3. The 22nd Southeast Asian Games were held in Hanoi, Vietnam from 5 December to 13 December, 2003. The Games were opened by Vietnamese Prime Minister Phan Van Khai in the newly constructed My Dinh National Stadium in Hanoi. The Games torch was lit by Nguyen Thuy Hien of Wushu. It was the first time in the SEA Games history that the Games venues were assigned into two cities namely Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The 22nd SEA Games logo designed by painter Nguyen Chi Long is based on a legendary bird named "Chim Lac". The bird decorated the Ngoc Lu bronze drum, a typical antiquity of the ancient Dong Son

Vietnamese culture. The Emblem is composed of harmonious and vigorous curves, creating a feeling of movement and strength which conforms to the Olympic Spirit: “*Faster, Higher and Stronger*”. The colorful whirls represent the tough competitiveness in sports

The Games’ hymn was “*For the World of Tomorrow*”, composed by Nguyen Quang Vinh. Painter Nguyen Thai Hung chose “Trau Vang”, the golden water buffalo as the mascot for the 22nd SEA Games. With a gentle and harmonious nature, the clever Buffalo has become synonymous with the water and rice civilization that is so important in Vietnam as well as in other Southeast Asian countries. To Vietnamese people, the Golden Buffalo symbolizes a golden harvest, prosperity, happiness, power and the Vietnamese martial spirit.

1. In which cities in Vietnam were the 22nd SEA Games held?
A. in Hanoi
C. in Hanoi and HCM City
B. in Ho Chi Minh City
D. in Hue
2. What is the 22nd SEA Games logo based on?
A. the Ngoc Lu bronze drum
B. the ancient Dong Son Vietnamese culture
C. a legendary bird named “Chim Lac”
D. the Olympic Spirit
3. What is the effect of harmonious and vigorous curves of the emblem?
A. to create a feeling of self-confidence
B. to encourage the spirit of fair play
C. to create a feeling of movement and strength
D. All are correct.
4. What has the mascot for the 22nd SEA Games been associated with?
A. the prosperity
B. the water and rice civilization
C. Vietnamese agriculture
D. Vietnamese farmers
5. To Vietnamese people, what does the Golden Buffalo symbolize?
A. a golden harvest
B. prosperity, happiness, and power
C. the Vietnamese martial spirit
D. All are correct.

Unit 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

4. The United Nations (UN), international organization of countries created to promote world peace and cooperation. The UN was founded after World War II ended in 1945. Its mission is to maintain world

peace, develop good relations between countries, promote cooperation in solving the world's problems, and encourage respect for human rights.

The UN is an organization of countries that agree to cooperate with one another. It brings together countries that are rich and poor, large and small, and have different social and political systems. Member nations *pledge* to settle their disputes peacefully, to refrain from using force or the threat of force against other countries, and to refuse help to any country that opposes UN actions.

UN membership is open to any country willing to further the UN mission and abide by its rules. Each country, no matter how large or small, has an equal voice and vote. Each country is also expected to pay dues to support the UN. As of 2004 the UN had 191 members, including nearly every country in the world.

The UN's influence in world affairs has fluctuated over the years, but the organization gained new prominence beginning in the 1990s. It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001. Still, the UN faces constant challenges. It must continually secure the cooperation of its member nations because the organization has little independent power or authority. But getting that support is not always easy. Many nations are reluctant to defer their own authority and follow the dictates of the UN.

1. What are the missions of the United Nations?
 - A. to promote cooperation in solving the world's problems
 - B. to encourage respect for human rights
 - C. to maintain world peace, and develop good relations between countries
 - D. All are correct.**
2. According to the United Nations' Charter, ____.
 - A. each country, no matter how large or small, has an equal voice and vote
 - B. member nations pledge to settle their disputes peacefully
 - C. member nations pledge to refrain from using force or the threat of force against other countries, and to refuse help to any country that opposes UN actions
 - D. All are correct.**
3. The United Nations has ____.
 - A. power over all country members
 - B. no power at all
 - C. little independent power**
 - D. much power over developing countries
4. Why does the UN face constant challenges?
 - A. Some countries refuse to pay dues to support the UN.
 - B. There is not much cooperation among its member nations.
 - C. Some countries do not follow the dictates of the UN.
 - D. B & C**
5. The word "*pledge*" would probably be best replaced by ____.

Unit 16: THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

5. The seven-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) met September 2, 1996, in Singapore, to discuss how to *police* the Internet. Although the group agreed on the need to control the explosion of information available on the Internet, it was unable to reach a common policy for regulating access to the global computer network.

At the end of the three-day meeting, ASEAN government officials and industry experts issued a statement emphasizing the need to block access to Web sites that run “counter to our cherished values, traditions and culture”. ASEAN comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The meeting was the first time the Southeast Asian countries had tried to formulate a common approach to the Internet. Many of the ASEAN-member countries were concerned about the dissemination of pornography and antigovernment views over the Internet, the influence and perceived bias of the Western media, and the erosion of Asian values.

The forum, which followed a meeting of ASEAN information ministers earlier in the year, concluded that each country should develop its own regulatory approach to cyberspace. The ASEAN delegates agreed to share information and their experiences with national regulations and “cyberlaws”.

The forum was unable to agree on a regulatory framework for the region because of differing political views regarding censorship. Singapore, which has an estimated 150,000 Web users, is the first ASEAN country to impose regulations on access to the Internet. The city-state requires Internet providers to block access to pornographic sites and regulate political and religious discussion. On the other hand, the Philippines and Thailand support more liberal policies, calling for self-regulation by Internet access providers and minimal government intervention.

1. The meeting of the seven-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in September, 1996, in Singapore issued the statement ____.
 - A. controlling the explosion of information available on the Internet
 - B. reaching common policy for regulating access to the global computer network
 - C. emphasizing the need to block access to Web sites that run “counter to our cherished values, traditions and culture”**
 - D. All are correct.
2. The greatest concern of many ASEAN-member countries was ____.
 - A. the explosion of information available on the Internet
 - B. the way to police all Western Web sites
 - C. the dissemination of pornography and antigovernment views over the Internet**

- D. the shortage of human resources for computing
3. At the end of the forum, the ASEAN delegates came to the conclusion that ____.
- A. each country should develop its own regulatory approach to cyberspace
- B. each country should share information and their experiences with national regulations and “cyberlaws”**
- C. all delegates agreed on a regulatory framework for the region
- D. All are correct.
4. The forum was unable to agree on a regulatory framework for the region because ____.
- A. each country had different political views on censorship
- B. Singapore requires Internet providers to block access to pornographic Web sites
- C. The Philippines and Thailand support more liberal policies
- D. All are correct.**
5. The word “*police*” may probable mean ____.
- A. to go around an area **B. to monitor** C. to cancel D. to censor

Cloze reading

U 1-Unit 8 : Units : 1,2

Task 1:

Read the following passage and choose the best given answer A, B, C, or D to fill in each gap:

I have to get up every day at about seven because work really (1).....about an hour before surgery when the phone calls start (2).....in. My wife helps me with that because she usually answers the phone and that (3).....me time to have breakfast and read newspaper.

We open waiting – room about 8.30 and there (4).....a dozen people there when I start surgery at nine.

I usually try (5)back home for lunch by 1.30. On a good day, I have a couple (6) hours before surgery begins again at four.

Evening surgery usually (7)till about eight, but often goes on much longer. I belong to a group of five doctors in the area who (8).....night duty between us. That means we are on call once a week between. As a result, my wife and I normally have dinner about nine and at that time we have opportunities (9)..... with our two small children. We sometimes read short stories (10) our children or watch TV with them but rarely.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. begin | B. begins | C. beginning | D. began |
| 2. A. to come | B. come | C. comes | D. came |
| 3. A. to give | B. give | C. gives | D. giving |
| 4. A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 5. A. to get | B. get | C. getting | D. got |
| 6. A. on | B. in | C. of | D. with |
| 7. A. goes | B. lasts | C. keeps | D. holds |
| 8. A. share | B. shares | C. sharing | D. shared |
| 9. A. to talk | B. talk | C. talking | D. talked |
| 10. A. to | B. of | C. on | D. for |

Task 2:

On the evening of February 3rd people in Japanese families (1).....one dried bean for each year of their age and throw beans on the floor, shouting “good luck in! Evil spirits out!” This is (2)..... as “Setsubun”, a time to celebrate the end of winter and the beginning of spring.

Before the Chinese New Year, many Chinese families burn the picture (3).....their kitchen god, Tsao Chen, to bring good luck. When New Year’s Day (4)....., they put a new picture of Tsao Chen on the wall.

When American women get (5)....., they sometimes follow an old custom in choosing what (6).....on their wedding day. The custom says the bride must wear “something old, something new, something borrowed, and something blue.” This is to bring good luck.

Before Lent (a time on the Christian calendar), the people of Ponti Italy, eat an omelet (7).....with 1000 eggs. People cannot eat meat or dairy products during Lent, so they try (8).....these things before Lent begins.

When winter (9).....in Czechoslovakia, children make a straw man called “Smrt”, which is a figure of death. Then they burn it or throw it in the river. After they destroy it, they carry flowers home (10).....the arrival of spring.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. takes | B. took | C. take | D. taking |
| 2. A. know | B. knows | C. knowing | D. known |
| 3. A. of | B. in | C. on | D. at |
| 4. A. come | B. comes | C. came | D. coming |
| 5. A. marry | B. marries | C. married | D. marrying |
| 6. A. to wear | B. wear | C. wears | D. wearing |
| 7. A. make | B. making | C. to make | D. made |
| 8. A. use up | B. to use up | C. using up | D. used up |
| 9. A. end | B. will end | C. ends | D. ending |
| 10. A. show | B. showing | C. showed | D. to show |

Task 3 :

Most of us are interested (1)..... one kind of sport or another, even if we don't go in for it (2)..... Lots of people take up a particular sport at an early age, for example tennis, skiing, or (3)..... If they get up to a suitably high standard, they may go in for local competitions or even championships. But special training (4).....hard work and most young people don't keep it up. Many of them opt out when they come up against tough competition. (5)..... a professional in any sport, you have to go through with a strict training schedule. And it's not easy! It means doing without some of life's (6)..... pleasures, too. For example, to build up your physical (7)..... you may have to stick (8)..... a special diet and give up some of your favourite foods. Smoking and alcohol are out, and to (10)..... fit you have to work out regularly every day.

Sometimes it all pays off, but the road to success is long and there are no guarantees. No wonder that countless young talents decide to settle for a regular job instead, and, as far as (10)..... sport is concerned, prefer to look on as spectators.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. of |
| 2. A. active | B. activeness | C. actively | D. activity |
| 3. A. ice-skater | B. ice-skates | C. ice-skated | D. ice-skating |
| 4. A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 5. A. Become | B. Becomes | C. To become | D. Became |
| 6. A. less | B. the least | C. least | D. little |
| 7. A. strength | B. stronger | C. strong | D. strongly |
| 8. A. at | B. on | C. to | D. of |
| 9. A. have | B. make | C. do | C. keep |
| 10 A. profession | B. professional | C. professionally | D. None is correct |

Cloze text of Unit 3, 4, 5:

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and choose the best given answer A, B, C or D to fill in each gap.

There are (51) _____ of ways that help parents teach music to their children. When the child return home (52) _____ hospital, parents should let her/ him (53) _____ to music. Clapping hands, bouncing knees and dancing to music when the child is in the parents' lap will develop in the child a sense (54) _____ rhythm. When bed time (55) _____, parents should choose gentle music (56) _____ for the child. However, when the child plays around, parents should (57) _____ him / her to choose music that is suitable with the going-on activities. When the child tries (58) _____, parents can make up their own words to the song played. Above all, parents should help the child (59) _____ with music. Music is (60) _____ wonderful opportunity to celebrate our unique cultures.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 51. A. number | B. a number | C. lot | D. much |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|---------|

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 52. A. at | B. to | C. from | D. in |
| 53. A. listen | B. to listen | C. listening | D. listened |
| 54. A. with | B. to | C. on | D. of |
| 55. A. come | B. comes | C. coming | D. came |
| 56. A. to play | B. play | C. playing | D. played |
| 57. A. to encourage | B. have encourage | C. encouraged | D. encourage |
| 58. A. sings | B. sang | C. to sing | D. sing |
| 59. A. celebrates | B. celebrated | C. celebrating | D. celebrate |
| 60. A. a | B. the | C. an | D. x |

Exercise 2. *Read the following passage and choose the best given answer A, B, C and D to fill in each gap.*

Do you find the American education system to be confusing and different (51) _____ the education system in your own country? Do you want (52) _____ a school or a university in the USA? The American education system offers international students the most diverse set of education option in the world. In fact, an international student (53) _____ elects to take advantage of the American education system can pursue anything from nuclear science to film and dance. American education possibilities are almost endless.

The American education system requires that students complete 12 year of primary and secondary education prior to attending university or college. This may be (54) _____ either at public (or government-operated) school, or at private schools. These 12 years of schooling may also be completed outside the USA, thus giving foreign students the opportunity (55) _____ the benefits of the American education system and obtain a quality American education. Perhaps one of the most (56) _____ facts is that the large number of presidents, prime ministers and leaders from other countries have experienced the American education system and graduated from a university or school in the USA. In (57) _____ fields and industries, the American education system offers the most cutting-edge, sought-after programs at the world's best schools. That is why (58) _____ from an accredited American school and being exposed to the rigours of the American education system is an investment in your future.

Whether you want to study at a top USA university, a top USA college, or at a vocational or high school, a thorough understanding of how the American education system works is essential. Without a clear grasp of the American education system, an international student will find it difficult (59) _____ the right choices. It is no surprise that the American education system and the American school system hosts (60) _____ international students than any other country in the world.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| 51. A. to | B. with | C. from | D. in |
| 52. A. to attend | B. attend | C. attending | D. attended |
| 53. A. whom | B. whose | C. who | D. which |

54. **A. accomplished** B. accomplish C. accomplishing D. to accomplish
 55. A. pursue **B. to pursue** C. pursuing D. pursued
 56. **A. impressive** B. impressment C. impressively D. impressiveness
 57. A. lot **B. many** C. a lot D. much
 58. **A. graduating** B. graduate C. graduated D. graduates
 59. A. made B. making C. make **D. to make**
 60. A. many **B. more** C. much D. better

Exercise 3 Read the following passage and choose the best given answer A, B, C, or D to fill each gap.

The world's oldest university, Al-Azhar, is in Cairo, Egypt. It (51) _____ first built as a mosque in A.D. 972. A few years later, learners and teachers began (52) _____ in the mosque in "tutoring circles". They read and talked about the subject of law. Around 988, leaders in the city of Cairo decided (53) _____ a school for higher learning and the University of Al-Azhar was (54) _____.

At Al-Azhar, there (55) _____ many university "firsts". Courses were created. The earliest ones taught were in law and religion. In a course, students (56) _____ and studied with the teachers, but there were also free discussions. Often, student and teachers (57) _____ about a topic, and there was no "right" answer. Finally, scholars from around the world (58) _____ to Al-Azhar to teach and do research. (59) _____ the university, people study the past, but it was also a place for sharing new ideas.

Over a thousand years later, Al-Azhar is still an important university in the world. Its library contains (60) _____ than 250,000 of the world's oldest and most valuable books. Today, many of the world's most important universities such as Oxford and Harvard still follow the traditions started at Al-Azhar.

51. A. is **B. was** C. will be D. has been
 52. A. to be met B. meet **C. meeting** D. met
 53. **A. to create** B. create C. creating D. created
 54. A. to found B. founding C. found **D. founded**
 55. A. was **B. were** C. is D. are
 56. A. to read B. reads **C. read** D. are reading
 57. A. talk **B. talked** C. talking D. have talked
 58. **A. came** B. come C. coming D. have come
 59. A. On B. In C. Of **D. At**
 60. A. less B. much C. many **D. more**

UNITS : 6 , 7 , 8

TASK 1 :

When I finished school in Germany last year I did not know (1)to do next. I wanted to travel , but for that you need money . That means having a job , and (2).....a university degree it is difficult to get a good one of those . My parents agreed I could put off (3).....a decision about a university course for a year . Then a family in London invited me to live with them , help look (4)..... the children and do a little housework in return for some pocket money . I (5)..... with this family for five months now . My main job is to meet the three children from school , give them their supper and help them with their homework (6)..... their parents come home at about six . Sometimes I must stay in with the children in the evening . I go to English classes three times a week , and at weekends I (7)..... different parts of Britain . Although my parents are happy that I am studying a foreign language (8)I enjoy this chance to see more of the world , they keep (9)..... me what I want to study at university . I still cannot make up my (10) !

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. how | B. what | C. when | D. that |
| 2. A. having no | B. having not | C. without | D. not have |
| 3. A. doing | B. making | C. creating | D. getting |
| 4. A. for | B. at | C. of | D. after |
| 5. A. lived | B. was living | C. have lived | D. had lived |
| 6. A. until | B. to when | C. whenever | D. when |
| 7. A. am visiting | B. visit | C. visited | D. have visited |
| 8. A. when | B. during | C. while | D. whereas |
| 9. A. asking | B. to ask | C. ask | D. to asking |
| 10. A. decision | B. head | C. thought | D. mind |

TASK 2 :

BECOMING A NURSE : THE INTERVIEW

The reality of an interview is never as bad as your fears . For some reason people imagine the interviewer is going to jump on every tiny mistake they (1) In truth , the interviewer is as keen for the meeting to go well as you are . It is what (2)his or her job enjoyable .

The secret of a good interview is preparing for it . what you wear is always important as it creates the first impression . So (3)..... neatly , but comfortably . Make sure that you can deal with anything you are (4) Prepared for that are certain to come up , for example : Why do you want to become a nurse ? What is the most important (5) a good nurse should have ? . Apart from nursing , what other careers have you (6)? . What are your interests and hobbies ? .

Answer the fully and precisely . For example , if one of your interests is reading , be prepared to (7) about the sort of books you like . (8), do not learn all your answers off by heart . The interviewer wants to meet a human (9), not a robot . Remember , the interviewer is genuinely interested in you , so the more you relax and are yourself , the more (10) you are to succeed .

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. do | B. perform | C. make | D. have |
| 2. A. cause | B. does | C. happens | D. makes |
| 3. A. dress | B. wear | C. put on | D. have on |
| 4. A. to ask | B. asking | C. ask | D. asked |
| 5. A. character | B. quality | C. nature | D. point |
| 6. A. thought | B. regarded | C. considered | D. wondered |
| 7. A. say | B. talk | C. discuss | D. chat |
| 8. A. However | B. Although | C. Despite | D. Therefore |
| 9. A. be | B. being | C. to be | D. been |
| 10. A. less | B. most | C. more | D. least |

TASK 3 :

STARTING A BUSINESS

Nearly 450,000 businesses are started in Britain every year . One third (1)..... these stops trading during the first three years . Starting a business is never easy (2)..... so many things are outside your control . If you are thinking about working for yourself , you (3)start by thinking about the qualities you need to (4).....a business . Be hard with yourself . If you have a weakness , it is better to find out now (5).....than later when your business could be in danger . Ask yourself (6).....you are a good organiser . Is your health (7).....? Are you good (8) making decisions ? Do you have any practical experience of the business you want to start ? Are you prepared to work long hours for very (9).....money ? If you can't (10)yes to most of these , perhaps you should think again about starting up in business on your own .

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. from | B. of | C. among | D. in |
| 2. A. however | B. but | C. because | D. although |
| 3. A. have | B. ought | C. need | D. must |
| 4. A. run | B. make | C. do | D. set |
| 5. A. more | B. rather | C. earlier | D. quicker |
| 6. A. which | B. how | C. whether | D. that |
| 7. A. fine | B. firm | C. well | D. good |
| 8. A. at | B. for | C. in | D. with |

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| 9. A. short | B. little | C. low | D. few |
| 10.A. give | B. report | C. answer | D. put |

TASK 4 :

TOMORROW'S TOYS

In the future , toys will give us excitement , entertainment and wonderful learning opportunities . What (1)of toys can we expect to see ?

The Navigator Game will (2)to a child's bicycle . It will use technology to link children (3) and allow them to (4).....simple games , such as hide and seek . The radio signal will also (5).....children of the danger of nearby cars .

Emotional Communicators will allow us to communicate love to family (6).....friends . It may be done in many (7).....: sounds, pictures, smells, colour or by touch . We will receive these "messages" on a necklace .

The Interactive Globe will show us (8).....of information such as different time zones or examples of the world's languages . When not in (9).....the Globe could be used as a nightlight .

Ludic Robots are small , electronic friends which respond to instructions . They can also be taught to do simple tasks , so children may become very (10).....of them .

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. kind | B. kinds | C. much | D. times |
| 2. A. introduce | B. connect | C. make | D. lead |
| 3. A. gather | B. nearly | C. together | D. gathering |
| 4. A. make | B. do | C. take | D. play |
| 5. A. warn | B. advise | C. notice | D. allow |
| 6. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. however |
| 7. A. times | B. roles | C. ways | D. things |
| 8. A. too | B. many | C. lot | D. lots |
| 9. A. using | B. used | C. use | D. to use |
| 10.A. interested | B. excited | C. fond | D. |

UNIT 10 (Cloze test 1)

ENDANGERED SPECIES

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international (1) _____ - governmental organization for the (2) _____, research, and restoration of the environment. The organization was (3) _____ as a charitable trust on September 11, 1961, in Morges, Switzerland, under the name *World Wildlife Fund*. It was an initiative of Julian Huxley and Max Nicholson.

It is the world's largest independent conservation organization with over 5 million (4) _____ worldwide, working in more (5) _____ 90 countries, supporting 100 conservation and environmental projects around the world. It is a charity, with (6) _____ 9% of its funding coming from voluntary. (7) _____ by private individuals and businesses.

The group says its mission is "to halt and reverse the (8) _____ of our environment". Currently, much of its work focuses on the conservation of three biomes that contain most of the world's biodiversity: forests, freshwater ecosystems, and oceans and coasts. Among other issues, it is also concerned (9) _____ endangered species, pollution, and climate change. The organization (10) _____ more than 20 field projects worldwide. In the last few years, the organization set up offices and operations around the world.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6. a. non | b. not | c. no | d. nor |
| 7. a. challenge | b. keeping | c. conservation | d. awareness |
| 8. a. produced | b. discovered | c. used | d. formed |
| 9. a. supporters | b. residents | c. inhabitants | d. citizens |
| 10. a. as | b. than | c. to | d. as to |
| 11. a. generally | b. individually | c. commercially | d. approximately |
| 12. a. deposits | b. donations | c. refunds | d. loans |
| 13. a. destroy | b. destructive | c. destruction | d. destroyed |
| 14. a. on | b. by | c. with | d. upon |
| 10. a. goes | b. walks | c. reaches | d. runs |

Cloze test 2

SAVING OUR ANIMALS

From a very early age Cathy had been passionate (1)..... animals . She used to socialize with people who (2)..... the same way as she did . These people were not at all uninteresting or indeed Supercilious and their main interest in life was to (3)..... that all animals were well treated . She soon got to know one of the local big wigs (important people) in a local organization (4)..... at stopping cruelty to animals . He had been in his hey day (his most successful time) , an important (5)..... in a government department in agriculture . In fact because he had refused to kow tow to (accept without) some of the official regulations , he had been forced to take (6)..... retirement .

But as far (7)..... Cathy was concerned , he was the bee's knees (some one to admire) and when she left school , she went to work as his assistant in the Society for the Protection of Animals .Her parents however were not all pleased (8)..... where she had decided to work . They lived in a very attractive house and her father , John Fortune , who was really a very wealthy business man, thought that

all animals (9) was a lot of nonsense . Cathy and her father had several conversations about her decision but it usually (10) up with a lot of arguments .

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. of | B to | C. about | D through |
| 2. A considered | B. held | C. approved | D. thought |
| 3. A. ensure | B. assure | C. convince | D. convict |
| 4. A. shot | B. aimed | C. hit | D. struck |
| 5. A. character | B. puppet | C. personage | D. figure |
| 6. A. busy | B. easy | C. early | D. quick |
| 7. A. so | B more | C. than | D. as |
| 8. A about | B. for | C. concerning | D. around |
| 9. A. matter | B. business | C. concerns | D. topic |
| 10. A. concluded | B. terminated | C. ended | D. lasted |

UNIT 11 : BOOKS (Cloze test 3)

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Our family has got many books. All the ...(1)..... of our family buy books and read them. My mother says that books help us in self-education. In ancient times books(2)..... written by hand. It was difficult to write a book ...(3)..... a pen. Then printing came into our life. Printing played an important(4).... in the development of literature and culture. Now there are a lot of books in the shops, there are many books in our flats. But it is difficult to buy all books ...(5)..... we want to read. That's why we get books in public libraries. There are some problems in our life and sometimes it is difficult to(6)... them. I think that books can help us. Last year I read a very interesting book “ An American Tragedy” by Theodore Dreiser.

This novel was ...(7)..... at the beginning of the 20th century. The novel(8)..... The tragic fate of a boy and a girl, Clyde and Roberta(9)..... name. It is a sad story. This novel was written many years ago, but it is ...(10)..... nowadays. Books must be our friends during our life.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. members | B. partners | C. groups | D. relates |
| 2. A. are | B. were | C. have | D. had |
| 3. A. in | B. by | C. with | D. at |
| 4. A. step | B. stage | C. chain | D. role |
| 5. A. who | B. which | C. when | D. where |
| 6. A. deal | B. imagine | C. create | D. solve |
| 7. A. published | B. presented | C. opened | D. constructed |
| 8. A. writes | B. prescribes | C. describes | D. mentions |
| 9. A. on | B. by | C. of | D. with |
| 10. A. amazing | B. favorite | C. popular | D. worth |

Cloze test 4

Today we think of books (1)_____ a volume of many sheets of paper (2)_____ texts, illustrations, photographs , ect.... (3)_____ their durability and portability , the main uses of books are to preserve, and (4)_____ information. In ancients times, people wrote on clay tablets, wood or bamboo tablets tied with cord , or book rolls to store information . Later , with the (5)_____ of paper , the Chinese had the first books (6)_____ Jingangjing (theDiamond Sutra) printed in AD 868 . In the 20th century, (7)_____ the challenge from other media such as radio or television and computer, books continued to be a primary (8)_____ for dissemination of knowledge for instruction and pleasure in skills and arts and for the storage of human's experience.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1) A) as | B) as if | C) alike | D) with |
| 2) A) contains | B) contained | C) containing | D) which containing |
| 3) A) Because | B) Because of | C) Despite | D) Although |
| 4) A) distribute | B) supply | C) send | D) store |
| 5) A) invention | B) discovery | C) appearance | D) formation |
| 6) A) calling | B) called | C) which called | D) were called |
| 7) A) despite | B) though | C) because of | D) with |
| 8) A) sources | B) means | C) ways | D) mean |

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. B

UNIT 12 : WATER SPORTS (Cloze test 5)

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Water polo is a team water sport requiring an(1)..... to swim. Field players must swim end to end of a 30-meter pool non-stop many times during a game without touching the(2).... or bottom of the pool. The front crawl stroke used in water polo differs from the usual swimming(3)..... in which water polo players swim with the head ...(4)..... water at all times to observe the field. The arm stroke used is also ...(5)..... shorter and quicker and is used to protect the ball at all times. Backstroke is used by(6)..... field players to track advancing attackers and by the ...(7)..... to track the ball after passing. Water polo backstroke differs from swimming backstroke; the players sits almost upright in the water,(8)..... eggbeater leg motions with short arm strokes to the side ...(9)..... of long straight arm strokes. This allows the player to see the play and quickly switch positions. It also allows the player to quickly ...(10)..... an on-coming pass with a free hand.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. emotion | B. ability | C. impossibility | D. encouragement |
| 2. A. sides | B. borders | C. edges | D. rims |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 3. A. sport | B. game | C. play | D. style |
| 4. A. among | B. between | C. out of | D. beneath |
| 5. A. many | B. lots of | C. more | D. a lot |
| 6. A. defending | B. invading | C. fighting | D. attacking |
| 7. A. striker | B. goalie | C. guard | D. defender |
| 8. A. bearing | B. taking | C. using | D. handling |
| 9. A. despite | B. because | C. instead | D. owing |
| 10. A. catch | B. carry | C. throw | D. touch |

UNIT 13 (Cloze test 6)

Read the passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

It was a well-organized 24th SEA Games by the King and the Kingdom of Thailand. It was a spectacular (1) _____ to the 24th SEA Games earlier in the closing ceremony, and then the flag is passed on to Laos, the host country of the next SEA Games in 2009.

It will be Laos' first time to host the SEA Games. As they (2) _____ the infrastructure and time span to build the necessary facilities, Laos (3) _____ that only 25 sports will be contested in the upcoming Games. But if Laos (4) _____ to meet the qualifications to hold the (5) _____ in time, the games would be moved to Singapore.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| C@u 1 | A. ending | B. achievement | C. final | D. stop |
| C@u 2 | A. insufficient | B. miss | C. lack | D. lose |
| C@u 3 | A. have told | B. have announced | C. have required | D. have demanded |
| C@u 4 | A. missed | B. lacked | C. refused | D. failed |
| C@u 5 | A. event | B. anniversary | C. meeting | D. sports |

UNIT 16 (Cloze test 7)

Singapore was one of the five original member countries that (1) _____ ASEAN in 1967. (2) _____ its independence in 1965 , Singapore has become one of the world's most prosperous countries . Singapore is highly ranked for its economic competitiveness ,and it was the world's most (3) _____ country from 1997 to 1999 as (4) _____ by the World (5)_____ Forum.

Singapore has (6)_____ an impressive recovery after the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998 . The government is currently restructuring the economy by promoting higher-value-added activities in line with a" knowledge-based" economy, and by opening up protected sectors such as financial services to (7) _____ overall efficiency . Various bilateral free-trade agreements are also being negotiated to improve market access and (8) _____ foreign investment inflows

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|---------|
| 1) A) founded | B) set for | C) establishes | D) held |
|---------------|------------|----------------|---------|

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2) A) with | B) for | C) since | D) because of |
| 3) A) competitiveness | B) competitor | C) competing | D) competitive |
| 4) A) ranked | B) said | C) decided | D) founded |
| 5) A) Financial | B) Economic | C) Economical | D) trade |
| 6) A) done | B) made | C) had | D) improved |
| 7) A) go off | B) decrease | C) increase | D) form |
| 8) A) lead | B) dispose | C) encourage | D) call |

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. C

Part IV: Writing

50 transformation sentences

1. The woman was too weak to lift the basket.

- A. Although she was weak, she could lift the basket.
- B. The woman shouldn't have lifted the basket because she was so weak.
- C. She was so weak that she couldn't lift the basket.
- D. The woman lifted the basket, so she wasn't very weak.

=> C

2. "If I were you, I would take a break," Tom said to Daisy.

- A. Tom wanted to take a break with Daisy.
- B. Tom advised Daisy to take a break.
- C. Tom suggested not taking a break.
- D. Tom wanted to take a break, and so did Daisy.

=> B

3. They got success since they took my advice.

- A. They took my advice, and failed.
- B. If they did not take my advice, they would not get success.
- C. But for taking my advice, they would not have got success.
- D. My advice stopped them from getting success.

=> B

4. I am very interested in the book you lent me last week.

- A. The book is interesting enough for you to lend me last week.
- B. It was the interesting book which you lent me last week.
- C. The book which you lent me last week is too interesting to read.

D. The book that you lent me last week interests me a lot

=> D

5.They did not let me in because I was not a member of the club.

A.They invited me although I was not a member of the club.

B. They did not allow me to enter because I was not a member of the club.

C. They invited me to the clubs as if I had been a member.

D. They asked me to get out of the club because I was not a member.

=> B

6. His eel soup is better than any other soups I have ever eaten.

A.Of all the soups I have ever eaten, his eel soup is the best.

B. I have ever eaten many soups that are better than his eel soup.

C. His eel soup is the worst of all soups I have eaten.

D. His eel soup is good but I have ever eaten many others better.

=> A

7.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

=> A

8.They are not allowed to go out in the evening by their parents.

A. Their parents do not want them to go out in the evening.

B. Their parents never let them to go out in the evening.

C. Going out in the evening is permitted by their parents.

D. Although their parents do not allow, they still go out in the evening.

=> A

9. This is the first time I attend 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.

=>D

10. 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.

=> A

11. "How beautiful is the dress you have just bought!" Peter said to Mary.

A. Peter promised to buy Mary a beautiful dress.

B. Peter said thanks to Mary for her beautiful dress.

C. Peter complimented Mary on her beautiful dress.

D. Peter asked Mary how she had just bought her beautiful dress.

=> C

12. Barry continued to smoke even though we had advised him to quit.

A. Barry took our advice so he stopped smoking.

B. If we had advised Barry, he would have quit smoking.

C. Barry did not quit smoking because of our advice.

D. Despite being told not to smoke, Barry continued to do.

=> D

13. Many people think Steve stole the money.

A. It was not Steve who stole the money.

B. Steve is thought to have stolen the money.

C. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve.

D. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.

=> B

14. Mary tried to keep calm although she was very disappointed.

A. Mary was too disappointed to keep calm.

B. Disappointed as she was, Mary tried to keep calm.

C. Mary lost her temper because of her disappointment.

D. Feeling disappointed, Mary tried to keep calm, but she failed.

=> B

15. Even though it was raining heavily, the explorers decided to continue their journey.

A. It rained so heavily that the explorers could not continue their journey.

B. The explorers put off their journey due to the heavy rain.

C. The heavy rain could not prevent the explorers from continuing their journey.

D. If it had rained heavily, the explorers would not have continued their journey.

=> C.

16. 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.

=> D

17. Because it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.

A. I stayed up all night to finish the novel, therefore, it was interesting.

B. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would stay up all night to finish it.

C. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.

D. So interesting was the novel that I stayed up all night to finish it.

=> D

18. He cannot afford a new computer.

A. The new computer is so expensive that he cannot buy it.

B. Therefore, he would buy a new computer.

C. So, he would buy a new computer.

D. The new computer is so expensive but he can buy it .

=> A

19. The roads were slippery because it snowed heavily.

A. It snowed too heavily to make the roads slippery.

B. The heavy snow prevented the roads from-being slippery.

C. Thanks to the slip of the roads, it snowed heavily.

D. The heavy snow made the roads slippery.

=> D

20. I did not understand what the lecturer was saying because I had not read his book.

A. What the lecturer wrote and said was too difficult for me to understand.

B. The lecturer's book which I had not read was difficult to understand.

C. I found it very difficult to understand what the lecturer said in his book.

D. I would have understood what the lecturer was saying if I had read his book.

=> D

21. Because they made too many mistakes, they failed in the exam

A. They made very many mistakes that they failed in the exam

B. They made too many mistake for them to fail in the exam

C. They made so many mistakes that they failed in the exam

D. They made such many mistakes that they failed in the exam

→C

22. She locked the door so as not to be disturbed

A. She locked the door in order that she wouldn't be disturbed

B. She locked the door to be not disturbed

- C. She locked the door for her not to be disturbed
- D. She locked the door so that not to not to be disturbed

→A

23. Fewer people came to the meeting than we had expected

- A. Too many people came to the meeting
- B. There were more people at the meeting than we had expected
- C. We had expected more people to come to the meeting
- D. There were not enough seats for all people as we had expected

→C

24. Nancy isn't used to walking so far

- A. Nancy used to walk farther
- B. Nancy doesn't like to walk so far
- C. Nancy isn't accustomed to walking very far
- D. Nancy needed help to walk so far

→C

25. I do apologize for my forgetting your birthday

- A. I did forget your birthday
- B. I am really sorry I forgot your birthday
- C. I am not sorry at all because I remember your birthday
- D. I never apologize for my forgetting birthday

→B

26. The coffee was not strong. It didn't keep us awake

- A. The coffee was very strong, but it couldn't keep us awake
- B. We were kept awake because the coffee was strong
- C. The coffee was not strong enough to keep us awake
- D. The coffee was so hot that it didn't keep us awake

→C

27. The hostess made every effort to see that her guests got the foods and drinks they wanted

- A. The hostess tried hard to please her guests
- B. Neither The guests nor the hostess had the foods and drinks they wanted
- C. the guests refused the foods and drinks prepared by the hostess
- D. The hostess was reluctant

→A

28. Jane hardly ever enjoyed eating vegetables

- A. she enjoys eating vegetables
- B. She has fun of growing vegetables

C. She almost never eats vegetables

D. She sells vegetables for living

→C

29. Ann never wants to see another horror film

A. Ann hasn't seen a horror films

B. Ann has enjoyed all horror films she has seen

C. Ann is tired of seeing all horror films

D. She is anxious not to miss the next horror film

→C

30. I find it impossible not to worry about Lan

A. I can't help feeling worried about Lan

B. I feel worried about Lan, but I can't do anything to help

C. I can't do nothing to help Lan although I feel worried about her

D. I'm unable to worry about Lan

→D

31. You'd better take a taxi; it was raining hard outside

A. You'd better take a taxi in case it was raining

B. She advised us to take a taxi because it was raining outside

C. She gave us a lift because it was raining heavily

D. She didn't lend us any raincoats but a taxi

→B

32. My brother and I go to that school

A. I went to that school and my brother, too

B. I went to that school and so my brother did

C. I went to that school and so did my brother

D. I went to that school and so my brother did, too

→C

33. The meeting was put off because of pressure of time

A. There were not enough time to hold the meeting

B. people wanted to get away, so the meeting began early

C. The meeting was planned to start in a short time

D. The meeting lasted much longer than usual

→A

34. When they arrived, the good seats were already taken

A. They didn't get good seats because they arrived too late

B. They arrived late enough to get good seats

- C. They had to stand for the whole show
 - D. We couldn't get good seats although we arrived early
- A

35. They would never have accepted his money if they had known his plans

- A. They knew what he wanted to do, so they refused his money
 - B. They agreed with his wishes because they were glad to have his money
 - C. They didn't know his plans and never took money from him
 - D. They took the money he offered them without realizing his purpose
- D

36. He could not afford to buy the car

- A. He couldn't buy the car because it was too expensive
 - B. He bought the car because it was expensive
 - C. He bought the car though it was expensive
 - D. He had enough money but he didn't buy the car
- A

37. Tam is not good at English and neither am I

- A. Neither Tam nor I am good at English
 - B. Either Tam or I am good at English
 - C. I'm not as good at English as Tam is
 - D. Tam isn't good at English but I am
- A

38. I'm always nervous when I travel by air

- A. I feel safe when I travel by air
 - B. I've never travel buy because some times feel nervous
 - C. Travelling by air always makes me nervous
 - D. I always feel nervous, so I never travel by air
- => C

39. "Let's go on a walking today?", said Trang

- A. Jane suggested going on a walking
 - B. Jane wanted us to going on a walking
 - C. Jane suggested to go on a walking
 - D. Jane allow us to go on a walking
- A

40 . " I'm sorry I have to leave so early" he said

- A. He apologized for having to leave early
- B. He apologize that he has to leave early

B. He apologizes for having to leave early

A. He apologize for having to leave early

A. He apologize of having to leave early

→ A

41. "Why don't you put a better lock on the door?" said John.

A. John suggested to put a better lock on the door.

B. John asked why not putting a better lock on the door.

C. John suggested putting a better lock on the door.

D. John made us put a better lock on the door.

=> C

42. Although his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.

A. Despite his legs to be broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.

B. Despite his broken legs, he was able to get out of the car before exploding.

C. Despite his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.

D. Despite his broken legs, he was able to get out of the car before it exploded.

=> D

43. I haven't eaten this kind of food before.

A. This is the first time I've eaten this kind of food.

B. I haven't eaten this kind of food already.

C. This is the first kind of food I have eaten.

D. Even before I have not eaten this kind of food.

=> A

44. After fighting the fire for 12 hours, the firemen succeeded in putting it out.

A. The firemen managed in vain to put the fire out after a 12-hour fight.

B. Fighting the fire for 12 hours, the firemen were able to put it out.

C. The firemen wasted 12 hours putting the fire out.

D. Fighting the fire for 12 hours, the fire was put out.

=> B

45. The architect has drawn plans for an extension to the house.

A. Plans have been drawn for an extension to the house by the architect.

B. The house has had its plans for an extension drawn by the architect.

C. Plans for an extension to the house have been drawn by the architect.

D. The architect has had the plans drawn for an extension to the house.

=> C

46. I don't have enough money with me now; otherwise I would buy that coat.

A. If I didn't have enough money with me now, I would buy that coat.

- B. If I had enough money with me now, I would buy that coat.
- C. If I had enough money with me now, I wouldn't buy that coat.
- D. If I didn't have enough money now, I wouldn't buy that coat.

=> C

47. That expression on his face has some meaning.

- A. That expression on his face is meaningless.
- B. That expression on his face means.
- C. That expression on his face is mean.
- D. That expression on his face is meaningful.

=> D

48. She is too weak; she can't sit up and talk to you.

- A. If she weren't too weak, she could sit up and talk to you.
- B. If she hadn't been too weak, she could sit up and talk to you.
- C. If she isn't too weak, she can sit up and talk to you.
- D. If she wasn't too weak, she can sit up and talk to you.

=> A

49. Bad habits can do harm to our health.

- A. Bad habits cannot be harmful to our health.
- B. Bad habits can be harmful to our health.
- C. Bad habits can be harmless to our health.
- D. Bad habits can be harmful with our health.

=> B

50. The scientists succeeded in finding a vaccine for that disease.

- A. The scientists were able to find a vaccine for that disease.
- B. The scientists were finding a vaccine for that disease.
- C. The scientists should have found a vaccine for that disease.
- D. The scientists couldn't find a vaccine for that disease.

=> A

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.

1. If you are not careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
 - A. **Unless you are careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.**
 - B. If you are careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
 - C. Unless you are not careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
 - D. Unless you were careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
2. Because he doesn't leave immediately, I call a policeman.
 - A. **If he left immediately, I wouldn't call a policeman.**

- B. If he leaves immediately, I won't call a policeman.
- C. Unless he leaves immediately, I will call a policeman.
- D. Unless he leaves immediately, I won't call a policeman.
3. Today isn't Sunday, so the pupils can't go swimming.
- A. **If today were Sunday, the pupils could go swimming.**
- B. If today is Sunday, the pupils could go swimming.
- C. The pupils could go swimming unless today is Sunday.
- D. The pupils could not go swimming if today isn't Sunday.
4. Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.
- A. **If you don't stop talking, you won't understand the lesson.**
- B. If you don't stop talking, you wouldn't understand the lesson.
- C. If you hadn't stopped talking, you wouldn't understand the lesson.
- D. If you hadn't stopped talking, you wouldn't have understood the lesson.
5. If the homework is difficult, I will ask you for help.
- A. **Unless the homework is easy, I will ask you for help.**
- B. Unless the homework is difficult, I will ask you for help.
- C. Unless the homework is easy, I won't ask you for help.
- D. Unless the homework isn't difficult, I won't ask you for help.
6. I'll let you borrow the book but you must promise to return it next week.
- A. If you promise to return the book, I let you borrow it.
- B. If you promised to return the book, I'll let you borrow it.
- C. **If you promise to return the book next week, I'll let you borrow it.**
- D. If you promise to return the book next week, I won't let you borrow it.
7. You should clean this room every day.
- A. **This room should be cleaned everyday.**
- B. This room should been cleaned everyday.
- C. This room should clean everyday.
- D. This room should be clean everyday.
8. People must not leave bicycles in the hall.
- A. **Bicycles must not be left in the hall.**
- B. Bicycles in the hall must not being left.
- C. Bicycles in the hall must not left.
- D. Bicycles must been not left in the hall.
9. They cancelled all flights because of fog.
- A. **All flights were cancelled because of fog.**

- B. All flights because of fog were cancelled.
C. All flights were because of fog cancelled.
D. All flights were cancelled by them because of fog.
10. People should send their complaints to the head office.
A. **Complaints should be sent to the head office.**
B. Complaints should be send to the head office by people.
C. Their complaints should send to the head office by people.
D. Their complaints to the head office should be sent.
11. Nobody told me that George was ill.
A. **I wasn't told that George was ill.**
B. I was told that George wasn't ill.
C. George wasn't told to be ill.
D. George was told not to be ill.
12. They are building a new high way around the city.
A. **A new high way is being built around the city.**
B. A new high way is been built around the city.
C. A new high way around the city is being built.
D. Around the city a new high way is being built.
13. They didn't offer Ann the job.
A. **Ann wasn't offered the job.**
B. The job wasn't offered Ann by them.
C. Ann wasn't offered them the job.
D. Ann was offered the job by them
14. Somebody might have stolen your car.
A. **Your car might have been stolen**
B. Somebody might have been stolen your car.
C. Your car might be stolen.
D. Your car might have be stolen by somebody.
15. They think that the owner of the house has gone abroad.
A. The owner of the house is thought to go abroad.
B. The owner of the house is thought to have been going abroad.
C. The owner of the house is thought to have been gone abroad.
D. **The owner of the house is thought to have gone abroad.**
16. She started work three months ago.
A. **It is three months since she started work.**

- B. She had been working for three months.
- C. She is working here for three months now.
- D. It's three months that she worked for.
17. My career as a teacher began 14 years ago.
- A. I have started teaching for 14 years now.
- B. For 14 years have I been a teacher.
- C. I was a teacher for 14 years.
- D. **I have been a teacher for 14 years now.**
18. It has always been my ambition to become a famous artist.
- A. I want to become a famous artist as soon as possible.
- B. Always in my life do I want to become a famous artist.
- C. **I have always dreamt of becoming a famous artist.**
- D. Dreaming of becoming a famous artist, I always have that ambition.
19. As soon as I receive my result, I will phone you.
- A. **I will ring you the moment I receive my result.**
- 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 will make a phone call to you when I get my result.
20. When I was a young girl, chocolate was one of my favourites.
- A. When very young, I like eating chocolate cakes.
- B. **Chocolate used to be a favorite of mine when I was a young girl.**
- C. My favourite was chocolate as was a little girl.
- D. Being a little girl, I like chocolate.
21. I haven't seen my aunt for years.
- A. I haven't meet my aunt for long ago.
- B. The last time I met my aunt was since years ago.
- C. **I last saw my aunt years ago.**
- D. I didn't see my aunt years ago.
22. "Would you like to stay for dinner?" she asked me.
- A. She asked me if I liked to stay for dinner.
- B. **She invited me to stay for dinner.**
- C. She offered me dinner.
- D. She was very kind to offer me dinner.
23. "If I were you, I wouldn't go." he said.
- A. **He advised me against going.**

B. He told me to stay with him.

C. He asked me not to go.

D. He advised me never to go.

24. "Mum, please don't tell Dad my mistake!" the boy said.

A. The boy insisted his mother not tell his father his mistake.

B. The boy told his mother not to mention his mistake any more.

C. **The boy asked his mother not to tell his father his mistake.**

D. The boy wanted his mother to keep his mistake in her heart.

25. Chuck denied breaking the window.

A. Chuck refused to break the window.

B. **Chuck said that he hadn't broken the window.**

C. Chuck didn't break the window.

D. Chuck was determined not to break the window.

26. "Have you ever been to Japan?" he asked me.

A. He told me if I had gone to Japan.

B. He wanted to know whether had I been to Japan.

C. He ed me if Japan was visited by me.

D. **He asked me if I had ever been to Japan.**

27. "I'm sorry I forgot your birthday." Harry told Mary.

A. Harry said sorry to Mary for forgetting her birthday.

B. Harry felt sorry to forget Mary's birthday.

C. **Harry apologized Mary for having forgotten her birthday.**

D. Harry really felt a pity not to remember Mary's birthday.

28. "Let's go to the cinema tonight." he suggested.

A. He suggested they to go to the cinema that night.

B. **He suggested going to the cinema that night.**

C. He suggested that they went to the cinema that night.

D. He suggested that let's them go to the cinema that night.

29. "What's your job?", said the doctor to Mr. Thomas.

A. **The doctor asked Mr. Thomas what his job was.**

B. The doctor asked Mr. Thomas what his job is.

C. The doctor asked Mr. Thomas what was his job.

D. The doctor asked Mr. Thomas what is his job.

30. It's possible that we won't go camping this weekend.

A. We will probably go camping this weekend.

B. We will not go camping this weekend.

C. We may not go camping this weekend.

D. We must not go camping this weekend.

31. I think it's necessary to tell Tim about it at once.

A. Tim may be told about it at once.

B. Tim should be told about it at once.

C. Tim must be told about it at once.

D. Tim might be told about it at once.

32. It is essential that we meet him at the airport.

A. He must be met at the airport.

B. He might be met at the airport.

C. He should be met at the airport.

D. He may be met at the airport.

33. It's very likely that the company will accept his application.

A. The company needs accept his application.

B. The company might/ may accept his application.

C. The company must accept his application.

D. The company should accept his application.

34. Every student is required to write an essay on the topic.

A. Every student might write an essay on the topic.

B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.

C. They require every student write an essay on the topic.

D. Every student should write an essay on the topic.

35. It isn't necessary for us to get a visa for Singapore.

A. We needn't get a visa for Singapore.

B. We mustn't get a visa for Singapore.

C. We mayn't get a visa for Singapore.

D. We shouldn't get a visa for Singapore.

36. The girl just said hello. She is Tom's youngest sister .

A. The girl who just said hello is Tom's youngest sister .

B. The girl saying hello is Tom's youngest sister .

C. The girl just said hello is Tom's youngest sister .

D. The girl, who just said hello, is Tom's youngest sister .

37. I'm waiting for the bus . It is late.

A. The bus which I'm waiting is late .

B. The bus whom I'm waiting for is late .

C. The bus for that I'm waiting is late .

D. The bus I'm waiting for is late .

38. This house was built years ago. It is still in very good shape.

A. This house, which built years ago, is still in very good shape.

B. This house, built years ago, is still in very good shape.

C. This house, building years ago, is still in very good shape.

D. This house, which was built years ago is still in very good shape.

39. The people watched the game. None of them will ever forget it.

A. None of the people that watched the game will ever forget it.

B. The people watched the game none of whom will ever forget it.

C. Nobody that watched the game will ever forget it.

D. Both A and C are correct.

40. Quang is very good at drawing. His father is a famous painter.

A. Quang whose father is a famous painter is very good at drawing.

B. Quang, whose father is a famous painter is very good at drawing.

C. Quang, whose father is a famous painter, is very good at drawing.

D. Quang's father, who is a famous painter, is very good at drawing.

41. That's the man. I told you about him yesterday.

A. That's the man about whom I told you yesterday.

B. That's the man whom I told you yesterday.

C. That's the man about that I told you yesterday.

D. That's the man I told you yesterday.

42. He drives more carelessly than he used to.

A. He doesn't drive as carefully as he used to.

B. He doesn't drive carefully than he used to.

C. He doesn't drive as carefully than he used to.

D. He doesn't drive as carefully he does.

43. Noone in our club can speak English as fluently as Mai.

A. Mai speaks English more fluently than noone in our club.

B. Mai is the worst English speaker in our club.

C. Mai speaks English as fluently as other people in our club.

D. Mai speaks English the most fluently in our club.

44. The sooner you stop smoking cigarettes the better you'll feel.

A. As soon as you feel better, you'll try to stop smoking.

B. You feel so much better since he stopped smoking.

C. Though you feel better, you still smoke.

D. When you stop smoking, you'll begin to feel better.

45. Noone in the class is taller than Dave.

A. Dave is the tallest student in the class.

B. Dave is taller student in the class.

C. Dave is the taller student in the class.

D. Dave is tallest student in the class.

46. The crowd became increasingly angry at the long delay.

A. The crowd became very angry because the delay was so long.

B. The more increasingly the crowd became, the longer the delay was.

C. The longer the delay was, the angrier the crowd became.

D. The more the crowd became angry at the delay, the longer they feel.

47. In spite of all our efforts, we failed in the final match.

A. Although we tried very hard, we failed in the final match.

B. We made all our efforts so that we could gain success in the final match.

C. Whatever efforts we had made, we weren't able to win in the final match.

D. We failed in the final match as a result of all our great efforts.

48. Although old-age pensions have risen considerably, they haven't kept pace with the cost of living.

A. The cost of living is so high that they couldn't keep with it.

B. Despite the fact that old-age pensions have risen considerably, the cost of living isn't going down.

C. Old-age pensions may have risen considerably, but they haven't kept pace with the cost of living.

D. The cost of living hasn't been kept with no matter how high the old-age pensions are.

49. Despite his inexperience in the field, John applied for the job.

A. John was unable to do the job because he was inexperienced.

B. John applied for the job because he has experience in the field.

C. John did not apply for the job because of his inexperience in the field.

D. John applied for the job even though he has no experience in the field.

50. In spite of heavy rain, my brother went to work.

A. In spite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.

B. Although it rained heavily, my brother went to work.

C. Despite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.

D. Although of heavy rain, my brother went to work.
