

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VINH  
KHOA NGOẠI NGỮ

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TÀI LIỆU ÔN TẬP  
TUYỂN SINH SAU ĐẠI HỌC  
Môn: Tiếng Anh

(Lưu hành nội bộ)



## HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN THI TUYỂN SINH CAO HỌC NĂM 2014

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh ( Cho các ngành không chuyên ngữ)

### I. CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ THI

- Đề thi gồm có 80 câu trắc nghiệm với các phương án lựa chọn A, B, C, D. Thí sinh làm bài thi trên tờ phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm
- Đề thi được cấu trúc thành 3 phần:
  - Phần 1: Ngữ pháp- Từ vựng (gồm 40 câu riêng lẻ): kiểm tra kiến thức ngôn ngữ liên quan đến ngữ pháp và từ vựng
  - Phần 2: Đọc hiểu gồm 2 dạng bài (20 câu): kiểm tra kỹ năng đọc hiểu
    - Dạng 1: Điền vào chỗ trống trong bài đọc với các phương án phù hợp A, B, C, D (10 chỗ trống)
    - Dạng 2: Lựa chọn phương án trả lời phù hợp A, B, C, D cho các câu hỏi liên quan đến nội dung bài đọc (10 câu)
  - Phần 3: Diễn đạt viết (gồm 20 câu): kiểm tra kỹ năng diễn đạt viết
- Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

### II. NỘI DUNG

#### 1. Kiến thức ngôn ngữ

##### - Ngữ pháp:

- ✓ Các thì trong tiếng Anh: thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn, hiện tại hoàn thành, hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn, quá khứ đơn, quá khứ tiếp diễn, quá khứ hoàn thành, tương lai đơn, tương lai –going to.
- ✓ Cấu trúc chủ động- bị động
- ✓ Câu điều kiện
- ✓ Câu trực tiếp- gián tiếp

- ✓ Cấu trúc so sánh
- ✓ Các dạng câu trong tiếng Anh (câu hỏi, câu mệnh lệnh, vv)
- ✓ Mệnh đề quan hệ với who, which, that, vv
- ✓ Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, nguyên nhân, mục đích, kết quả, vv
- ✓ Các cấu trúc câu thường gặp: spend time doing something, etc

- Từ vựng

- ✓ Vốn từ vựng ở trình độ A2-B1 (Khung tham chiếu Châu Âu CEFR)
- liên quan đến các chủ đề thường ngày như: gia đình, sở thích, giao thông, giáo dục, vv
- ✓ Dạng của từ và cách sử dụng danh từ, động từ; tính từ, giới từ, mạo từ, vv

Ví dụ:

1. *Melanie has cut her hand. It \_\_\_\_\_ now.*
  - A. is bleeding
  - B. bleeds
  - C. to bleed
  - D. bleeding
2. *Boys and girls may behave \_\_\_\_\_ in this situation.*
  - A. differ
  - B. difference
  - C. different
  - D. differently

2. Kỹ năng đọc hiểu

- Kỹ năng đọc lấy ý chính (reading/ skimming for main ideas)
- Kỹ năng đọc hiểu chi tiết ( reading/ scanning for details)
- Kỹ năng đọc suy luận (reading for inference)

3. Kỹ năng diễn đạt viết

- Lựa chọn cấu trúc diễn đạt tương ứng với các phương án A, B, C, D sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.

Ví dụ

Choose the sentences (A, B, C or D) which is closest in meaning to the given one

1. *People have discovered a new source of energy.*
  - A. A new source of energy have been discovered by people.
  - B. A new source of energy has discovered.
  - C. A new source of energy has been discovered.
  - D. A new source of energy have discovered.

III. THANG ĐIỂM

Mỗi phương án trả lời đúng được tính 1,25 điểm. Tổng điểm toàn bài: 100 điểm. Điểm đạt 50/100.

## TENSES

### I. PRESENT TIME

#### 1. The present simple

##### a. Formation : S+ V-s/es

- We add -s to most verbs: *work- works, play-plays, drive-drives*
- We add- es to verbs ending in -o (*go-goes*), s (*miss-misses*), x (*mix-mixes*), ch (*catch-caught*), sh (*push-pushes*)
- If the verbs end in -y, change -y into -i and add -es when -y is preceded by a consonant. *cry-cries; try-tries*
- If the verbs end in -y, keep -y and add -s when -y is preceded by a vowel : *play-plays; stay-stay*.

##### b. Usage: The present simple is used:

- for habitual or repeated actions and situations: *I watch this show once a week*
- for general truths and natural phenomena *E.g.: The Earth goes round the sun.*
- for permanent situations in the present: *E.g.: James lives in Zurich.*
- for future actions related to timetables and programmes  
*E.g. The train leaves at 6 a.m. / I leave by the 6.30 train this evening.*
- for headlines, sports commentaries, story-telling, reviews of films and books, directions and instructions. *E.g. Three women rob the bank; You turn left at this junction.*
- in exclamatory sentences with "Here.....! / There.....!" *E.g. Here comes the bride!*
- for feelings, senses, perceptions:  
*How many planes do you see? / Mary doesn't like sweets. / I believe that.*

##### c. Time expressions: always, constantly, usually, frequently, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never, etc

#### 2. The present progressive

##### a. Formation: S+ am /is /are +V-ing

- We add -ing to most verbs: *wait-waiting*
- If a verb ends in -e, omit the -e and add -ing: *use-using*
- If a single vowel is followed by a single consonant double the final consonant: *sit-sitting*
- We double the last consonant of two-syllable verbs when the second syllable is stressed: *begin-beginning*
- If the verb ends in -ic, change to -ick: *picnic-picnicking*,
- If the verb ends in -ie, change to y: *lie-lying*

##### b. Usage: The present progressive (continuous) is used:

- for actions or events happening at the time of speaking *E.g. Look! It is raining;*
- for actions or events happening around the time of speaking  
*E.g. I'm studying French this term. / What are you doing now/these days?*
- for temporary states *E.g. David is doing his military service.*
- with adverbs of frequency (constantly, always, etc) for emphasis or to express annoying habits *E.g. He is always leaving his clothes on the floor! / My roommate is constantly complaining about his financial problems*
- for planned future actions related to personal arrangements.  
*E.g. I'm leaving for Hanoi tomorrow.*
- for situations which are changing or developing around the present.  
*E.g. The problem of pollution is getting more and more serious.*

##### c. Time expressions: now, at present, at the moment, nowadays, this month, tomorrow, etc.

#### 3. Attention

However, there are some stative verbs. They express a state- not an action and are not used in the Progressive tenses:

- Verbs of the senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste, notice, etc
- Verbs of emotions and preferences: like, dislike, love, hate, fear, mind, want, wish, need, prefer, admire, etc.
- Verbs of perception, belief, knowledge, ownership: think, believe, know, understand, expect, remember, forget, hope, have, own, belong to, etc.
- Other verbs which describe permanent states: be, cost, weigh, seem, appear, consist (of), depend (on), etc.

Some stative verbs can be used in the progressive forms as well, but they then indicate an action rather than a state and with a difference in meaning as in the following examples:

	Non-progressive	Progressive
think	I think he is a kind man	I am thinking about my mother
have	He has a car	She is having dinner.
taste	This food tastes sour.	The chef is tasting the sauce.
smell	These flowers smell good.	Don is smelling the roses.
see	I see a butterfly.	I am seeing the doctor at 11 a.m.
feel	The cat's fur feels soft.	She is feeling the cat's fur.
look	She looks so happy.	I am looking out the window.
appear	He appears to be asleep.	The actor is appearing on the stage.
weigh	A piano is heavy. It weighs a lot.	The grocer is weighing the bananas.
be	I am hungry.	Tom is being foolish (*)
	<i>Note: Tom is foolish = Foolishness is one of Tom's usual characteristics.</i>	<i>Note: Tom is being foolish = Right now, at the moment of speaking, Tom is doing something that the speaker considers foolish.</i>

## II. PAST TIME

### 1. The past simple

#### a. Formation: S+ V-ed/ Past form

- We add -ed to most regular verbs: *wait-waited*
- If a verb ends in -e, add -d: *use-used*
- If a single vowel is followed by a single consonant double the final consonant: *stop-stopped*
- We double the last consonant of two-syllable verbs when the second syllable is stressed: *prefer-preferred* → *open-opened*
- If the verb ends in -y and -y is preceded by a vowel, keep the -y: *enjoy-enjoyed*
- If the verb ends in -y and y is preceded by a consonant, change -y to -i and add -ed: *study-studied, try-tried*
- If the verbs end in -ic, change to -ick: *picnic-picnicked*,
- If the verb ends in -ie, add -d: *die-died*

#### b. Usage: The past simple is used to describe:

- Completed actions that took place at a definite time in the past. The time is either mentioned or implied E.g. *Mary visited the British Museum when she was in London.*
- Permanent situations in the past E.g. *John lived in Ireland for 15 years.*
- Completed actions that took place one after the other in the past (in story-telling or narratives) E.g. *Sue woke up, washed her face and had breakfast.*
- Past habits or repeated actions in the past; frequency adverbs (always, often, seldom, never, etc.) may also be used. E.g. *When Paul was younger, he often went fishing with his father.*

#### c. Time expressions: yesterday, then, ago, last month/ night/ week/ year, etc

### 2. The past progressive

#### a. Formation (*Look at Unit 1*) : S+ was/were+ V-ing

#### b. Usage: The past progressive is used to describe:

- An action that was in progress at a definite time in the past. We emphasize its duration.

E.g. This time last Friday, I was flying to London.

- Actions happening at the same time in the E.g. While Helen was watching TV, Nick was studying.
- A lengthy action that was in progress when a shorter or sudden one interrupted it. The longer action is in the Past Progressive and the shorter one is in the Past Simple. E.g. She was having dinner when the lights went out.
- Background scenes to a story  
E.g. It was early in the evening and it was beginning to get dark. She was having a cup of tea....
- Temporary past states or actions      E.g. He was writing a play in those days.
- Repeated actions or annoying habits (with always, continually, etc).  
E.g. My brother was always getting into trouble with the past.

c. Time expressions: while, as, when, etc

3. Attention

- Used to +infinitive expresses permanent states, past habits or repeated actions in the past.  
He used to smoke heavily when he was younger.

### III. PRESENT PERFECT

1. The present perfect simple

a. Formation: S + has/ have + V-ed /P. P

b. Usage: The present perfect simple is used:

- for actions which started in the past and are still happening E.g. I have taught history for three years
- for past actions whose results are connected to the present.  
E.g. The dog has spill the milk. (The milk is all over the floor)
- to announce news, changes, or events that affect the present  
E.g. He has lost almost his hair.
- for past actions whose time is not stated, or for recently completed actions  
E.g. He has travelled to India; I've just finished my homework.
- with today, this morning/week, etc. if these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking. E.g. He has written two letters this afternoon.
- with adjectives in the superlative degree or expressions like: the only, the first, second...etc  
E.g. This is the most expensive suit I've ever bought.

c. Time expressions: since, for, just, already, how long, ever, never, etc

for a week.  
three months  
6 hours

2. The present perfect progressive

a. Formation: S + has/ have +been + V-ing

b. Usage: The present perfect progressive is used

since 6 o'clock.  
the earlier yesterday

- to emphasize the duration of an action which started in the past and is still happening. The action may or may not be completed. E.g. They have been studying French for five years
- for actions that have been going on up to the recent past with obvious results in the present  
E.g. Why is the road so slippery? It has been raining.
- for actions which are temporary rather than permanent.  
E.g. He has been working overtime this week as there is a lot of work to do.
- to show anger, annoyance, irritation or to demand an explanation for a very recent action  
E.g. Who has been wearing my coat?/ Have you been drinking again?

c. Time expressions how long, for, since, all day/ morning, etc

3. Differences

a. The present perfect simple and the present perfect progressive

The Present Perfect Simple is used:

- for permanent situations E.g. She has lived in London all her life.

- to emphasize the result of an action: *E.g. I've called him three times this morning*
- for actions that are already finished: *E.g. Look at the car. Sam has washed it.*

**The Present Perfect Progressive is used:**

- for temporary situations: *E.g. He has been staying with his friends for two months, (but now he wants to get his own place).*
- to emphasize the duration of an action: *E.g. I've been calling him since 10 o'clock.*
- for actions that may or may not be finished: *E.g. Sam has been washing the car for an hour.*

**b. The present perfect simple and the past simple**

**The Present Perfect Simple is used:**

- for past events which have a connection to the present. The time is indefinite *E.g. I've found a new job.*
- for events that began in the past but are still happening in the present *E.g. I've lived in Athens for ten years*
- with today, this morning/week, etc, if these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking. *E.g. Helen has called me twice this morning (The morning is not over yet)*

**The Past Simple is used**

- for completed past events which are not connected to the present. The time is definite. *E.g. I found a new job three months ago.*
- for events that took place for a certain period of time in the past but are over at the time of speaking *E.g. Susan lived in Manchester for three years but now she lives in Liverpool.*
- with today, this morning/week, etc, if these periods of time are finished. *E.g. Helen called me twice this morning (the morning is over)*

**c. The present perfect tense and the present tenses**

**The present perfect tenses are used:**

- to express (the length of) an action which began in the past and continues up to the present. *E.g. I've taught German for three year; I've been teaching German for three years*

**The present tenses are used:**

- for actions taking place at or around the time of speaking (progressive form) *E.g. I am teaching German this year.*
- for permanent states or situations (simple form) *E.g. I teach German (this is my job)*

**4. Time expressions**

**1. for - since**

- for is used when we want to indicate the length of a period of time (*for two weeks/ six months/ twelve years*)
- since is used when we want to indicate the starting point of a period of time *E.g. She has been talking on the phone for two hours / since seven o'clock.*

**2. yet - already**

- yet is used only in interrogative and negative sentences and is placed at the end of the sentence *E.g. Have you finished yet? He hasn't arrived yet.*
- already is used in affirmative and interrogative sentences; it is usually placed between the auxiliary and the main verb, but can also appear at the end of the sentence for emphasis. *E.g. I have already been to the Science Museum.*

*Have you already seen this film? / You've finished your homework already.*

**IV. PAST PERFECT**

**1. The past perfect simple**

**a. Formation: S +had+ V-ed2/ PII**

**b. Usage: The past perfect simple is used:**

- for a past event that was completed before another past event. With before, after, when, as soon as and until we can use the Past simple instead of the Past Perfect if the actions are in chronological order

E.g. *By the time we arrived, the film had started.*

*They had hung up before I answered the phone.*

- for a past event that was completed before a definite time in the past.

E.g. *Angela had finished cooking by 11.30*

- with adjectives in the superlative degree and expressions such as the first/second...the only, etc

E.g. *That was the first time I had been to Paris.*

*It was the worst time I had ever had. When the police arrived, the Robber*

- c. Time expression: by + a certain time, by the time, after, before, when, etc. has escaped.

## 2. The past perfect progressive

- a. Formation: S+ had been +V-ing

- b. Usage: The past perfect progressive is used

- to emphasize the duration of an action that had been in progress up to a moment in the past or before another past event.

E.g. *By 1987, he had been working in New York for 5 years.*

*He had been teaching for 35 years when he retired.*

- for an action whose duration caused visible results later on in the past.

E.g. *When they came back from the beach, their skin was red. They had been lying in the sun for 5 hours.*

- c. Time expressions: by, when, for, since, after, before, how long, etc.

## V. FUTURE TIME

### 1. The future "will"(The future simple)

- a. Formation: S +shall/will +Verb

- b. Usage: The future "will" is used to express:

- a decision one makes at the moment of speaking. E.g. *It's getting cold; I'll close the window.*

- predictions or personal opinions about the future. We can use verbs, expressions and adverbs of probability such as believe, expect, think, be sure, be afraid, perhaps, probably, etc.

E.g. *I think Arsenal will lose this match.*

- requests and offers. E.g. *Will you do the ironing for me, please?*

- promises, threats, warnings, hopes, fears, invitations, refusal, willingness, determination.

E.g. *Stop making so much noise or the neighbors will get angry*

- Shall is used only with "I" and "we" in formal English or for suggestions and offers.

E.g. *I shan't see Mr Davidson this afternoon.*

- c. Time expressions: next week, next month, next year, tomorrow, in a week/month/year

### 2. The future "going to"

- a. Formation: S + am/is/are+ going to +Verb

- b. Usage: The future "going to" is used to express

- predictions based on evidence E.g. *The sun is shining. It's going to be a lovely day.*

- plans or decisions that have already been made E.g. *I'm going to study economics this year.*

- was/were going to is used for actions that had been planned in the past but did not eventually happen. E.g. *They were going to play tennis this afternoon but they cancelled it because of the heavy rain.*

- c. Time expressions: next week, next month, next year, tomorrow, in a week/month/year

### 3. The future progressive

- a. Formation: S + shall/will be+ V-ing

- b. Usage: The future progressive is used to express

- actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

E.g. *At 10 o'clock tomorrow evening, we'll be having a conference.*

- a polite request about someone's plan, especially if we want to ask for a favor.

E.g. *Will you be using your computer tomorrow?*

- c. Time expressions: next week, next month, next year, tomorrow, in a week/month/year

### 4. The future perfect simple

By + thời điểm đã đến o Tg Cai.

a. Formation: S+ will/shall + have + V-ed2/ PII

b. Usage: The future perfect simple is used:

- for actions that will be completed by a certain time in the future or before another future h) MA action. E.g. By dinner time I will have written all the letters. The building will have completed I guess John will have stopped working by the time we arrive. by the time you come here next year.

c. Time expressions: by, by the time, before

5. Present as future

- The present simple is used for actions that will take place in the future according to a timetable or programme. E.g. The train for Edinburgh leaves at 8.00 a.m from platform 3. tổ kè số 3
- The present progressive is used for things that we have already planned or arranged to do in the future. Future time expressions are often used.  
E.g. They are flying to Paris next Thursday.

6. Notes

1. Avoid using going to with verbs of movement, especially with come and go. Use the present progressive instead. E.g. Paul is coming on Saturday.

After the wedding, they are flying to Mexico.

2. After the words after, as long as, as soon as, before, by the time, if, provided, providing, until, when, while, etc, we use the present simple not the future "will".

E.g. Give my regards to her when she calls.

3. We can also use the present perfect simple after the above words, to emphasize that an action will be completed in the future. E.g. He'll come as soon as he has finished studying.

### PRACTICE 1

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence

1. Listen! The telephone.....

A. ringing      B. rings      C. is ringing      D. ring

2. When I.....by the post office, I saw Mrs. Nathan holding a large parcel wrapped in brown paper.

A. pass      B. was passing      C. past      D. passed

3. Elizabeth .....the piano when we arrived.

A. will play      B. was playing      C. was played D. is playing

4. The dog with white paws.....to Joanne. She loves it very much.

A. belong      B. belongs      C. is belonging      D. belonged

5. A crocodile .....by holding its victim under water.

A. kills      B. killed      C. is killing      D. has killed

6. He .....his breakfast at 7 o'clock.

A. don't have      B. not has      C. does not have      D. not have

7. The girl weeps whenever she .....such a story.

A. hears      B. had heard      C. will hear      D. heard

8. It .....a year ago.

A. has happened      B. happens      C. happened      D. was happened

9. I.....an old friend this evening, so I am unable to join you for a game of tennis.

A. am meeting      B. met      C. have met      D. meet

10. The staff's reaction.....one of anger. They criticized the proposal vehemently.

A. is      B. was      C. are      D. were

11. Aminah, like the boys, .....climbing the trees in the garden.

A. like      B. likes      C. liking      D. has liked

12. Why did you change your major from economics to law?

Because economics .....as interesting to me as law.

A. isn't      B. are      C. doesn't      D. aren't

13. The servant knocked the vase over while she.....the table.

A. dusts      B. dusted      C. has dusted      D. was dusting

14. She .....the phone as soon as it rang but there was no one at the other end of the line.

A. answered      B. was answering      C. answers      D. had answered

15. Sutimah dashed from her bedroom to answer the phone when it .....  
 A. rang      B. was ringing      C. had rung      D. had been ringing
16. She ..... every day for the love of it and she also teaches dancing.  
 A. is dancing      B. dances      C. danced      D. has danced
17. All the sugar ..... in the fridge.  
 A. were      B. is      C. are      D. has
18. The news ..... bad last night.  
 A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were
19. It began to rain while we ..... soundly.  
 A. slept      B. have slept      C. were sleeping      D. are sleeping
20. Every day, there ..... more than a dozen of traffic accidents in the city.  
 A. are      B. is      C. was      D. were
21. Mary fell asleep when she ..... television.  
 A. watches      B. is watching      C. watched      D. was watching
22. Early to bed and early to rise ..... a man healthy, wealthy and wise.  
 A. makes      B. made      C. making      D. make
23. Pasteur ..... in the 19th century.  
 A. was living      B. had lived      C. lived      D. has lived
24. At present, they ..... with the medicines to cure this terrible disease.  
 A. were experimenting      B. are experimenting      C. experiment      D. experimented
25. Now my sister ..... a bicycle of her own.  
 A. is having      B. are having      C. has      D. had
26. Physics ..... my favorite subject.  
 A. are      B. was      C. is      D. were
27. Over there ..... the shop that sells souvenirs.  
 A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were
28. I was learning my lesson when I ..... a terrible explosion.  
 A. hear      B. heard      C. was hearing      D. had heard
29. Gopal was crossing the road when Daniel ..... out to him.  
 A. was calling      B. calls      C. was called      D. called
30. The snake ..... one big egg last week.  
 A. laid      B. lay      C. was laying      D. is laying
31. The accident ..... when we were on the way to Vung tau.  
 A. occur      B. occurred      C. occurring      D. had occurred
32. A small stone struck the windshield while we ..... down the road.  
 A. drive      B. were driving      C. drove      D. were driven
33. Next week when there ..... a full moon, the ocean tides will be higher.  
 A. is being      B. is      C. was      D. are
34. I don't feel good. I think I ..... home from work tomorrow.  
 A. will stay      B. stay      C. stayed      D. am stayed

### PRACTICE 2

1. Has Osman ..... his sister for breaking his model aeroplane?  
 A. forgive      B. forgave      C. forgiving      D. forgiven
2. I ..... cakes for the whole morning. Would you like to have a piece?  
 A. have been baking      B. was baking      C. have been baked      D. will be baking
3. The holiday-makers ..... in the sunshine for an hour to get sunburnt.  
 A. laid      B. lied      C. have been lying      D. lay
4. Lisa ..... letters to her cousin ever since she was five years old.  
 A. has written      B. has been writing      C. will be writing      D. is writing
5. My grandfather ..... my friends for a long time.  
 A. knows      B. knew      C. have known      D. has known
6. Most students ..... hard for the last few weeks.  
 A. have been working      B. were working      C. had worked      D. worked

7. Since 1980, scientists the world over.....a lot of things to fight against AIDS.  
 A. have done      B. are doing      C. did      D. had done
8. The bees.....come out of the hive since six o'clock.  
 A. won't      B. hasn't      C. didn't      D. haven't
10. This is the first time I.....here.  
 A. am      B. have been      C. was      D. be
11. Pollution of the air.....the world a worse place for all living things.  
 A. have made      B. has made      C. is making      D. can to make
12. The clock.....since I dropped it on the floor.  
 A. hasn't been working      B. isn't working      C. wasn't working      D. won't be working
13. We are going to miss you. Thank you for everything you.....for us.  
 A. do      B. are doing      C. have done      D. done
14. She has been saving for two years. She.....\$2,000.  
 A. has saved      B. saves      C. saved      D. has been saving
15. The weather.....fine so far this week.  
 A. is      B. has been      C. was      D. had been
16. ....enough time to talk over the matter now.  
 A. It hasn't      B. There isn't      C. There hasn't      D. It isn't
17. I ..... much of you lately. We last met three months ago.  
 A. hasn't seen      B. haven't seen      C. didn't see      D. hadn't seen
18. All the doors and windows in the house ..... repainted recently.  
 A. is      B. has been      C. have been      D. are
19. Before I came, he.....on his history studies for almost three hours.  
 A. used to work      B. was working      C. had worked      D. had been working
20. We have done a lot of work on tenses lately and we now understand most of the rules.  
 A. do      B. have done      C. did      D. were
21. How long ..... here?  
 A. have you been      B. are      C. be      D. were
22. I ..... computer games all day but I am far from tired.  
 A. have been playing      B. am playing      C. was playing      D. played
23. She.....in this school for ten years but none of the other teachers likes her.  
 A. taught      B. has taught      C. was teaching      D. is teaching
24. Since 1990, Jim.....in Paris, and he is still there now.  
 A. was working      B. worked      C. have worked      D. has been working
25. Fred has come to the meeting but Frank .....  
 A. isn't      B. hasn't      C. didn't      D. wasn't
26. My friend.....English since she was a little girl.  
 A. has been speaking      B. speaks      C. spoke      D. was speaking
27. That baby.....non-stop for the past hour.  
 A. cried      B. was crying      C. is crying      D. has been crying
28. Most students.....hard for the last few weeks.  
 A. have been working      B. had worked      C. were working      D. worked
29. I have got a headache.....yesterday.  
 A. since      B. for      C. until      D. ever
30. His father hasn't seen him.....five years.  
 A. for      B. since      C. during      D. while
31. Peter.....my bike since 8 o'clock yesterday morning.  
 A. was having      B. is having      C. has had      D. has been had
32. He .....to London several times  
 A. has been      B. has gone      C. goes      D. went
33. He wrote to her a month ago, but I'm sure he.....since then.  
 A. hasn't written      B. didn't write      C. wasn't writing      D. wasn't written
34. He ..... for almost three hours now.  
 A. practiced      B. is practicing      C. practices      D. has been practicing

35. Maria hasn't visited her home in Spain .....  
 A. for many years      B. since many years      C. many years since      D. many years ago

### PRACTICE 3

Choose the best answer A, B c or D to complete the following sentences.

1. After Mary.....her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.  
 A. will finish      B. is finishing      C. finishes      D. will have finished
2. Dick.....in London when I last saw him.  
 A. was working      B. is working      C. has worked D. has been working
3. "Don't cook a meal for me," he said, "I've already....."  
 A. eats      B. eaten      C. eating      D. ate
4. ....the manager yet? Now it is your chance to do so.  
 A. Haven't you met      B. Don't you meet      C. Hadn't you met      D. Weren't you meeting
5. When you.....your work, you may leave the room.  
 A. do      B. did      C. have done      D. doing
6. I.....your teacher tomorrow, so I'll give her your note.  
 A. have seen      B. am seeing      C. shall have seen      D. going to see
7. He.....in the cafe when she came in.  
 A. sat      B. has sat      C. has been sitting      D. was sitting
8. Our family has known her.....she was a young girl.  
 A. for      B before      C. when      D. since
9. She wrote to him a month ago, but I'm sure he.....since then.  
 A. hasn't written      B. didn't write      C. wasn't writing      D. doesn't write
10. As soon as we.....another apartment, we.....  
 A. find/will move      B. would find/ move      C. found/ moved      D. find/ would move
11. "He.....in the US for ten years when he graduates"  
 A. will have lived      B. will have been living      C. will live      D. will be living
12. Since I.....my country, I.....very homesick.  
 A. leave/am      B. have left/ am      C. left/ have been      D. left/ was
13. This is the first time I.....to play badminton.  
 A. am trying      B. have tried      C. was trying      D. had tried
14. The electricity failed while she.....our dinner.  
 A. is cooking      B. was cooking      C. has cooked D. cooked
15. I know that he.....in the library at this moment.  
 A. works      B. has worked      C. is working      D. was working
16. A taxi collided with his car ten minutes ago but the police .....yet.  
 A. hasn't come      B. have not come      C. did not come      D. had not come
17. Everyone thinks that by the end of the month, the price of petrol.....by at least ten cents.  
 A. is rising      B. will be rising      C. will have risen      D. will rise
18. I locked the door and switched off the lights before I.....to bed.  
 A. going      B. have gone      C. went      D. had gone
19. In a week's time, he.....here for exactly ten years.  
 A. will have worked B. will have been worked      C. will work      D. will be working.
20. Just before we.....London, there was a violent storm.  
 A. reached      B. have reached      C. was reaching      D. had reached
21. At this time tomorrow night, I.....on a ship.  
 A. sleep      B. shall sleeping      C. shall be sleeping      D. shall sleep
22. Everyone in the world .....to lead a happy life.  
 A. wants      B. want      C. are wanting D. is wanting
23. By the time she reached the dentist, the pain in her tooth.....stopped.  
 A. would stop      B. has      C. had      D. had been
24. By the time you return here next year, the city.....lots of changes.  
 A. will have      B. has had      C. will have had      D. must have been
25. Han is going to the USA for his holiday. He.....up for nearly a year now.

- A. has saved      B. is saving      C. saves      D. has been saving  
26. I have been saving money because I .....buy a computer  
A. shall      B. will      C. am going to      D. would  
27. We.....for an hour when the bus finally came.  
A. waited      B. had been waiting      C. have been waiting      D. have waited  
28. I hope that you.....me when you come to India.  
A. will visit      B. are visiting      C. would visit      D. visited  
29. Who.....that horrible noise? Ah, Tom .....the violin.  
A. makes/ is practising      B. made/ is practicing      C. is making/ is practicing      D. was  
making/practiced  
30. I remember I .....the door carefully before I.....to bed.  
A. locked/ going      B. locked/ went      C. locked/ have gone      D. had locked/ went

## ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES

Active Voice	<i>This company employs</i>	<i>eighty people.</i>
Passive Voice	<i>Eighty people are employed</i>	<i>by this company.</i>

### Verb forms in the Passive Voice

Verb Forms	Active Voice		Passive Voice
Present Simple	They always serve tea with cakes	=>	Tea is always served with cakes (by them)
Present Cont.	They are renovating the hotel	=>	The hotel is being renovated.
Past Simple	I repaired the roof last year.	=>	The roof was repaired (by me) last year.
Past Cont.	The boys were pitching the tents when it started to rain.	=>	The tents were being pitched (by the boys) when it started to rain.
Pre. Perfect Simple	We have removed all the furniture from the living room.	=>	All the furniture has been removed from the living room.
Past Perfect	The fire had destroyed the house before the fire brigade arrived.	=>	The house had been destroyed before the fire brigade arrived.
Future "Will"	Mary will pay the bill tomorrow.	=>	The bill will be paid (by Mary) tomorrow.
Going to	They are going to publish his new novel next month.	=>	His new novel is going to be published next month.
Future Perfect	I will have posted all the letters by noon.	=>	All the letters will have been posted by noon.
Present Infinitive	We need to finish this work by tomorrow.	=>	This work needs to be finished by tomorrow.
Perfect Infinitive	He could have bought the tickets earlier.	=>	The tickets could have been bought earlier.
-ing form	I hate people staring at me.	=>	I hate being stared at.
Modal Verbs	You must take him to hospital.	=>	He must be taken to hospital.
Imperative	Please complete this exercise.	=>	This exercise must /should be completed.

HAVE + OBJECT + Past Participle has a passive meaning.

E.g. I have my car repaired at the garage.

### PRACTICE

#### I. Circle the best answers A, B, C or D for the following sentences

1. "Can't we do something about the situation?" "Something....right now."
 

A. is doing	B. done	X C. is being done	D. has been doing
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2. I still can't believe it. My bike...last night.
 

X A. was stolen	B. was stealing	C. stolen	D. stole
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3. Something funny.....in class yesterday.
 

A. happened	X B. was happened	C. happens	D. is happened
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4. The child's arm was swollen because he...by a bee.
 

A. stung	B. had stung	X C. had been stung	D. had being stung
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5. Today many serious childhood diseases...by early immunization.
 

A. are preventing	B. can prevent	C. prevent	X D. can be prevented
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6. I...with you on that subject.
 

A. am agree	B. am agreed	C. agreeing	X D. agree
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7. Many U.S. automobiles ...in Detroit, Michigan.
 

A. manufacture	B. have manufactured	X C. are manufactured	D. are manufacturing
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8. Let's go ahead and do it now. Nothing.....by waiting.

9. "When....?" "In 1928"  
 A. accomplishes      B. accomplished      C. has accomplished      D. will be accomplished  
 X C. was penicillin discovered
10. Vitamin C...by the human body. It gets into the blood stream quickly.  
 A. absorbs easily      B. is easily absorbing      C. is easily absorbed      D. absorbed easily
11. "When can I have my car back?" "I think it'll.....late this afternoon."  
 A. finish      B. be finished      C. have finished      D. be finish
12. The Mayan Indians ...an accurate and sophisticated calendar more than 7 centuries ago.  
 A. are developed      B. developed      C. were developed      D. have been developed
13. As the fairy tale goes, the prince...into a frog by an evil magician and only a kiss from a beautiful princess could restore him to his original state.  
 A. turned      B. was turned      C. was turning      D. had been turning
14. "Ms. Jones, please type those letters before noon."  
 "They've already..., sir. They're on your desk."  
 A. typed      B. been typed      C. being typed      D. been typing
15. If flowers...everyday, they will die soon.  
 A. not watered      B. are not watered      C. watered      D. are being watered
16. Fowls .....into many countries because of the bird flu.  
 A. are imported      B. is not imported      C. import      D. are not imported
17. The farmers will raise more hens and chickens so new hen-coops....  
 A. is being built      B. have built      C. will built      D. are being built
18. One of our boys .....by the police last night.  
 A. was arrested      B. would be arrested      C. were arrested      D. is arrested
19. I went to collect my car but it was not ready. When I went to the service station, it.....still.....  
 A. was....servicing      B. was....being serviced  
 C. had been....serviced      D. was....serviced
20. Every shop, no matter whether it was big or small,.....beautifully yesterday because of the holiday.  
 A. were decorating      B. were decorated      C. was decorating      D. decorated
21. This type of radio.....first.....many years ago.  
 A. has....introduced      B. has...been introduced      C. was introducing      D. was...introduced
22. She can never keep still while her photograph is.....  
 X A. being taken      B. being taking      C. taking      D. took
23. ....your house painted last year?  
 A. did      B. was      C. had      D. have
24. My uncle says that this shop.....down tomorrow.  
 A. is pulled      B. will being pulled      C. will be pulled      D. has been pulled
25. A new clinic .....recently.....in that district.  
 A. is ...establishing      B. has...been established. C is ..established      D. has ..established
26. ....the beginning of the day called morning or evening?  
 A. Does      B. Is      C. Can      D. Will
27. The murderer was.....yesterday.  
 A. hanging      B. hung      C. hang      D. hanged
28. The picture was.....in the Art gallery by the painter.  
 X A. hung      B. hanged      C. hang      D. hanging
29. Thomas is a dangerous criminal. He should.....now.  
 X A. be released      B. not released      C. not be released      D. be release
30. The soldier ....in the fight was taken to hospital.  
 A. injure      B. injured      C. be injured      D. injuring
31. The stolen cars.....yet.  
 A. haven't found      B. weren't found      C. haven't been found D. didn't find
32. ....by a snake, she screamed loudly.

- A. bite              B. to bite              C. biting              D. bitten  
 33. Being.....by the owner, the thief ran away.  
 X A. seen              B. see              C. seeing              D. saw  
 34. She hated.....by the police.  
 A. questioned              B. questioning              X C. being questioned              D. be questioning  
 35. ....up by a bell, she was very angry.  
 A. wake              B. to wake              C. waking              X D. waken  
 36. The film "Uncle Ho in Hong Kong".....on TV tonight.  
 A. will be showed              X B. will be shown              C. will show              D. will be showing  
 37. I'm sorry the exercises which you gave me.....in time. Can you give me more time?  
 A. can't be finish              B. can't finish              C. can't be finished              D. can't finished  
 38. The windows.....be opened. It is very windy outside.  
 A. should              X B. shouldn't              C. need              D. needn't  
 39. School regulations ...by all the students.  
 X A. have to be obeyed              B. have obeyed              C. have to obey              D. has been obeyed  
 40. The music at the party was very loud and .....from far away.  
 A. can hear              X B. could hear              C. can be heard              D. could be heard

**II. Choose the best passive sentence for each of the active ones**

1. *Did Sue knock that vase to the floor?*  
 X A. Did that vase be knocked to the floor by Sue?  
 B. Is that vase knocked by Sue to the floor?  
 X C. Was that vase knocked to the floor by Sue?  
 D. Has that vase been knocked by Sue to the floor?
2. *I have been repairing the bicycle for half an hour.*  
 X A. The bicycle has been being repaired for half an hour by me.  
 B. The bicycle has repaired for half an hour by me.  
 C. For half an hour the bicycle is being repaired by me.  
 D. The bicycle has been repaired for half an hour by me.
3. *They are going to build a new hospital just outside of the town.*  
 X A. A new hospital is going to be built just outside of the town by them.  
 B. A new hospital is being gone to build just outside of the town by them.  
 C. A new hospital just outside of the town is built by them.  
 D. A new hospital is being built just outside of the town by them.
4. *Someone was repainting the house when I arrived.*  
 A. The house was going to be repainted when I arrived.  
 B. The house was repainted when I arrived.  
 X C. The house was being repainted when I arrived  
 D. The house was repainting when I arrived.
5. *They didn't let me enter the burning house.*  
 X A. I wasn't let enter the burning house.  
 B. I wasn't allowed to enter the burning house.  
 C. I wasn't permitted enter the burning house.  
 D. D. I wasn't agreed to enter the burning house.
6. *Vinh had his brother fix the ball yesterday.*  
 A. Vinh had the ball to fix yesterday by his brother.  
 B. Vinh had the ball to be fixed yesterday by his brother.  
 C. Vinh has the ball fixed yesterday by his brother.  
 X D. Vinh had the ball fixed yesterday by his brother.
7. *Her parents made her study very hard for the exam.*  
 A. She was made study very hard for the exam by her parents.  
 B. She was made to study very hard for the exam by her parents.  
 X C. Her study was made very hard by her parents for the exams.  
 D. Her study very hard for the exam was made by her parents.

8. *People believe that the wanted man is living in New York.*  
A. It is believed that in New York is being lived by the wanted man.  
B. The wanted man is believed is living in New York.  
C. The wanted man is believed to be living in New York.  
D. That the wanted man is believed to be living in New York.
9. *They will be pulling down the old theater at this time tomorrow.*  
A. The old theater will be being pulled down at this time tomorrow.  
B. The old theater will be pulled down at this time tomorrow.  
C. The old theater will have been pulled down at this time tomorrow.  
D. The old theater is being pulled down at this time tomorrow.
10. *We saw him talking to some strangers on the street.*  
A. He was seen talking to some strangers on the street.  
B. He was seen being talked to some strangers on the street.  
C. His talking was seen to some strangers on the street.  
D. He was seen was talking to some strangers on the street.
11. *These engineers will repair the out-of-door lift in block B2.*  
A. In block B2, the out-of-door lift will be repaired.  
B. The out-of-door lift will be repaired by these engineers in block B2.  
C. The out-of-door lift in block B2 will be repaired by these engineers.  
D. Block B2 will be repaired the out-of-door lift by these engineers.
12. *You must finish your homework before 4 p.m.*  
A. Your homework must finished before 4 p.m.  
B. Before 4 p. m must be your homework finished.  
C. 4 p. m is the time your homework must be finished.  
D. Your homework must be finished before 4 p.m.
13. *The Prime Minister of Japan is going to visit our country next week.*  
A. Our country is visited by the Prime Minister of Japan next week.  
B. Our country is going to be visited by the Prime Minister of Japan next week.  
C. Our country next week is going to be visited the Prime Minister of Japan.  
D. Next week is going to be visited our country by the Prime Minister of Japan.
14. *Jane can do nothing to correct the silly mistakes in her Maths exam.*  
A. Nothing can be done to correct the silly mistakes in Jane's Maths exam.  
B. Nothing to correct the silly mistakes in her Maths exam can be done.  
C. The silly mistakes in her Maths exam can be done nothing by Jane.  
D. In her Maths exam, nothing can be done by Jane not to correct the silly mistakes.
15. *The Smiths are holding a house-warming party next Sunday.*  
A. A house-warming party is held next Sunday by the Smiths.  
B. A house-warming party is held the Smiths next Sunday.  
C. Next Sunday, a house-warming party is being held by the Smiths.  
D. A house-warming party for next Sunday is being held by the Smiths.
16. *Who invented the telephone?*  
A. Whom was the telephone invented?      C. Who was the telephone invented?  
B. Whom were the telephone invented?      D. By whom was the telephone invented?
17. *The police are asking Tom about the crime last night.*  
A. The crime is being questioned Tom by the police last night.  
B. Tom is being questioned about the crime last night.  
C. The crime last night is being questioned by Tom at the police station.  
D. Tom was questioned about the crime last night.
18. *You get a raise in salary every six months.*  
A. A rise in salary is raised every six months.  
B. A rise is raised by your salary every six months.  
C. Your salary is raised every six months.  
D. You are raised in salary every six months.
19. *If you don't pay the bill on time, the post office will disconnect your Internet connection.*

- A. If you don't pay the bill on time, your Internet connection will not be disconnected.
- B. If you don't pay the bill on time, your Internet connection will be disconnected by the post office.
- C. If you don't pay the bill on time, your Internet connection will disconnect the post office.
- D. If you don't pay the bill on time, your Internet connection will be connected to the post office.

20. *They paid Sheila \$1000 as a special bonus.*

- A. \$ 1000 was paid for Sheila as a special bonus.
- B. \$ 1000 were paid for Sheila as a special bonus.
- C. \$ 1000 was paid to Sheila as a special bonus.
- D. \$ 1000 were paid to Sheila as a special bonus.

21. *People often go into the church from the back door.*

- A. The black door of the church is often entered.
- B. The back door is often entered to the church.
- C. The church is often entered from the back door.
- D. The church is often entered by the back door.

## CONDITIONALS

### 1. Type 1: Real situations in the present or future

If clause	Main clause
If + Present tense (simple tense or continuous) If + Present Perfect Simple (if the action has already finished)	- Future time - Can/ may/ might/ must/ should+ infinitive - Present simple - Imperative

Use:

- Real or probable situations in the present or future  
*E.g. If Martin gets the job, he will move to Oxford.*  
*If you have finished your homework, you may go out.*
- General truths (If = when/ whenever)  
*E.g. If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.*
- Instructions or commands  
*E.g. If you miss the train, take the bus.*

### 2. Type 2: Unreal situations in the present or future

If clause	Main clause
If + Past tense (simple or continuous)	Would/ could/ might + V

Use:

- Unreal or imaginary situations in the present  
*E.g. If he were still living with his parents, he would save more money.*
- Events that are unlikely to happen in the future  
*E.g. If I won a lot of money, I would travel around the world.*
- To give advice  
*E.g. If I were you, I wouldn't argue with my employer.*

Note: - We use were instead of was in type 2 conditional sentences in formal English.

*E.g. If he were not so lazy, he would be more successful.*

- If can be omitted when it is followed by were; were comes before the subject (inversion).  
*E.g. Were she taller, she could become a model (= If she were taller.....)*

### 3. Type 3: Unreal situations in the past

If clause	Main clause
If+ Past Perfect (simple or continuous)	Would/ could/ might + have + V(PP)

Use:

- For actions that did not happen  
*E.g. If he had known your phone number, he would have called you.*
- To express criticism or regret  
*E.g. If I had been more careful, I would have passed the driving test.*

Note:

If can sometimes be omitted; had comes before the subject (inversion).

*E.g. Had you arrived earlier, you would have met my grandmother (= If you had arrived....)*

### 4. Attention

Conditionals can be introduced with other expressions instead of If

a. Unless (= if not) (Trừ khi)      *E.g. Unless you hurry, you'll miss the bus.*

b. As long as/ provided/ providing (= Only if) (Miễn là)

*E.g. You can borrow my camera as long as you promise to handle it with care.*

*You can visit me anytime provided/ providing (that) you call me in advance.*

c. In case (Phòng khi)      *E.g. I'll buy some mineral water in case I get thirsty.*

- d. Only if (Chỉ khi) E.g. She will go to the party only if she has finished her work.  
 e. Even if (Thậm chí nếu) E.g. He wouldn't talk about his plans even if you begged him to.  
 f. Whether (Rắng/ Liệu) E.g. Whether he aggress with me or not is not important to me.

**5. WISH:**

- a. We use I wish + past tense to say that we would like things to be different from what they are  
 E.g. I wish I had a car. (I don't have a car)  
 b. We use I wish + could / would to talk about things we want to do and things we want to happen.  
 E.g. I wish I could go out. (I want to go out but I can) / I wish it wouldn't rain tomorrow.  
 c. We use I wish + past perfect tense for regretting past actions.  
 E.g. I wish I hadn't shouted at him. (I shouted at him, and I'm sorry).

**PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence below**

1. If only I.....you wanted to invest money in business.  
 A. had known      B. knew      C. have known      D. know
2. If I were to leave my country, I.....disappointed.  
 A. probably be      B. would have been      C. will be      D. would be
3. If he hadn't wasted too much time, he.....in his examination.  
 A. would fail      B. wouldn't fail      C. won't fail      D. wouldn't have failed
4. If I had taken that English course, I.....much progress.  
 A. had made      B. would have made      C. made      D. would make
5. If I were in your place, I.....a trip to England.  
 A. will make      B. had made      C. would make      D. made
6. If you inherited a million pounds, what.....with the money?  
 A. do you do      B. will you do      C. would you do      D. are you going to do
7. If you.....as I told you, you.....in such predicament now.  
 A. did/ would not be      B. had done/ had not been  
 C. do/ would not be      D. had done/ would not be
8. Come and work for my company if you.....better to do.  
 A. have nothing      B. will have nothing      C. had something      D. had nothing
9. If you had done as I told you, I think you.....  
 A. would succeed      B. would have succeeded  
 C. could succeed      D. had succeeded
10. If he had got half a mark more, he.....in the exam.  
 A. wouldn't fail      B. wouldn't have failed  
 C. won't fail      D. won't be failing
11. If it.....tomorrow, we may postpone going.  
 A. rains      B. will rain      C. shall rain      D. raining
12. If you hadn't watched that late movie last night, you.....sleepy now.  
 A. wouldn't have been      B. wouldn't be  
 C. might have not been      D. wouldn't have been being
13. If you.....as I told you, you.....sorry now.  
 A. did/ would not be      B. had done/ had not been      C. do/ would not be      D. had done/ would not be
14. If only I.....him now.  
 A. see      B. saw      C. have seen      D. seen
15. If I.....I'll let you know.  
 A. am staying      B. will stay      C. do stay      D. would stay
16. If only he.....me a chance, I could have told him the truth.  
 A. gave      B. had given      C. could give      D. had given
17. Get me a glass of lemonade if you.....to the kitchen.  
 A. go      B. will go      C. going      D. went
18. If I.....you, I'd save some of your lottery winning.  
 A. be      B. am      C. were      D. was

19. If the chair.....break, Mr Dow can fix it for us.  
 A. might      B. should      C. may      D. can
20. If the car.....larger, we would have bought it.  
 A. had been      B. has been      C. have been      D. been
21. If you had tried your best, you.....the job.  
 A. would have got      B. got      C. will get      D. had got
22. If he.....late, he would have caught his bus.  
 A. worked      B. has worked      C. had not worked      D. would work
23. If Mary.....to sit in for us, we.....to the movie yesterday.  
 A. had agreed/ would have gone      B. has agreed/ would have gone  
 C. had agreed/ would go      D. agreed/ would have gone
24. He.....his exams well if he.....hard.  
 A. would pass/ has studied      B. would pass/ would have studied  
 C. would have passed/ had studied      D. would have passed/ studied
25. I would have prepared everything yesterday if I.....your message on Monday.  
 A. had received      B. have received      C. would have received      D. received
26. He failed to appreciate our difficulty. He.....differently if he.....the situation.  
 A. would have behaved/ would have realized      B. would behave/ had realized  
 C. would have behaved/ had realized      D. would have behaved/ realized
27. He often asks me about you. If you.....to see him tonight, he.....delighted.  
 A. had come/ would be      B. came/ would have been C. came/ will be D. came/ would be
28. Why did you leave so hurriedly? If you.....there for another week, he.....your portrait.  
 A. had stayed/ would finish      B. had stayed/ would have finished  
 C. stayed/ would have finished      D. would have stayed/ would have finished
29. Why do you always talk in such a scornful manner? If I.....in your shoes, I.....so rude.  
 A. were/ would not be      B. had been/ would not be  
 C. were/ would not have been      D. were/ will not be
30. If you.....less, you.....much better.  
 A. smoke/ would feel B. smoked/ will feel C. would smoke/ would feel D. smoked/ would feel
31. I think that if you.....them that our invitation still stands, they.....it another thought.  
 A. told/ will give      B. told/ would give C. told/ would have given D. tell/ would give
32. She.....her best to save the situation if she.....there but she was on business then.  
 A. would have done/ had been      B. would have done/ were C. would do/ had been D. would do/ were
33. Where.....if you .....to leave now?  
 A. would you have gone/ were      B. would you go/ had been  
 C. would you go/ were      D. would you go/ are
34. How about going to Spain? The weather....perfect if we...now, and we....able to go water-skiing.  
 A. would be/ went/ would be      B. would be/ went/ would have been  
 C. would have been/ went/ would be      D. would be/ had gone/ would be
35. If Jack .....home earlier last night, he.....you back.  
 A. had come/ would have called      B. came/ would call  
 C. had come/ would call      D. came/ would have called
36. If you.....so much then, everyone.....satisfied and she.....  
 A. had not complained/ would have been/ would not have been fired  
 B. had not complained/ would be/ would not have been fired  
 C. had not complained/ would have been/ would not be fired  
 D. did not complain/ would be/ would not have been fired
37. What.....if somebody .....to you?  
 A. did you reply/ apologized      B. would you have replied/ apologized  
 C. would you reply/ apologized      D. would you reply/ would apologize
38. A. If he.....tickets yesterday, he.....on the beach now.  
 A. had booked/ would be lying      B. had booked/ would have lied  
 C. had booked/ would lie      D. A and C are correct

39. She ..... him if she ..... his mother.
- A. would not have forgiven/ were not      B. would not have forgiven/ had not been  
 C. would not forgive/ had not been      D. would not have forgiven/ would not be
40. If you ..... less last night, you ..... so bad today.
- A. had drunk/ would not have felt      B. drank/ would not feel  
 C. had drunk/ would not feel      D. would have drunk/ would not feel
41. If I ..... a lot of money now, I ..... a new car.
- A. have/ will buy      B. have/ would buy      C. had/ will buy      D. had/ would buy
42. If I ..... you, I ..... do that.
- A. am/ will      B. were/ will      C. were/ would      D. had been/ would
43. If you ..... here yesterday, you ..... me.
- A. were/ would meet      B. had been/ would meet  
 C. were/ would have met      D. had been/ would have met
44. If I were offered the job, I think I ..... it.
- A. take      B. will take      C. would take      D. would have taken
45. I would be very surprised if he .....
- A. refuses      B. refused      C. had refused      D. would refuse
46. Many people would be out of work if that factory ..... down.
- A. closes      B. closed      C. had closed      D. would close
47. If she sold her car, she ..... much money.
- A. gets      B. will get      C. would get      D. would have got
48. They would be disappointed if we .....
- A. hadn't come      B. wouldn't come      C. don't come      D. didn't come
49. Would George be angry if I ..... his bicycle without asking?
- A. take      B. took      C. had taken      D. would take
50. She ..... terrible upset if I lost this ring.
- A. will be      B. would be      C. were      D. had been
51. If someone ..... in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened.
- A. would walk      B. had walked      C. walks      D. walked
52. What would happen if you ..... to work tomorrow?
- A. don't go      B. won't go      C. didn't go      D. wouldn't go
53. I'm sure she ..... if you explained the situation to her.
- A. would understand      B. will understand      C. had understood      D. understood
54. We'll get wet if we ..... out.
- A. go      B. went      C. did go      D. had gone
55. If I go shopping, I ..... some food.
- A. buy      B. will buy      C. would buy      D. would have bought
56. If they ..... soon, I'm not going to wait.
- A. hadn't come      B. won't come      C. don't come      D. didn't come
57. If I find it, I ..... you.
- A. will tell      B. would tell      C. had told      D. told
58. What would you do if you ..... a million dollars?
- A. would win      B. win      C. had won      D. won
59. They'd be hurt if I .....
- A. don't go      B. didn't go      C. hadn't gone      D. wouldn't go
60. Sarah probably wouldn't get the job if she .....
- A. applies      B. had applied      C. applied      D. would apply

**II. Choose the sentence (A, B, C, or D) that has the closest meaning to the original one**

*1. I don't think he is a clever person. He behaved foolishly yesterday.*

- A. If he were cleverer, he would not behave so foolishly yesterday.  
 B. If he had been cleverer, would not behave so foolishly yesterday.  
 C. If he were cleverer, he would not have behaved so foolishly yesterday.  
 D. If he would be cleverer, he would not have behaved so foolishly yesterday.

*2. I don't know English well, so I haven't finished translating the article.*

- A. If I knew English well, I would have translated the article long ago.  
 B. If I would have known English well, I would have translated the article long ago.  
C. If I knew English well, I would translate the article long ago.  
D. If I had known English well, I would translate the article long ago.
3. *I'm too old to take part in the last competition.*  
A. I would have taken part in the last competition if I would be younger.  
 B. I would take part in the last competition if I were younger.  
C. I would have taken part in the last competition if I would have been younger.  
D. I would have taken part in the last competition if I were younger.
4. *He didn't do his work yesterday, so today he's busy.*  
A. If he had done his work yesterday, he would be free today.  
B. If he had done his work yesterday, he would have been free today.  
 C. If he did his work yesterday, he would be free today.  
D. If he would have done his work yesterday, he would be free today.
5. *You didn't take into account his behaviour so you have so much trouble now.*  
A. If you took into account his behaviour, you would not have so much trouble now.  
 B. If you had taken into account his behaviour, you would not have so much trouble now.  
C. If you had taken into account his behaviour, you would not have had so much trouble now.  
D. If you would have taken into account his behaviour, you would not have so much trouble now.
6. *You aren't a star now because you weren't given the part in the film then.*  
A. You might be a star now if you had been offered the part in the film then.  
B. You might have been a star now if you had been offered the part in the film then.  
 C. You might be a star now if you were offered the part in the film then.  
D. You might be a star now if you would be offered the part in the film then.
7. *I won't go to the concert with you because I'm very busy with the project.*  
A. If I hadn't been busy with the project, I would go to the concert with you.  
B. If I wouldn't be busy with the project, I would have gone to the concert with you.  
C. If I am not busy with the project, I will go to the concert with you.  
D. If I weren't busy with the project, I would go to the concert with you.
8. *I thought she had had a long run because she was breathing heavily.*  
A. She was breathing heavily as if she had been running a long distance.  
B. She was breathing heavily as if she was running a long distance.  
C. She was breathing heavily as if she ran a long distance.  
D. She was breathing heavily as if she has been running a long distance.
9. *He was very surprised at it.*  
A. It seemed as if he would never hear of it before.  
B. It seemed as if he has never heard of it before.  
C. It seemed as if he never heard of it before.  
D. It seemed as if he had never heard of it before.
10. *We all thought that he wanted to say something.*  
A. He looked as if he wanted to say something.  
B. He looked as if he wants to say something.  
C. He looked as if he has wanted to say something.  
D. He looks as if he wants to say something.

## RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. Relative pronouns who/ that/ which as subject of the verb cannot be omitted

a. for people: who/ that

E.g. I saw a boy. He could ride his bike without using his hands.

=> I saw a boy who could ride his bike without using his hands

b. for animals and things: which/ that

E.g. He has written a book. It is about the history of education.

=> He has written a book which is about the history of education.

The room was very large. We had our party in it last time.

=> The room in which we had our party last time was very large.

2. Relative pronouns who/whom/ that/ which as object of the verb, can be omitted

a. for people: who/ whom/that

E.g. He liked the girl. He met her at the party yesterday.

=> He liked the girl (who/ whom/ that) he met at the party yesterday.

b. for animals and things: which/ that

E.g. That hat looks old-fashioned. She bought it recently.

=> That hat (which/that) he bought recently looks old-fashioned.

3. Relative pronouns whose/of which showing possession cannot be omitted

a. for people: whose

E.g. I know the writer. His latest novel was a great success.

=> I know the writer whose latest novel was a great success.

b. for animals and things: whose/ of which

E.g. I have a car. Its engine is noisy.

=> I have a car whose engine/ the engine of which is noisy.

4. Relative adverbs

a. When: refers to time

E.g. I'll never forget the day. I first met him on that day.

=> I'll never forget the day (when) I first met him.

b. Where: refers to place

E.g. I grew up in a village. It is very small.

=> The village where, in which I grew up is very small.

We stayed at a rather cheap hotel.

=> The hotel where/ at which we stayed was rather cheap

c. Why (can sometimes be omitted) refers to reason

E.g. He felt disappointed. That was why he left.

=> The reason (why) he left was that he felt disappointed.

### PRACTICE

Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence below

1. Sunday is the day.....which we usually go fishing.

A. during      B. at      C. in      D. on (D)

2. The person.....you want to see is not there.

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

3. This is the last time.....I speak to you.

A. of which      B. when      C. that      D. which

4. The tree the branches.....we cut off is an apple tree.

A. of which      B. that      C. who      D. whose

5. He talked about the books and the authors.....interested him.

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

6. You know your lesson.....surprises me.

A. who      B. which      C. that      D. Ⓛ

7. She is the most beautiful girl.....ever lived.

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

8. There were two small rooms in the beach house .....served as a kitchen.

Sử dụng & which thay thế các cỗ mảnh /

Ex. He didn't get the job that made him ~~upset~~

which made

- (A) the smaller of which B. the smallest of which C. the smaller of them D. smallest of that  
9. The decision was postponed, ..... was exactly what he wanted.
- (A) which B. that C. whose D. what  
10. All the people.....have gone into the room are still young.
- (A) who B. whom C. whose D. that  
11. The year.....he died was full of calamities. ~~chết~~ ~~choice~~
- A. on which B. which C. in which = when D. where  
12. The new model, .....has just come out, is the best so far.
- A. who ~~đến~~ B. whom C. whose D. which  
13. The rumour.....we heard yesterday is not true.
- A. that B. which C. Ø D. All of them are correct  
14. The picnic was postponed, .....was due to the weather.
- (A) which B. that C. who D. whom  
15. I was happy during the years.....I lived with my grandfather.
- (A) when B. that C. in which D. where  
16. The area.....we are living is quiet.
- A. which B. at which C. in where ~~bất~~ ~~thì~~ D. where = in which  
17. The man.....she loves has been captured by the enemy.
- A. who B. whom C. whose D. which  
18. The student.....you have just met is in one of our classes.
- A. his parents B. whose parents C. parents of his D. parents who  
19. The woman .....lives next door to us is a weather-forecaster on a local TV station. ~~truyền hình~~  
A. whose B. she C. whom D. who ~~địa phái~~  
20. The speech.....we listened last night was informative. listen to
- (A) to which B. which to C. to that D. that  
21. You told me about students .....have taken the entrance exam 3 times.
- (A) who B. whom C. which D. whose  
22. The secretary.....I talked to didn't know where the meeting was.
- A. which B. when C. where D. Ø  
23. You need to talk to a person.....you can trust. You will feel better if you do.
- A. whose B. which C. whom D. when  
24. Bob is the kind of person to.....one can talk about anything.
- A. who B. whom C. that D. which  
25. He is a person.....friends can trust him.
- A. who B. whom C. that D. whose  
26. I'm looking for an electric can opener.....also can sharpen knives.
- A. who B. whom C. which D. Ø  
27. People.....live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
- (A) who B. whom C. which D. Ø  
28. The problems.....Tony has seem insurmountable.
- A. what B. why C. that D. when  
29. The man.....I introduced you to.....last night may be the next president of the university.
- A. whom ~~đúng tin tức~~ B. that C. Ø D. A, B, C are correct  
30. Cathy is trustworthy. She's a person upon.....you can always depend. ~~phù thuộc~~
- A. who B. whom C. that D. Ø  
31. Your career should focus on a field in.....you are genuinely interested.
- (A) which B. what C. that D. Ø  
32. People.....outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy people.
- (A) whose B. whom C. that D. which  
33. That is the place .....the accident occurred. ~~xảy ra~~
- (A) where B. which C. on which D. that  
34. There was a time.....movies cost a dime. ~~chi phí~~
- A. who B. where C. when D. which

35. One of the people ..... I admire most in the history of the world is Gandhi.  
A. that      B. which      C. whose      D. of them
36. I enjoyed talking to the people ..... I had dinner last night.  
A. to whom      B. with whom      C. with that      D. with who
37. I received two job offers, ..... I accepted.  
A. neither of which      B. neither of them      C. neither of that      D. neither of whom
38. I have three brothers, ..... are professional athletes.  
A. two of which      B. two of whom      C. both of which      D. two of them
39. Sally lost her job, ..... wasn't surprising.  
A. that      B. what      C. it      D. which
40. Her boss fired her, ..... made her angry.  
A. that      B. what      C. which      D. it

## REPORTED SPEECH

### *1. Changes in verb tenses:*

CHANGES			EXAMPLES	
Direct Speech	into	Reported Speech	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
am / is	=>	was	She said, "I'm learning French".	She said she <b>was</b> learning French.
are	=>	were	They said, "We <b>are</b> tourists".	They said they <b>were</b> tourists.
do / does	=>	did	"John <b>doesn't</b> come here often", Mary said.	Mary said that John <b>didn't</b> come there often.
have / has	=>	had	"I've missed the train", he said.	He said he <b>had</b> missed the train.
was	=>	had been	She said, "I <b>was</b> having a party".	She said she <b>had been</b> having a party.
did	=>	had done	"Nam <b>did</b> it", Ann said.	Ann said Nam <b>had done</b> it.
will	=>	would	She told him, "I <b>will</b> call you".	She said she <b>would</b> call him.
can	=>	could	He said, "I <b>can</b> run very fast".	He said he <b>could</b> run very fast.
may	=>	might	They said, "We <b>may</b> go on holiday next week".	They said they <b>might</b> go on holiday the following week.
must	=>	had to	She said, "I <b>must</b> get up early every day".	She said she <b>had to</b> get up early every day.

### *2. Changes in time expressions:*

Now	=>	then
Today/tomorrow	=>	that day/that night
Yesterday	=>	the day before/the previous day
Tomorrow	=>	the next/following day
Last week/month	=>	the previous week/month
Next week/month	=>	the following week/month
2 years ago	=>	2 years before

### *3. Other changes:*

This/these	=>	that/those
Here	=>	there

Pronouns/possessive adjectives are changed according to the context.

### *4. Reported questions:*

- a. Yes/No questions: ask/wonder ... + if/whether + S + V  
"Do you speak English?", he asked me => She wondered if I spoke English.  
"Can you swim?", Mary asked Tom. => Mary asked Tom whether he could swim.
- b. Wh-question: ask/wonder...+ question words + S + V  
"Where do you live?", she asked me. => She wanted to know where I lived.  
"How did you come here?", he asked her. => He asked her how she had come there.

### *5. Commands – requests – advice:*

To report commands, requests, advice....we use the verbs TELL, ASK, ORDER, ADVISE, WARN....+(OBJECT) + INFINITIVE

- "Don't talk so fast", he said => He advised me not to talk so fast.
- "Come back early", my mother said. => My mother told me to come back early.

### PRACTICE

#### I. Choose the best option to complete each sentence below

1. He said he.....at the Ritz hotel.  
A. is staying      B. has stayed      C. was staying      D. will stay
2. They realized that they.....their way in the dark.  
A. had lost      B. lose      C. lost      D. was lost.
3. He asked me where I.....

- A. have studied      B. study      C. am studying      D. studied  
 4. I thought that I ..... my work at that time.  
 A. shall finish      B. will finish      C. should finish      D. will have finished  
 5. He says he ..... at school two years ago.  
 A. had worked      B. works      C. had been working      D. worked  
 6. Victor said he ..... very busy.  
 A. is      B. will be      C. was      D. may be  
 7. My friend asked me who ..... the piano in the sitting room.  
 X(A) was playing      B. plays      C. is playing      D. has played  
 8. He said he ..... to the station to see me off.  
 X(A) would come      B. came      C. will come      D. is coming  
 9. I was sure he ..... the letter.  
 X(A) posted      B. had posted      C. will post      D. is posting  
 10. I think the weather ..... fine next week. I hope it ..... for the worse.  
 A. would be/ will not change      B. would be/ would not change  
 C. will be/ will not change      D. will be/ would not change  
 11. I knew that he ..... a very clever man.  
 A. will be      X(B) was      C. had been      D. is  
 12. I want to know what he ..... for her birthday.  
 A. has bought      B. buys (áp dụng)      C. had bought      D. would buy  
 13. I asked my sister to tell me what she ..... at the museum.  
 X(A) had seen      B. has seen      C. had been seeing      D. was seeing  
 14. He said he ..... tomorrow morning.  
 X(A) would leave      B. will leave      C. is leaving      D. left  
 15. She says she ..... the book.  
 A. already finds      X(B) has already found      C. had already found      D. would already find  
 16. She said she ..... tell me the right time, her watch ..... wrong.  
 A. can't/ was      X(B) couldn't/ was      C. can't/ is      D. couldn't/ is  
 17. I asked my neighbour if he ..... by air before.  
 A. ever traveled      B. has ever traveled      C. would ever travel      X(D) had ever traveled  
 18. The policeman asked George where he ..... so early.  
 A. is running      B. ran      C. was running      D. runs  
 19. The delegates were told that the guide ..... out and ..... back in ten minutes.  
 A. has just gone/ will be      B. has just gone/ would be  
 C. had just gone/ will be      X(D) had just gone/ would be  
 20. He says that he ..... the laws of the country.  
 A. knew      B. is knowing      X(C) knows      D. had known

**II. Choose the sentence (A, B, C, or D) that has the closest meaning to each sentence below**

1. *The children are playing in the yard. (She thought)*

- A. She thought the children are playing in the yard.  
 X(B) She thought the children were playing in the yard.  
 C. She thought the children was playing in the yard.  
 D. She thought the children would be playing in the yard.

2. *Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped)*

- A. She hoped her friend will come to see her.  
 X(B) She hoped her friend would come to see her.  
 C. She hoped her friend comes to see her.  
 D. She hoped her friend came to see her.

3. *Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought)*

- X(A) He thought Father had repaired his bicycle.  
 B. He thought Father has repaired his bicycle.  
 C. He thought Father was repaired his bicycle.

- D. He thought Father repaired his bicycle.
4. *She knows English very well. (I supposed)*
- A. I supposed she knows English very well.
  - B. I supposed she knew English very well.
  - C. I supposed she would know English very well.
  - D. I supposed she will know English very well.
5. *Our sportsmen will win the game. (We were sure)*
- A. We were sure our sportsmen would be won the game.
  - B. We were sure our sportsmen win the game.
  - C. We were sure our sportsmen would win the game.
  - D. We were sure our sportsmen will win the game.
6. *She dances better than anybody else. (I was told)*
- A. I was told she dances better than anybody else.
  - B. I was told she danced better than anybody else.
  - C. I was told she would dance better than anybody else.
  - D. I was told to dance better than anybody else.
7. *You will fall and break your leg. (I was afraid)*
- A. I was afraid you will fall and break your leg.
  - B. I was afraid you would fall and break your leg.
  - C. I was afraid you would fall and broke your leg.
  - D. I was afraid you will fall and broke your leg.
8. "Go home," said the teacher to us.
- A. The teacher told us to go home.
  - B. The teacher said us to go home.
  - C. The teacher told us go home.
  - D. The teacher told to us to go home.
9. "Buy some meat in the shop." said my mother to me.
- A. My mother said to me to buy some meat in the shop.
  - B. My mother told to me to buy some meat in the shop.
  - C. My mother told me to buy some meat in the shop.
  - D. My mother said me to buy some meat in the shop.
10. "Sit down at the table and do your homework," said my mother to me.
- A. My mother said to me to sit down at the table and do my homework.
  - B. My mother told to me to sit down at the table and do my homework.
  - C. My mother told me to sit down at the table and do my homework.
  - D. My mother said me to sit down at the table and do my homework.
11. "Don't forget to clean your teeth," said Granny to Helen.
- A. Granny told Helen not to forget to clean her teeth.
  - B. Granny told Helen to not forget to clean her teeth.
  - C. Granny said to Helen not to forget to clean her teeth.
  - D. Granny told Helen not forget to clean her teeth.
12. "Don't sit up late," said the doctor to Mary.
- A. The doctor told Mary not sit up late.
  - B. The doctor told Mary not to sit up late.
  - C. The doctor said to Mary not to sit up late.
  - D. The doctor told Mary to not sit up late.
13. *The doctor said to Peter "Don't go ~~got~~ a walk today"*
- A. The doctor said Peter not to go for a walk today.
  - B. The doctor told Peter not go for a walk today.
  - C. The doctor said to Peter not to go for a walk that day.
  - D. The doctor told Peter not to go for a walk that day.
14. "Don't eat too much ice-cream," said Nick's mother to him.
- A. Nick's mother said him not to eat too much ice cream.
  - B. Nick's mother told him not to eat too much ice cream.

- C. Nick's mother said him not eat too much ice cream.  
D. Nick's mother told him to eat not too much ice cream.
15. "You have not done your work well," said the teacher to me.  
 A. The teacher told me I hadn't done my work well.  
B. The teacher told me I haven't done my work well.  
C. The teacher told me I hadn't done your work well.  
D. The teacher told me I hadn't done his work well.
16. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman.  
A. The woman said that man had spoken to me on the road.  
B. The woman said that man has spoken to her on the road.  
C. The woman said that man spöke to her on the road.  
 D. The woman said that man had spoken to her on the road.
17. "I can't explain this rule to you," said my classmate to me.  
A. My classmate told me he/she can't explain that rule to me.  
 B. My classmate told me he/she couldn't explain that rule to me.  
C. My classmate told me he/she couldn't explain that rule to you.  
D. My classmate said me he/she couldn't explain that rule to me.
18. The teacher said to the class: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow"  
 A. The teacher told the class they would discuss that subject the next day.  
B. The teacher told the class they will discuss that subject the next day.  
C. The teacher said the class they would discuss that subject the next day.  
D. The teacher told the class they discussed that subject the next day.
19. The woman said to her son: "I am glad I am here."  
A. The woman told her son I was glad she was there.  
B. The woman told her son she was glad I was there.  
 C. The woman told her son she was glad she was there  
D. The woman told to her son she was glad she was there.
20. Mike said: "We have bought these books today"  
A. Mike said they bought those books that day.  
 B. Mike said they had bought those books that day.  
C. Mike said they have bought those books that day.  
D. Mike said they had bought those books today.

## COMPARISONS

### I. COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES

#### 1. Equal comparison

as + adj. + as (Positive)  
Not as / so + adj. + as (Negative / unequal comparison)

e.g. *He's as tall as his father. / She's as beautiful as her mother.*  
*He isn't as / so lucky as me.*

#### 2. Comparative

- Adjectives with one syllable add -er: adj. + -er + than  
e.g. *Their house is older than ours.*

*Note:* In adjectives of one vowel and one consonant, the consonant is doubled.  
Big - bigger    Thin - thinner    Hot - hotter    Fat - fatter

- Adjectives with two or more syllables add -more: more + adj. + than  
e.g. *Their house is more expensive than ours.*

#### 3. Superlative

- Adjectives with one syllable add -est: the + adj. + -est  
e.g. *It's the longest river in Vietnam.*
- In adjectives of *consonant - vowel - consonant*, the consonant is doubled.  
Big - biggest    Fat - fattest    Hot - hottest    Thin - thinnest
- Adjectives with two or more syllables add -most: the + most + adj.  
e.g. *It's the most beautiful river in Vietnam.*

*Note:*

- Adjectives that end in -er, -y, -le:  

Adj.	Comparative	Superlative
Clever	cleverer	cleverest
nice	nicer	nicest

Adj.	Comparative
Clever	cleverer
nice	nicer
Funny	funnier
Simple	simpler

→ narrow	→ narrower	→ narrowest
→ noble	→ nobler	→ noblest

- Adjectives that end in - ful or - ing, and most other two-syllabled adjectives:

Adj.	Comparative	Superlative
Careful	more careful	most careful
Boring	more boring	most boring
Depressed	more depressed	most depressed

- Some two-syllabled adjectives take both forms:

Adj.	Comparative	Superlative
polite	politer / more polite	politest/ most polite

- There are some irregular adjectives:

Adj.	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Much/many	more	most
Little	less	least
Far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

#### Use

- 1, Than is often used after a comparative adjective: *I'm younger than my sister.*  
*My sister's more intelligent than her sister.*

Much can come before the comparative to give emphasis:

*She's much nicer than her sister.*

*Is Tokyo much more modern than London?*

- 2, The is used before superlative adjectives: *He's the funniest boy in the class.*  
3, As ... as shows that something is the same or equal: *Jim's as tall as Peter.*  
4, Not as / so ... as shows that something isn't the same or equal: *She isn't as tall as her mother. / My car wasn't so expensive as yours*

### II. COMPARISONS OF ADVERBS

### 1. Equal comparison

as + Adverb + as (Positive)  
Not as / so + adverb + as (Negative / unequal comparison)

e.g. *Drive as fast as you can.*  
*I don't drive as fast as she does.*

### 2. Comparative

- Short adverbs: adverb + -er + than e.g. She drives faster than I do.
- Long adverbs: more + adverb + than e.g. I drive more slowly than she does.

### 3. Superlative

- Adverbs with one syllable add – est: the + adverb + -est  
e.g. He runs the fastest.
- Adverbs with two or more syllables add – most: the + most + adverb  
e.g. The first speaker presented his case the most clearly.

There are a few irregular adverbs:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative	
Well	better	best	Ex: She cooks better than me
Badly	worse	worst	⇒ I don't cook as well as her
Far	farther/further	farthest/furthest	she does
Many, much	more	most	
Little	less	least	

### PRACTICE

Use the words given in the correct form of comparison to complete the sentences below

1. His garden is ..... large ..... than ours. (large)
2. This is not ..... so difficult ..... as you think. (difficult)
3. This box is ..... heavier ..... than that one. (heavy)
4. He is the ..... most intelligent ..... student in his class. (intelligent)
5. Oranges are ..... more expensive ..... than apples. (expensive)
6. He goes to the theatre ..... more often ..... than I do. (often)
7. They finished ..... more quickly ..... than we did. (quickly)
8. He earns ..... more ..... money than his brother. (much)
9. July is the ..... hottest ..... month of the year. (hot)
10. My secretary gets to work ..... more early ..... than I do. (early)
11. I bought ..... as many ..... books as he did. (many)
12. Prevention is ..... well ..... than cure. (good)
13. I know the ..... French ..... of all. (little)
14. She works ..... hard ..... than we do. (hard)
15. The largest and the ..... most important ..... city in the United States is New York. (important)
16. Nobody in the class is ..... taller ..... than Tom. (tall)
17. Mary is the ..... cleverest ..... student in the class. (clever)
18. This is the ..... most romantic ..... story I have never read. (romantic)
19. You can't find a ..... cheaper ..... computer. This one is the ..... cheapest ..... . (cheap)
20. The weather was getting ..... , so we decided not to go out. (bad)
21. Chris skates much ..... better ..... than his sister Ann. (well)
22. He lives the ..... further ..... from school. Nobody lives further than him. (far)
23. Everyone agrees that Nick is ..... more talkative ..... than his brother. (talkative)
24. This dictionary is ..... thicker ..... than the one I bought last year. (thick)
25. That's the ..... nicest ..... house in my neighbourhood. (nice)
26. He speaks English ..... better ..... than me. (well)
27. Her brother drives ..... the most carefully ..... of all her family. (carefully)

## PREPOSITION OF TIME: AT, IN, ON

- We use AT with an exact point in time.  
*The morning session begins at 8.30 and ends at noon.*
- We also use AT before names of mealtimes or general words for holidays.  
*I'll see you at breakfast.*  
*What does your family do at Christmas?*
- We use IN with parts of day (the morning, etc.), months (January, etc.), seasons (spring, summer, etc.), years (1975, etc.)  
*We usually listen to music in the evening*
- We use ON with names of day (Monday, Tuesday, etc.), dates (19<sup>th</sup> May)

### PRACTICE

#### I. Put in AT, ON, or IN in the following sentences:

1. Mozart was born in Saizburg in 1756.
2. I haven't seen Kate for a few days. I last saw her on Monday.
3. The price of electricity is going up in October.
4. I've been invited to a wedding on 14 May.
5. Hurry up! We've got to go in five minutes.
6. I'm busy just now but I'll be with you in a moment.
7. Jenny's brother is an engineer but he is out work at the moment.
8. There are usually a lot of parties on New Year's Eve.
9. I hope the weather will be nice at the weekend.
10. Saturday night I went to bed at 11 o'clock.
11. I don't like traveling at night.
12. We traveled overnight to Paris and arrived at 5 o'clock ... in the morning.
13. The course begins in 7 January and ends in April.
14. It was quite a short book and easy to read. I read it in a day.
15. I might not be at home on Tuesday morning but I'll probably there in the afternoon.
16. My car is being repaired at the garage. It will be ready in two hours.
17. The telephone & doorbell rang at the same time.
18. Mary & Henry always go out for a meal on their wedding anniversary.
19. He'll be retiring from his job in two years' time.
20. In Britain most people do not work on Sundays.
21. If the sky is clear, you can see the stars at night.
22. After working hard during the day, I'd like to relax in the evening.
23. The first man walked on the moon on 21 July 1969.
24. It's difficult to listen if everyone is speaking... on tổng thể
25. In Britain people send each other cards at Christmas.

#### II. All of the expressions below are used to talk about past time. Which of them are used with: at, on, in, or no preposition?

4 o'clock	<u>on</u> Tuesday, 14 May	the 1920s
yesterday	<u>three weeks ago</u>	the turn of the century
Tuesday	<u>the end of May</u>	Victorian times
Last Tuesday	<u>Christmas</u>	the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Tuesday morning	<u>the summer</u>	the Middle Ages
last summer	<u>1,000 years ago</u>	1945

#### III. Choose the appropriate preposition to complete each sentence below

1. I'll be at home (at/ on/ in/ Ø) Friday morning. You can call me then.
2. I'm going away (at/ on/ in/ Ø) the end of January.
3. Hurry up! I have to go (at/ on/ in/ Ø) five minutes.
4. There are usually a lot of parties (at/ on/ in/ Ø) New Year's Eve.

5. The telephone and the doorbell rang (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) the same time.
6. I'm busy now but I'll be with you (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) a moment.
7. It was a short day and easy to read. I read it (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) a day.
8. Jazz became popular in the United States (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) the 1920s.
9. Many of Europe's great cathedrals were built (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) the Middle Ages.
10. If the sky is clear, you can see the stars (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) night.
11. The first man walked on the moon (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) July 21st, 1969.
12. (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) winter, some animals don't eat.
13. Mary and Henry always go out for dinner (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) their anniversary.
14. I last met him (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) three years ago.
15. Do you give each other presents (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) Christmas?
16. I'll see you (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) next Sunday.
17. I feel really homesick (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) sunset.
18. Bob is a very fast runner. He can run 100 meters (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) 11 seconds.
19. Columbus discovered America (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) 1492.
20. Jenny's brother is an engineer but he is out of work (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) the moment.
21. (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) Saturday night, I went to bed early.
22. The course begins (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) January 7th and ends sometime (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) April.
23. I hope the weather will be nice (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) the weekend.
24. (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) Fool's Day, people can tell lies to other people.
25. When I came, they were playing computer games (**at/ on/ in/ Ø**) yesterday afternoon.

Quá khứ / Past

Chú ý: today, tomorrow, last, next, ago.

at 12 o'clock and 2 p.m.	có gì phía trước
at midday and midnight	
at noon / at night	at night
at breakfast and dinner	at the weekend
at sunrise / sunset	at the end of the year
at the beginning / end of the month	
at Christmas and New Year	

Lý giải

Chủ đề / Sunday

- in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
- on the day, on the night
- at the beginning, at the end

Ex:

• We have a meeting in the morning.  
 • We have a meeting on the morning.  
 • We have a meeting at the morning.

## PREPOSITION OF POSITION: AT, IN, ON

- We use AT for location (*at the top of the page, at the bus stop, at the end*), for address (*at 125 Quang Trung Street*)
- We use AT in some phrases (*at home, at school, at work*)
- We use ON when something is touching a surface (*on the board, on the table, on the wall*)
- We use ON in some phrases (*on the left, on the right, on the coast, on his face, on her head*)
- We use IN with cities and countries (*in Hanoi, in London, in Vietnam*)
- We use IN when someone/something is surrounded on all sides (*in the newspaper, in the street, in the office*)
- Other prepositions of position: *between, close to, near, next to, by, beside, behind, opposite, in front of, under, above*

### PRACTICE

Put a suitable preposition of position in each of the following sentences:

1. Uncle Ho was born ..... Nam Dan in 1890.
2. I sit ..... two friends who can speak English very well.
3. My friend has been living ..... Canada for 15 years.
4. Go along this road until you can see a green building ..... the right, and then turn left.
5. I was standing ..... the bus stop ..... the end of the street.
6. You can often see birds ..... the grass ..... the park ..... my house.
7. He lives ..... my house.
8. I saw your name ..... the office door. Are you John Smith whose picture has been ..... the newspaper?
9. We were ..... Paris, on holiday, and met her ..... the street.
10. He had a funny look ..... his face.
11. My brother lives ..... 125 Quang Trung Street.
12. Don't allow the children play ..... the street. It's very dangerous.
13. Stick the notice ..... the notice board, ..... the top.
14. The man ..... me was very tall, so I couldn't watch the film.
15. My cat often lies ..... my feet.
16. Look! He's standing ..... his car waiting for you.
17. Her house is ..... her office, so she often walks to work.
18. There are more and more FDI projects ..... Vietnam.
19. Where did you buy that nice picture ..... the wall?
20. There's a nice gift for you ..... the box. Open it!

## PREPOSITION WITH CERTAIN STRUCTURES

1. She is fond (from/ with/ about/ of) music.
2. He is good (at/ in/ into/ with) all sports.
3. This table is made (from/ of/ into/ to) wood.
4. Don't be afraid (of/ by/ into/ with) the dog. He's quite harmless.
5. What's the matter (in/ to/ with/ for) you?
6. He is different (from/ with/ for/ at) his father.
7. This car belongs (by/ with/ to/ all are correct) my brother.
8. An accident has happened (to/ with/ against/ for) that family.
9. She likes to go (on/ for/ by/ both on and for) a picnic.
10. She walked (at/ in/ into/ on) the room (in/ into/ from/ to) which we were sitting.
11. He is looking (at/ after/ up to/ for) his glasses.
12. It isn't an answer (for/ on/ to/ of) my question.
13. She spent a lot of money (in/ on/ into/ for) clothes.
14. Have you heard (from/ of/ in/ with) Beethoven?
15. Mary married a wealthy man. She got married (by/ with/ to/ about) him last June.
16. (In/ For/ With/ By) the time being, I think you'd better not say anything to him.
17. The teacher said we had to learn all these words (with/ through/ by/ in) heart.
18. We traveled to Hanoi (by/ in/ on/ with) the 6.45 train.
19. In spite (to/ with/ of/ for) his ill health, Johnson did very well.
20. Share these sweets (to/ with/ between/ among) the five children and see that each one gets a fair share.
21. I don't feel (with/ in/ to/ like) dancing.
22. He provides his son (for/ of/ with/ in) money.
23. She was amazed (about/ by/ at/ of) the change in his appearance.
24. We are a bit short (with/ of/ about/ with) money.
25. I'm not ashamed (of/ with/ by/ at) what I did. In fact I'm quite proud (of/in/on/ with) it.
26. A lot of people are dying (for/ from/ of/ with) AIDS.
27. I'm tired (from/ with/ of/ off) hearing your excuses for your lateness.
28. She did all the work (by/ on/ for/ at) her own.
29. She's keen (on/ at/ of/ with) playing with doll.
30. There were many people lying (in/ on/ under/ below) the sun on the beach.
31. Peter worked for the bank for 6 months, and then he gave it (up/ away/ off/ down).
32. The students are bored (of/ at/ in/ with) learning the same subjects.
33. Our holiday was ruined (at/ with/ by/ for) the bad weather.
34. On a summer Sunday, most of the roads are crowded (with/ of/ for/ at) cars.
35. This book provides students (about/ for/ with/ from) useful tips that help them to pass the exam.
36. "What time will you get there?" "I don't know. It depends (for/ with/ on/ of) the traffic."
37. Have you ever read any books (in/ with/ of/ by) Agatha Christie?
38. My current job isn't wonderful, but I prefer it (with/ from/ to/ on) what I did before.
39. Your dress is similar (with/ from/ to/ on) mine. Only the belt is different.
40. My hometown is not specially interesting. It's not famous (for/ with/ about/ on) anything.

## ARTICLE

### 1. Indefinite article a/an is used:

- with singular countable nouns when they are mentioned for the first time (*She wants an apple. / Alan took a book off the shelf.*)
- in exclamations (*What a nice shirt! / What a mess!*)
- in descriptions of frequency, speed and cost (*twice a week, 30 km an hour, 19,000 a litre*)
- in such + a/an + noun (*It is such an interesting film. / He is such a nice person.*)

### 2. Definite article the is used:

- with singular countable nouns/ plural countable nouns when they are mentioned again (*Alan took a book off the shelf. He opened the book and started to read.*)
- with uncountable nouns in their specific senses (*The snow last year was thick.*)
- when there is only one thing (*the sun, the moon, the earth*)
- when there is only one thing important to the speaker (*the sitting room, the baker's, the tailor's, the zoo, the police, the park*)
- for geographic areas in one country (*the countryside, the seaside, the city, the urban, the rural*)
- for nationalities (*the Vietnamese, the British,*)
- in the + adjective (*the rich, the poor, the blind*)
- for regions, mountain ranges, oceans, seas (*the Middle East, the Alps, the Himalaya, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, etc.*)
- for hotels, restaurants, pubs, theatres, cinemas (*the Odeon, the MacDonald*)
- for musical instruments (*the guitar, the piano, the violin*)

### 3. There is no article before:

- plural countable nouns in general sense (*Cats can see in the dark.*)
- uncountable nouns in their general sense (*Snow at night is very beautiful.*)
- proper names and titles (*John, Mary, Mr., Dr.*)
- names of meals
- some institutions for main purpose (*He goes to school / hospital / church*)
- mountains and lakes (*Mount Everest, Lake Eyre*)
- streets (*West Street, New Road*)

## PRACTICE

Complete the following sentences with *a, an*, or *the* if necessary:

1. It is such ..... interesting book.
2. ..... life is getting easier for ..... poor.
3. Mary plays ..... violin very well.
4. They gave Ann ..... guitar for ..... Christmas.
5. Who's ..... person who borrowed my umbrella?
6. ..... pollution is destroying ..... environment.
7. ..... price of ..... petrol is going up.
8. You look pale. You should go to ..... hospital to see ..... doctor.
9. My grandfather is in ..... hospital. I'm going to ..... hospital to see him.
10. My son wants to become ..... doctor.
11. They have two holiday homes, one in ..... mountains and the other at ..... seaside.
12. It takes us about an hour to drive there.
13. ..... Beatles are ..... most wonderful group I've ever heard.
14. What did you think of ..... book I lent you?
15. All people who live in this block of flats work at ..... car factory.
16. Where's Mary? – She's in ..... sitting room talking on ..... phone.
17. She's wearing ..... jeans. In fact, they're ..... jeans she bought last week.

18. Look up ..... sky. There's a lot of dark cloud.
19. His car struck ..... tree. You can still see ..... mark on ..... tree.
20. They bought ..... large house last month. ..... house was very expensive.
21. We often go to ..... park on Sunday.

fall - fell - fallen  
feel → felt - felt

S + used to → V chí tớ quen nghe giờ không  
→ didn't + use to  
[ used not to]

PRACTICE TEST 1

realize là chia tách

S + be/get + used to + Ving/N

quen với, thích nghĩ với.

## I. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. At that time, I... how hard my parents tried to earn enough money for the whole family.  
A. wasn't realizing B. am not realizing C. don't realize D. didn't realize
2. He... in love with her the moment he saw her.  
A. fell B. has fallen C. felt D. has felt
3. Each room in this house... its own TV.  
A. has B. have C. is having D. are having
4. This is the bus... goes to London.  
A. where B. it C. which D. what
5. I... on the beach when I saw her.  
A. lay B. was lying C. lie D. have lain
6. I'm going to the cinema with my sister tonight. She..... fun for a long time.  
A. hasn't had B. doesn't have C. isn't having D. won't have
7. Are you used to.... on your own?  
A. at work B. to work C. to working D. with working
8. We will start the trip... the rain stops.  
A. as soon as ngày khi B. as long as mέo k{ C. so that D. if that
9. We walked for ten kilometers and then we stopped... a rest.  
A. to have B. have C. having D. has
10. Would you like the doctor....?  
A. coming B. to come C. comes D. come
11. This is the place.... I was born.  
A. where B. what C. which D. that
12. Everyday, I spend two hours.... English.  
A. practise B. to practise C. practising D. practised
13. I..... a meeting from 9.00 to 10.30 tomorrow morning.  
A. attend B. will attend C. have attended D. am going to attend
14. Smoking is bad for your health. You had better.... it up.  
A. to give B. give C. giving D. to be given
15. If you stay up late the previous night, you..... sleepy the next morning.  
A. feel B. to feel C. feels D. will feel
16. If he.... any trouble with his health, he will call his private doctor immediately.  
A. have B. has C. will have D. had
17. John, together with three other friends, .... walking in the park at 2 p.m. last Monday.  
A. were B. was C. are D. is
18. My younger brother didn't use to.... clothes when he lived at home.  
A. wash B. washing C. washed D. will wash
19. It's years since I ..... myself so much.  
A. have enjoyed B. enjoy C. enjoyed D. will enjoy
20. .... the traffic was bad, he arrived on time.  
A. Although B. In spite of C. Despite D. Because
21. I had to live on unemployment benefit because I am....  
A. out of duty B. off work C. out of work D. out of job
22. We had a .... discussion about football.  
A. bore B. boring C. bored D. boredom
23. During the trip to Japan, we.... a lot of pictures.  
A. took B. did C. made D. got
24. He smokes a lot. He is a....smoker.  
A. heavy B. hard C. much D. big
25. You will become ill ... you stop working so hard.  
A. until B. when C. unless D. if
26. Kate is going to the United States for her holiday. She ..... up for nearly a year now.

- A. save      B. saves      C. is saving      D. has been saving
27. The doctor advised me .....  
 A. smoke      B. not smoking      C. not to smoke      D. not to smoking
28. "Will you come to the party tomorrow?" - "I will if I ..... no visitors."  
 A. have      B. will have      C. had      D. am having
29. Do you know the boy..... father is a teacher?  
 A. that      B. whom      C. whose      D. which
30. He ..... the effects of radiation when he suddenly died.  
 A. was studying      B. studied      C. had studied      D. studies
31. I think he ..... better not encourage the students to take extra lessons.  
 A. will      B. should      C. could      D. had
32. Dr. Sales is a person ..... I don't have much confidence.  
 A. whom      B. in whom      C. in that      D. that
33. He thought much of his childhood ..... he lived with his family in the country.  
 A. that      B. where      C. when      D. which
34. His grandfather died ..... the age of 90.  
 A. in      B. of      C. on      D. at
35. He always .....  
 A. avoids to meet me      B. avoiding to meet me  
 C. avoids meeting me      D. to avoid meeting me
36. There was a lot of traffic .....  
 A. and we got to the airport on time      B. but we managed to get to the airport in time  
 C. because we had to get to the airport on time      D. so that we could get to the airport in time
37. Let's go out for a walk, .....?  
 A. do we      B. don't we      C. won't we      D. shall we
38. I was learning maths when .....  
 A. my mother comes back      B. my mother came back  
 C. my mother has come back      D. my mother is coming back
39. "Who sings best in your school?" - "Minh ....."  
 A. sings      B. is      C. has      D. does
40. Several ..... are known to cause cancer to develop.  
 A. chemists      B. chemistry      C. chemical      D. chemicals

## II. Read the passages below and choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D.

### Passage 1

Every year students from many countries learn English. Some of these students are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school, others study by themselves. A few learn English just learning the language in films, on television, in the office or among their friends. But not many are lucky enough to do that. Most people must work hard to learn another language.

Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer that question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own language and mathematics...and English. In England or America, or Australia, many boys and girls study their own language, which is English, and Mathematics....and another language, perhaps French, or German or Spanish. Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies because some of their books are in English at college or university. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

41. According to the writer, the English

- A. English is popular in much of the world      B. Only adults learn English.  
 C. English is only useful to children      D. No children like English.

42. Many people learn English by...

- A. talking with the film stars      B. hearing the language in the office  
 C. watch videos only      D. working hard on their lessons.

43. Many boys and girls learn English because

- A. they have to study their own language      B. their parents make them  
 C. English can give them a job      D. it is included in their course (chứa hoc bao gồm)

44. Many adults learn English because

- A. most of their books are in English      X B. it helps them in their work  
 C. their work is useful hữu ích      D. they want to go abroad

45. In America or in Australia, many schoolchildren study

- A. their own language and no foreign language  
 B. English and Mathematics only  
 X C. such foreign languages as French, German and Spanish  
 D. English as a foreign language.

#### Passage 2

In the United States and Canada, it is very important to look a person 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 hiding something, that is, it might seem that you are not honest. chán thật

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 in the eye. These social rules are the same for two women, two men, a woman and a man, or an adult and a child. phê pâtic

46. When you are talking to an American or Canadian, you should .....

- A. look down      B. look directly at him/her  
 C. avoid looking directly at him/her      D. look to the side nhìn sang 2 bên

47. It is very ..... of you not to look in the eyes of the listener while talking.

- A. polite      B. honest      C. dishonest      D. impolite

48. Looking down or to the side when you are spoken to means .....

- A. you feel bored with his/her words      B. you respect of him/her  
 C. you are paying attention to her/him      D. you are afraid of him/her

49. People can look away for a few seconds while speaking .....

- A. to hide their feelings      B. to find the correct word  
 C. to find something      D. to hide something

50. These social rules are used for .....

- A. a man and a woman      B. two men      X C. everybody      D. two women

#### III. Complete the passage by filling in the numbered blanks with the best word(s) A, B, C or D

Nowadays we must say that all high schools teach mathematics and it is (51)... one of the most important subjects. High school students are required to study mathematics (52) .... though they are interested (53)...it or not. Up (54) ... now, no one knows exactly the time (55)...the early even though even though people began (56)....on mathematics. Mathematics has been developed today. It is no longer only figures, simple calculation and forms. Mathematics is divided (57) ... branches, (58)....geometry, algebra, and trigonometry; other branches have gradually been added. The invention of the electronic computer is (59) ... of the great achievements in mathematics. Thanks to computers, we can (60).... a lot of time when solving problems.

- |                 |                      |                |                |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. regarded | B. considered        | C. considering | X D. regarding |
| 52. A. even     | B. event (n) sự kiện | C. despite     | D. in spite    |
| 53. A. in       | B. at                | C. on          | D. of          |
| 54. A. in       | B. on                | C. to          | D. at          |
| 55. A. what     | B. where             | C. when        | D. why         |
| 56. A. work     | B. to working        | C. working     | D. worked      |
| 57. A. into     | B. onto              | C. up          | D. to          |
| 58. A. so on    | B. such as           | C. on example  | D. like        |
| 59. A. any      | B. one               | C. some        | D. many        |
| 60. A. save     | B. spend             | C. send        | D. loss        |

IV. Choose the sentence that has similar meaning to the sentence in italics by circling A, B, C or D.

61. *You press this button to stop the machine.*

- A. If you press this button, the machine doesn't stop.
- B. You can use this button to operate the machine.
- C. This button helps you to stop the machine.
- D. The machine can't stop without this button.

62. *I thought this film would be better.*

- A. The film was boring.
- B. The film made me bored.
- C. I didn't like the film because it was boring.
- D. The film wasn't as good as I expected.

63. *The trip was boring but we enjoyed it a lot.*

- A. We enjoyed boring trips.
- B. We were bored with the trip.
- C. The trip bored us.
- D. We liked the trip very much although it was boring.

64. *I have never read such a good book before.*

- A. This book is the best I have never read.
- B. This book is the best I have ever read.
- C. This is the first time I had read such a good book.
- D. This is the first time I read a good book.

65. *Lee talks to people more politely than Ben.*

- A. Ben doesn't talk to people as politely as Lee.
- B. Ben doesn't talk to people politely as Lee.
- C. Ben doesn't talk to people more politely than Lee.
- D. Ben doesn't talk to people less politely than Lee.

66. *I last saw him in 1998.*

- A. I didn't see him since 1998.
- B. It is in 1998 that I first saw him.
- C. I haven't seen him since 1998.
- D. It has been 1998 since I last saw him.

67. *They say that the doctor has made a serious mistake.*

- A. The doctor is said that he has made a serious mistake.
- B. It is said that the doctor has been made a serious mistake.
- C. The doctor is said to have made a serious mistake.
- D. The doctor is said to make a serious mistake.

68. *I am sure that Tina didn't steal the money.*

- A. Tina couldn't steal the money.
- B. Tina couldn't have stolen the money.
- C. Tina mustn't have stolen the money.
- D. Tina shouldn't have stolen the money.

69. *Apples are usually cheaper than oranges.*

- A. Oranges are usually the most expensive.
- B. Oranges are usually more expensive than apples.
- C. Apples are not usually as expensive as oranges.
- D. Apples are usually as cheap as oranges.

70. *My train had just left the station when I came.*

- A. My train left after I came to the station.
- B. I came to the station in time to catch the train.
- C. I came before the train left the station.
- D. The train left the station before I came.

71. *The thief wore gloves so as to avoid leaving any fingerprints.*

- A. The thief wore gloves so as to not leave any fingerprints.

- B. The thief wore gloves so that not leave any fingerprints.  
C. The thief wore gloves in order not to leave any fingerprints.  
D. The thief wore gloves in order to not leave any fingerprints.
72. She started learning English ten years ago.  
A. She has not learnt English before.  
B. She has learnt English since ten years.  
C. She has started learning English for ten years.  
 D. She has learnt English for ten years.
73. "Don't forget to phone the office", she said  
A. She reminded him not forget to phone the office.  
B. She reminded him to forget not to phone the office.  
 C. She reminded him to phone the office.  
D. She reminded him about phoning the office.
74. They spent a lot of money on food and clothes.  
 A. A lot of money was spent on food and clothes.  
B. A lot of money were spent on food and clothes.  
C. A lot of money on food and clothes were spent.  
D. Money was spent a lot on food and clothes.
75. It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.  
A. The man is believed to be escaped in a stolen car.  
B. The man is believed to have escaped in a stolen car.  
C. The man was believed to be escaped in a stolen car.  
D. They believed that the man stole the car.
76. Will you lengthen these trousers for me?  
A. Can you make these trousers longer for me?  
B. Will you make these trousers larger for me?  
C. Will these trousers be too long for me?  
D. Do you think these trousers are too long for me?
77. I would tell you the answer if I knew.  
A. When I know the answer, I will tell you.  
B. I knew the answer and wished to tell you.  
 C. I don't know the answer so I can't tell you.  
D. I do know the answer but I am not going to tell you..
78. How old is your daughter?  
A. Your daughter is not young, isn't he?  
B. Haven't you seen your daughter for ages?  
C. How is your daughter?  
D. What is your daughter's age?
79. The new speed limit is to be introduced gradually.  
A. The new speed limit will certainly be introduced gradually.  
B. They must introduce the speed limit at once.  
C. They should introduce the speed limit step by step.  
D. The new speed limit is to be introduced quickly.
80. This programme is like the one that used to be on years ago.  
A. People liked this programmed years ago.  
B. This programme is similar to the one which was on years ago.  
C. this programme is liked as it is the same as the one that used to be on years ago.  
D. We didn't like the programme that used to be on years ago.

PRACTICE TEST 2

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

1. She'd rather watch television, \_\_\_\_?  
 A. doesn't she      B. didn't she      C. hadn't she      D. wouldn't she
2. I've lived near the airport for so long that I've got \_\_\_\_ to the noise of the planes. *get/be used to + N/V-ing*  
 A. familiar *v.viết*      B. known      C. used      D. custom
3. If only he \_\_\_\_ accept some help with the work instead of trying to do it alone!  
 A. will      B. may      C. would      D. were
4. I was born in Scotland but I \_\_\_\_ in Northern Ireland.  
 A. grew up      B. am growing up      C. grow up      D. would grow up
5. Please call the doctor if the victim is \_\_\_\_ hurt.  
 A. bad      B. serious      C. badly      D. accidentally
6. The policeman \_\_\_\_ me the way to the station.  
 A. told      B. said *điều*      C. explained      D. directed
7. We didn't \_\_\_\_ the station in time to catch the train.  
 A. get *lấy*      B. make      C. arrive *đến*      D. reach *đến + phi*
8. By the time Alfonso finally graduated from high school, he \_\_\_\_ seven different schools because his parents moved frequently. *thay đổi*  
 A. attended      B. was attending      C. had attended      D. attend
9. The headmaster disapproved \_\_\_\_ his behaviour.  
 A. with      B. by      C. on      D. of disapprove of : *không thích*
10. The new shopping centre is big. It's advertised as a place \_\_\_\_ you can find just about anything you might want to buy.  
 A. where      B. which      C. in where      D. in that
11. .... few species that live on the ground, most of monkeys live in trees  
 A. There are      B. A      C. All but      D. Except for
12. Willa Cather, ..... a prominent American writer, grew up in Nebraska during the early farming years.  
 A. became      B. who became      C. she became      D. it is she who became
13. .... affect a person's body has been known by doctors.  
 A. Which emotional disturbances      B. That emotional disturbances *điều gì* là *nhận thấy*.  
 C. Emotional disturbances      D. If emotional disturbances
14. Artificial satellites provide data on atmosphere temperatures, solar radiation, and ..... the Earth's surface.  
 A. reflect      B. reflecting      C. the reflection      D. can reflect
15. .... and they are separated from one another by vast distances.  
 A. Being millions of galaxies      B. Millions of galaxies  
 C. Of the millions of galaxies      D. There are millions of galaxies
16. All of us were ..... that he was successful in the final exam.  
 A. surprise      B. surprised      C. surprising      D. surprisingly
17. Radium was ..... by Marie Curie  
 A. discover *khám* *khám*      B. discovered      C. discoverer      D. discovery
18. I don't think that film is .....  
 A. bore      B. bored      C. boring      D. boringly
19. She was born ..... June 26th, 1995.  
 A. in      B. on      C. at      D. of
20. The man ..... you met on Main Street yesterday is your new teacher.  
 A. which      B. when      C. whose      D. who
21. He was the greatest ..... of the time.  
 A. science *(n)*      B. scientist *(n)* *nhà khoa* *khoa* *học*      C. scientific *(adj)*      D. scientifically *(adv)*
22. Boys and girls may behave ..... in this situation.  
 A. differing      B. difference      C. different *(adj)*      D. differently

23. It's the English phrasal verbs.....puzzle me most. *It's...that*  
 ✓ A. which quyết định B. that C. it D. they
24. We've decided to interview only ten .....for the job.  
 A. appliances B. applicants *xin việc* C. applicable D. applications
25. The water is.....You can't drink it.  
 A. pollution B. polluting *x C. polluted* D. pollutant  
 26. They \_\_\_\_\_ all day swimming and sunbathing at the beach.  
 ✓ A. passed B. used *x C. spent* *dành* D. occupied  
 27. "Is this the address to \_\_\_\_\_ you want the package sent?"  
 A. where B. that *x C. which* D. whom  
 28. His parents never allowed him \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to smoking B. smoked *C. smoking* D. to smoke  
 29. Don't make noise. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends.  
 ✓ A. is talking B. was talking C. talks D. talked  
 30. "Ms. Nga, please type those letters before noon." *trước buổi tối*  
 "They've already \_\_\_\_\_, sir. They're on your desk."  
 A. been being typed *x B. been typed* C. being typed D. typed  
 31. He was offered the job \_\_\_\_\_ he had no experience. *kinh nghiệm*  
 ✓ A. even though B. despite C. while D. however *tuy nhiên*  
 32. He's even worse than his sister \_\_\_\_\_ maths. *bad at*  
 ✓ A. at B. with C. in D. for  
 33. Let your name \_\_\_\_\_ in the sheet of paper.  
 A. to be written B. be written *x C. write* D. being written  
 34. I'll introduce to you the man \_\_\_\_\_ support is necessary for your project. *điều cần*  
 A. who B. whom *giúp đỡ* C. that D. whose  
 35. The more he tried to explain, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the most confused we got B. the much confused we got  
 ✓ C. the more confused we got D. the many confused we got  
 36. The lift is out of order, .....is too bad.  
 A. that *x B. which* C. where D. who  
 37. He said that he.....on the farm all day the previous day.  
 A. has worked *x B. had worked* C. worked D. would work  
 38. Modern machines make man's work.....  
 A. less easy *x B. easier* C. more easily D. more difficult  
 39. Do you know when .....?  
 ✓ A. penicillin was discovered B. did penicillin discover  
 C. was penicillin discovered D. penicillin discovered  
 40. Zoos don't want .....as places where animals are imprisoned. *giữ con* *want to*  
 ✓ A. to see *x B. to be seen* C. seeing D. being seen

## II. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question

### Passage 1

There are about 5,000 living languages in the world today, but only about six of them are major languages of the world. Two-thirds of the world's population speak those languages. More than 350 million people speak English as their first language. About the same number use it as a second language. Nobody knows exactly how many people speak it as a foreign language. Chinese is the only language with more speakers than English. This is because of the huge population of China. It is true that English is the most widespread language on Earth. It is the language of business, technology, sports and aviation.

41. How many major languages are there on Earth today?

- A. 3 *Unclear* B. 6 *x C. 350* D. 5,000

42. Approximately how many people speak those major languages?

- A. 5 thousand B. 350 million C. 3 billion *x D. 4 billion*

43. Over a half of 700 million people speak English as the .....

- x A. first language* B. official language

- C. foreign language D. international language  
44. How many people speak English as their second language?  
A. 5,000 B. 350 million C. 1 billion D. 2 billion  
45. Why do more people speak Chinese than English?  
A. Because more people like Chinese than English  
B. Because Chinese is an international language  
C. Because the population of China is bigger than that of England  
D. Because Chinese is the most widespread language

## Passage 2

When the typewriter was first invented, its keys were arranged alphabetically. This made the key easy to find. However, this arrangement also caused the bars of the machine to jam, or get stuck.

To solve this problem, a new letter arrangement was introduced by Christopher Latham Scholes in 1872. His system, the standard keyboard system, is still used on keyboards today. He arranged the letters in such a way that the bars hit the inked ribbon from opposite directions as much as possible. This resulted in far less jamming than that had occurred with the alphabetical models.

46. Which is the main idea of the passage?  
A. The invention of the typewriter.  
B. Why the keys stick on today's typewriter.  
C. How to write a letter on the typewriter.  
D. A problem and solution concerning the early typewriter.

47. According to the passage, on the first typewriters.....  
 A. the bars on the machine never jammed  
 B. the keys were hard to find.  
 C. the keys were in alphabetical order  
D. Scholes's system worked well

48. Which of the following is NOT true about the system invented by Scholes?  
A. It was introduced in 1872.  
B. It is still used today.  
C. It became the standard system  
 D. It was alphabetical

49. The passage indicate that, under Scholes's system, the bars hit the ribbon.....  
 A. in alphabetical order  
B. from opposite directions  
C. and caused the keys to jam  
D. in the same way as they had on the original typewriter.

50. The phrase "resulted in" in the last sentence is closest in meaning to....?  
A. had the consequence B. resulted from C. began D. directed to

**III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each space.**

Mark Twain is a famous (51) ...writer. His name was Samuel Langhorn Clemens and Mark Twain was his (52)...He was born in a small town (53)...the Missouri river in the USA. The boy had (54)...friends at school and (55)..... he became a writer, he described them in his stories. Samuel always (56)...to be a sailor and at the (57)...of twenty he found work on a river boat. After some time, he (58)...the boat and went to live in California. Here he began to write short stories (59)...the name of Mark Twain. He sent them to newspapers. The (60)...loved his stories very much.

51. A. Australian      B. English      C. American      D. Russian  
52. A. pen-name      B. nick-name      C. given name      D. surname  
53. A. in      B. on      C. over      D. under  
54. A. much      B. many      C. lots      D. a little  
55. A. if      B. but      C. when      D. so  
56. A. wanted      B. enjoyed      C. interested      D. fond  
57. A. elder      B. year      C. old      D. age  
58. A. lived      B. moved      C. left      D. missed  
59. A. under      B. in      C. with      D. for  
60. A. spectators      B. readers      C. viewers      D. audiences

**IV. Choose one sentence that has the same meaning as the root one**

61. They are repainting the fence.

- A. Something is being repainted in the garden.
- B. The fence is being repainted.
- C. The fence is going to be repainted.
- D. The fence will be repainted in a moment.

62. Learning English is not easy.

- A. It is difficult to learn English.
- B. English is easy enough for you to learn.
- C. English is so difficult that you can't learn it.
- D. It is too difficult to learn English.

63. If you don't water these plants, they will die.

- A. These plants will die unless you water them.
- B. Unless you water these plants, they won't die.
- C. These plants will die even if you water them.
- D. Watering these plants will make them die.

64. We spent half an hour walking to the river

- A. Walking to the river took us half an hour to spend.
- B. We walked to the river spending half an hour.
- C. Spending half an hour, we walked along the river.
- D. It took us half an hour to walk to the river.

65. There are thirty classes and one thousand students in our school

- A. Our school doesn't have thirty classes and one thousand students, does it?
- B. There aren't thirty classes and one thousand students in our schools; are there?
- C. Our school has got thirty classes and one thousand students
- D. Thirty classes are too small for one thousand students in our school

66. John doesn't play tennis. David doesn't play tennis

- A. Both John and David doesn't play tennis.
- B. Neither John nor David plays tennis.
- C. Not either John or David plays tennis.
- D. Not only John but also David doesn't play tennis.

67. If you do the washing up, I'll cook lunch.

- A. I can't do the washing up but I'll cook lunch.
- B. If you can't cook, you can do the washing up.
- C. You do the washing up and I'll cook lunch.
- D. If you don't do anything, I won't, either.

68. We had nothing to eat but bananas.

- A. We ate everything but not bananas.
- B. We didn't eat anything even bananas.
- C. Bananas were all we had to eat.
- D. Nothing to eat was better than bananas.

69. The coach said, "It's time for you to go home, boys!"

- A. The coach told the boys that it was time for you to go home.
- B. The coach tells the boys that it was time for them to go home.
- C. The coach told the boys that it is time for them to go home.
- D. The coach told the boys that it was time for them to go home.

70. A small church lies at the foot of the hill.

- A. At the foot of the hill a small church lies.
- B. At the foot of the hill does a small church lies.
- C. At the foot of the hill lies a small church.
- D. At the foot of the hill does lie a small church.

71. Jane is too short; she can't apply for the job.

- A. Jane is short of money, so she can't apply for the job.
- B. Jane could apply for the job if she were taller.

- C. If Jane could apply for the job, she wouldn't be short.  
 D. Jane would be taller if she could apply for the job.
72. *My father hasn't smoked for two years.*  
 A. My father started smoking two years ago.  
 B. It's two years since my father started smoking..  
 C. My father gave up smoking two years ago.  
 D. The first time my father smoked was two years ago.
73. *His grandmother is very weak. She can't even sit up.*  
 A. His grandmother is too weak to sit up.  
 B. His grandmother can't sit up, even though she is not so weak.  
 C. His grandmother should sit up although she is very weak.  
 D. His grandmother is very weak, but she can sit up.
74. *Roses can't possibly grow in such poor soil.* đất cát  
 A. You shouldn't grow roses in such poor soil.  
 B. It is impossible for roses to grow in such poor soil.  
 C. You are advised to grow roses in such poor soil.  
 D. Why don't you grow roses in such poor soil?
75. *I think my school is bigger than yours.*  
 A. I think your school is as big as mine.  
 B. In my opinion, my school is smaller than yours.  
 C. I suppose your school is as small as mine.  
 D. I suppose your school is smaller than mine.
76. *As the luggage was so heavy, we had to take a taxi.*  
 A. We had to take a taxi because of the heavy luggage.  
 B. We had to take a taxi so that we can have heavy luggage.  
 C. Although the luggage was heavy, we took a taxi.  
 D. We had to take a taxi, so we had heavy luggage.
77. *We should limit the pollution; otherwise we will die.*  
 A. We will die if we limit the pollution.  
 B. Limit the pollution and we will die.  
 C. We will die unless we don't limit the pollution.  
 D. Limit the pollution or we will die.      or = otherwise
78. *Bob was angry because we were late.*  
 A. Bob was angry with our being late.  
 B. We were late, that made Bob angry.  
 C. Bob was not angry although we were late.  
 D. We were late, but Bob didn't get angry.
79. *All the students must not use the dictionaries.*      chủ động : must not + V<sub>bi</sub>  
 A. The dictionaries must not being used by students. ~~Bi~~ → must not be + V<sub>gi</sub>  
 B. The dictionaries must not be used by students.  
 C. The dictionaries must be not used by students.  
 D. The dictionaries are not being used by students.
80. *He left a message so that I could know where to find him.*  
 A. I could know where to find him, so he left a message.  
 B. He left a message, because I knew where to find him.  
 C. He left a message which I knew where to find.  
 D. I could know where to find him thanks to the message he left. ~~để~~ lại  
này.

### PRACTICE TEST 3

#### I. Choose the best answer to complete the followings sentences

1. My daughter often says that she won't get married until she        25 years old.  
A. is       B. will be      C. will have been      D. has been
2. Don't ask me anything about sports. I like        football        tennis.  
 A. neither / nor      B. both / and      C. not only/ but also      D. either / or
3. The old manager has just retired, so Jack takes        his position.  
A. on      B. out      C. in       D. up
4. Your last job was a bank manager,        it?  
A. isn't      B. doesn't      C. didn't       D. wasn't
5. Children will work hard if the lessons are       .  
A. expressing      B. inquiring      C. disappointing       D. interesting
6. All of us are waiting the man        son was lost.  
A. who      B. which      C. whom       D. whose
7. Ken asked Barbara        she would like to go to the cinema.  
A. unless      B. in case      C. regarding       D. whether
8. ... the old man spoke very slowly and clearly, I couldn't understand him at all.  
A. If      B. Because      C. Since       D. Although
9. The girl        is our neighbor.  
A. talks to the lady over there       B. is talking to the lady over there  
C. was talking to the lady over there      D. talking to the lady over there
10. Her eyes were red        she had been crying a lot last night.  
 A. even if       B. since      C. because of      D. despite
11. Isaac Newton died in 1727....the age of eighty five.  
A. with      B. in       C. at      D. on
12. His son is....of collecting coins.  
 A. fond      B. amused      C. interested      D. bored
13. We should stop ....our environment  
 A. polluting      B. polluted      C. pollution      D. pollutant
14. That's the house ....Shakespeare was born.  
A. which      B. that      C. when       D. where
15. What do you often do....the evenings?  
A. at       B. in      C. on      D. since
16. The car is.....expensive that he can't buy it.  
A. too      B. very       C. so      D. such
17. Nam is ....in becoming a Maths teacher.  
A. interest      B. interests      C. interesting       D. interested
18. I haven't seen my brother.....six months.  
A. since       B. for      C. during      D. in
19. The scientist ....discovered a new planet has won the Nobel Prize.  
A. which      B. what       C. who      D. whom
20. When I saw you last night, you.....with a foreigner.  
A. talked       B. were talking      C. have talked      D. would talk
21.        Long has finished his work, he will go home.  
A. As quickly as      B. As far as       C. As soon as      D. As long as
22. Life here is very       .  
A. peace      B. peacefully       C. peaceful      D. peacefulness
23. It is raining outside, and Tom brought his umbrella with him        he wouldn't get wet.  
A. so as to      B. in order       C. so that      D. in order to
24.        quarrelled with her boyfriend yesterday; she doesn't want to answer his phone call.  
A. Having      B. Because having      C. Because hadn't  D. Having not
25. I gave up the job,        the attractive salary.

- A. because      B. because of      C. although      D. despite  
 26. Everyone was asleep when the enemy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. was attacking    X. B. attacked    C. had attacked    D. attacking  
 27. Jack can speak two languages. One is English. \_\_\_\_\_ is Vietnamese.  
 A. Other      B. The other      C. Another      D. Others  
 28. Dogs are good traveling companions. They will go \_\_\_\_\_ you take them.  
 A. whichever      B. wherever      C. whatever      D. whenever  
 29. He keeps working \_\_\_\_\_ feeling unwell.  
 A. although      B. because of      C. in spite of      D. unless  
 30. He talked as if he \_\_\_\_\_ where she was.  
 X. A. knew      B. had known      C. would know      D. were knowing  
 31. Please don't be so \_\_\_\_\_. I can't do all the work by myself.  
 A. reason      X. B. reasonable      C. unreasonable      D. reasonably  
 32. Lomónosov was not \_\_\_\_\_ a great scientist but also a very talented poet.  
 A. hardly      B. fairly      C. merely      D. scarcely  
 33. My father asked me \_\_\_\_\_ of the film.  
 A. what do you think    B. what I think    C. what did you think    D. what I thought  
 34. Mr Gibbon usually drinks mineral water, but in this party he \_\_\_\_\_ champagne.  
 A. drinks      B. will drink      C. has drunk      D. is drinking  
 35. The manager did not offer her the job because of her untidy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sight      B. view      C. presence      D. appearance  
 36. They lived in the house.....they bought last year  
 A. who      B. which      C. where      D. whose  
 37. Paul comes from Paris but he is very good .....English.  
 A. in      B. on      C. at      D. of  
 38. I am not .....in what you think or what you want.  
 A. interested      B. amused      C. fond      D. keen  
 39. I don't mind living .....my own in a big city.  
 A. on      B. in      C. at      D. with  
 40. What would happen if our environment were.....?  
 A. destroys      B. destroying      C. destruction      D. destroyed

## II. Read the passages, then choose the best completion for each of the sentences that follow

### Passage 1

Nylon was invented in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other scientists worked with his invention and finally on 27 October 1938, nylon was introduced to the world. It was cheap and **strong** and immediately became successful, especially in the making of ladies' stockings.

During the Second World War, the best present for many women was a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, it was used to make parachutes and tyres. Today, nylon is found in many things: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts of human body. It has played an important part in our lives for over 50 years. Next year, about 36 million tons of it will be manufactured.

41. *What is the best title for the passage?*

- A. Nylon, the first man-made fibre      B. Nylon, a future wonderful invention  
 C. The uses of nylon in our everyday life      D. The role of nylon in industry

42. *The word strong in the passage is closest in meaning to*

- A. powerful      B. best      C. solid      D. durable

43. *When did people begin to use nylon?*

- A. In the early 1930s      B. In the late 1930s  
 C. After the Second World War      D. 50 years ago

44. *Which of the following sentences is NOT true?*

- A. Nylon is an American invention  
 B. Nylon was useful during the Second World War

- C. Parachutes and tyres of the First World War were made from nylon
- D. Almost everything we use today is made from nylon.

45. Which of the following pairs of words best describe the characteristics of nylon?

- A. Important and cheap
- B. Cheapest and best
- C. Successful and useful
- D. Inexpensive and strong

### Passage 2

Indians in North and South America ate popcorn thousands of years ago. Scientists found some ears of popcorn in New Mexico, a state in the United States. They were 5,600 years old. Farmers probably learned to raise popcorn first before they planted other kinds of crop. Farmers now raise popcorn in the United States, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and Southern Europe.

Corn was an important food for the Indians. It was also important for the religion. When Columbus and other Europeans visited the New World, they saw this. When the Indians and Europeans had their first Thanksgiving, they ate popcorn. Today Thanksgiving is an important holiday in the US but people don't usually eat popcorn for this holiday now.

In the 1920s, people started selling popcorn at movies. Now most movie theaters in the United States sell popcorn. Popcorn and movies go together very well.

Is popcorn good for you? Yes, it is. However, some people put a lot of salt and butter or vegetable oil on it. It tastes good that way, but it is not very good for you.

46. How old were some ears of popcorn that scientists found in New Mexico?

- A. More than five thousand years old.
- B. More than six thousand years old.
- C. Fifty six years old.
- D. Five thousand six hundred years old.

47. How was corn important for the Indians?

- A. It was an important food.
- B. It was important for the religion.
- C. Both A and B
- D. It was for Columbus.

48. How often is corn eaten on Thanksgiving day in the US?

- A. Seldom
- B. Usually
- C. Never
- D. Always

49. When did movie theaters start selling popcorn?

- A. In 1920
- B. In the decade of 1920
- C. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- D. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

50. When is popcorn not good for you?

- A. When you put a lot of salt on it.
- B. When you put a lot of butter on it.
- C. When you put a lot of vegetable oil on it.
- D. All of the above.

### III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each space

All English universities except Oxford and Cambridge (51)...fairly new. London University is (52)... .....of modern English universities and consists of a great variety of colleges and (53).....institutions and including medical schools. A university usually (54).....faculties and departments. The most common faculties are (55)....., law, arts and science. The departments include engineering, economics, etc. After (56)...examinations, a university graduate is awarded (57).....the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, etc. (58)...faculty is headed by one or more professors, (59).....are helped by a staff of (60).....called lectures.

- 51. A. be              B. are              C. were              D. been
- 52. A. a big              B. the bigger              C. a biggest              D. the biggest
- 53. A. other              B. others              C. the others              D. another
- 54. A. is              B. has              C. got              D. may
- 55. A. treatment              B. cure              C. medicine              D. remedy
- 56. A. take              B. took              C. taken              D. taking
- 57. A. for              B. with              C. of              D. at
- 58. A. Some              B. Most              C. Lot              D. Each
- 59. A. who              B. whom              C. whose              D. that

60. A. students      B. teachers      C. pupils      D. workers

**IV. Choose one sentence that has different meaning to the root one**

61. *Johnson drives more carefully than his brother does.*

- A. Johnson's brother drives more carelessly than he does.
- B. Johnson's brother doesn't drive as carefully as he does.
- C. Johnson drives carefully and so does his brother.
- D. Johnson doesn't drive so carelessly as his brother does.

62. *They were such difficult questions that we couldn't answer all of them*

- A. The questions were difficult but we could answer all of them.
- B. The questions were so difficult that we couldn't answer all of them.
- C. Some of the questions were too difficult for us to answer.
- D. The questions were difficult so we couldn't answer all of them.

63. *I don't know her phone number, so I can't call her*

- A. If I knew her phone number, I'd call her.
- B. If she called me, I'd know her phone number.
- C. I can't call her because I don't know her phone number.
- D. The reason why I can't call her is that I don't know her phone number.

64. *The children liked to play in the rain.*

- A. The children enjoyed playing in the rain.
- B. The children disliked playing in the rain.
- C. The children were fond of playing in the rain.
- D. The children were keen on playing in the rain.

65. *The last time I spoke to him was four months ago.*

- A. I haven't spoken to him for four months.
- B. I last spoke to him four months ago.
- C. It's four months since I last spoke to him.
- D. I have spoken to him for the four months.

66. *I regret not booking the seats in advance.*

- A. I wish I booked the seats in advance.
- B. I wish I have booked the seats in advance.
- C. If only I booked the seats in advance.
- D. If only I had booked the seats in advance.

67. *The carpets were so expensive that we didn't buy them.*

- A. The carpets were such expensive for us to buy them.
- B. The carpets were too expensive for us to buy them.
- C. The carpets were too expensive for us to buy.
- D. The carpets were very expensive for us to buy.

68. *Nobody has seen Linda since the day of the party.*

- A. Linda has not been seen since the day of the party.
- B. Linda is nowhere to be seen at the party.
- C. The party is going on without Linda.
- D. Nobody has seen Linda for ages.

69. *The older he grew, the more forgetful he became.*

- A. He grew older when he became more forgetful.
- B. He became more forgetful and older.
- C. As he grew older, he became more and more forgetful.
- D. He grew older and more and more forgetful.

70. *"John left here an hour ago." said Jane.*

- A. Jane told me that John had left here an hour before.
- B. Jane told me that John had left there an hour before.
- C. Jane told me that John had left there an hour ago.
- D. Jane told John to have left there an hour before.

## PRACTICE TEST 4

### I. Choose the best answer to complete the followings sentences

- Q 1. The alarm clock.....off, which woke everyone up.  
 A. rang      B. went      C. gave      D. put
2. ....do you go swimming?" "Twice a week."  
 A. What time    B. How      C. How long      D. How often
3. Yesterday I.....at the bus stop just in time to catch the first bus.  
 A. came      B. went      C. arrived      D. reached
- Q 4. I hope you will concentrate.....your pronunciation.  
 A. for improving    B. on improving    C. to improve    D. to improving
- Q 5. I don't blame you for not.....outside in this awful weather.  
 A. wanting to go    B. wanting go    C. want to go    D. to want go
6. Every means....., but without good result.  
 A. have been tried    B. have tried    C. has tried    D. has been tried
7. I was enjoying my book, but I stopped.....my homework..  
 A. reading to do    B. to read to do    C. reading for do    D. to read for doing
8. He'd like to.....the crossword puzzle in the newspaper everyday.  
 A. fill    B. make    C. answer    D. do
9. The doctor.....the patient thoroughly before he prescribed the medication.  
 A. examined    B. has examined    C. was examining    D. had examined
10. Take the medicine and it will help .....the pain.  
 A. ease    B. lower    C. drop    D. pause
11. That is the .....story I have ever read.  
 A. more boring    B. boritest    C. most boring    D. less boring
12. You must leave now.....you will be late for school.  
 A. because    B. if    C. or    D. unless
13. He made the soup by mixing.....meat with some rice.  
 A. little    B. few    C. a few    D. a little
14. Since we have to be there in hurry, we.....take a taxi.  
 A. are able to    B. may    C. had better    D. might
15. They arrived .....Sydney on Monday morning.  
 A. at    B. in    C. to    D. for
16. They have lived here.....six years.  
 A. for    B. since    C. in    D. of
17. We would go camping.....the weather were fine..  
 A. although    B. if    C. but    D. unless
18. The sun quickly.....behind the cloud.  
 A. appeared    B. disappeared    C. appearing    D. disappearing
19. My brother's present is different.....mine.  
 A. with    B. for    C. from    D. into
20. The film was .....long that I couldn't see it through..  
 A. such    B. very    C. too    D. so
21. Please ask them \_\_\_\_\_ in this area.  
 A. don't smoke    B. not smoking    C. to not smoke    D. not to smoke
22. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ is standing there is my son.  
 A. which    B. who    C. whose    D. whom
23. Television \_\_\_\_\_ very popular since the 1950s.  
 A. is    B. was    C. has been    D. had been
24. Drinking and smoking will do great harm .....people's health.  
 A. to    B. for    C. with    D. in
25. It is the largest ship I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. had seen    B. saw    C. see    D. have ever seen

26. Everybody in both cars \_\_\_\_\_ injured in the accident last night.  
 A. is                    B. are                    C. was                    D. were
27. \_\_\_\_\_ to have lunch with us today?  
 A. Do you like        B. Would you like      C. Will you like      D. Have you like
28. We were disappointed that most of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ when we arrived at the party.  
 A. leave                B. left                    C. have left            D. had left
29. Pupils are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday.  
 A. go                    B. going                  C. went                  D. have gone
30. All the guests got dressed in \_\_\_\_\_ costume.  
 A. nation              B. national             C. nationally           D. nationalize
31. By the time the bus came, George.....for it for half an hour.  
 A. was waiting        B. has been waiting    C. has waited        D. had been waiting
32. Please don't .....to stamp on the letters I gave you to post.  
 A. remind              B. realize                C. forget                D. remember
33. He will ring us up when he.....in Paris.  
 A. arrives              B. will arrive          C. arrived              D. would arrive
34. Your windows need.....at least once a year.  
 A. cleaning            B. to clean              C. being cleaned     D. have cleaned
35. Poverty prevents many children.....having proper schooling.  
 A. for                    B. with                    C. from                  D. of
36. ....were taken to the nearest hospital by ambulance.  
 A. Injuries            B. Injured people     C. The injured        D. The injury
37. Please.....your hand if you have any question.  
 A. rise                  B. raise                 C. put                    D. set
38. The.....are those who cannot speak.  
 A. blind                B. deaf                    C. dumb                D. sighted
39. Is it the third time in this month that you.....your television?  
 A. change              B. are changing        C. changed            D. have changed
40. I have had a toothache.....yesterday morning.  
 A. since                B. for                    C. from                  D. last

**II. Read the passage, then choose the best completion for each of the sentences that follow**

Here in Egypt, television has a powerful hold over people's minds. It is an instrument of leisure, of information and - to a very limited extent - of culture. It does not stop people reading newspapers or books, going to the cinema or theatre or watching videos. But these activities are occasional, irregular and ultimately of secondary importance. Television is one of the main subjects of conversation, at school, in offices, at home and in the street, as well as being written about in all the newspapers. It might be said that the main objective of television is to persuade the maximum number of people to watch it for the maximum amount of time. And how effectively the sitcoms and soap operas do that! I do not think that I have ever seen any other country so totally dominated by these shows. Some of them are Egyptian productions but the majority is American. Each episode, each programme, is a talking point for everyone, young and old alike.

41. Which is the main idea of the passage?  
 A. Television, an instrument of leisure.  
 B. Television, the rest of the media and American soaps.  
 C. Television, the main subjects of conversation.  
 D. Television and its use.
42. What does television have over people's mind?  
 A. A picture.    B. An influence.    C. An impression.    D. A limit.
43. At school or in offices, television is considered as a topic \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. for people to talk about                    B. for learning  
 C. for discussion                              D. for entertainment
44. What might the main objective of television be?

- A. To waste time.  
B. To get people away from their free time  
C. To allow much time for many people to watch it.  
D. To get people away from their work.
45. How often are the sitcoms and soap operas shown on TV?  
A. Usually.      B. Sometimes.      C. Rarely.      D. Never

**III. Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each space**

**Passage 1**

Once you have (46).....London, you can go around in taxis, buses or (47).....underground. I myself prefer the underground (48).....it is rapid, easy and cheap. There are (49).....many cars and buses in London that one cannot drive along the road (50).....and without many stops. The underground is therefore usually quicker (51).....taxis or buses. If you do not know London very well, it is very difficult (52).....the bus you want. You can take a taxi, but it is (53).....more expensive than the underground or a bus. On the underground you find good maps (54).....tell you the names of the stations and show you (55).....to get to them, so that it is easy to find your way.

46. A. got      B. came      C. went      D. reached  
47. A. in      B. by      C. on      D. with  
48. A. as      B. when      C. so      D. but  
49. A. too      B. such      C. so      D. very  
50. A. quick      B. quicker      C. quickly      D. quickest  
51. A. as      B. than      C. so      D. like  
52. A. finding      B. to find      C. found      D. to finding  
53. A. much      B. many      C. lots      D. a lot of  
54. A. who      B. where      C. they      D. which  
55. A. what      B. why      C. how      D. where

**Passage 2**

To many people, their friends are the most important in their life. Really good friends always (56).....joys and sorrows with you and never turn their backs on you. Your best friend may be someone you have known all your life or someone you have grown (57).....with.

There are all sorts of things that can (58).....about this special relationship. It may be the result of enjoying the same activities and sharing experiences. Most of us have met someone that we have immediately felt relaxed with as if we had known them for ages. However, it really takes you years to get to know someone well (59).....to consider your best friend.

To the majority of us, this is someone we trust completely and (60).....understands us better than anyone else. It's the person you can tell him or her your most intimate secrets.

56. A. have      B. give      C. spend      D. share  
57. A. up      B. in      C. through      D. on  
58. A. bring      B. cause      C. provide      D. result  
59. A. enough      B. too      C. such      D. so  
60. A. who      B. whose      C. whom      D. which

**IV. Choose one sentence that has different meaning to the root one**

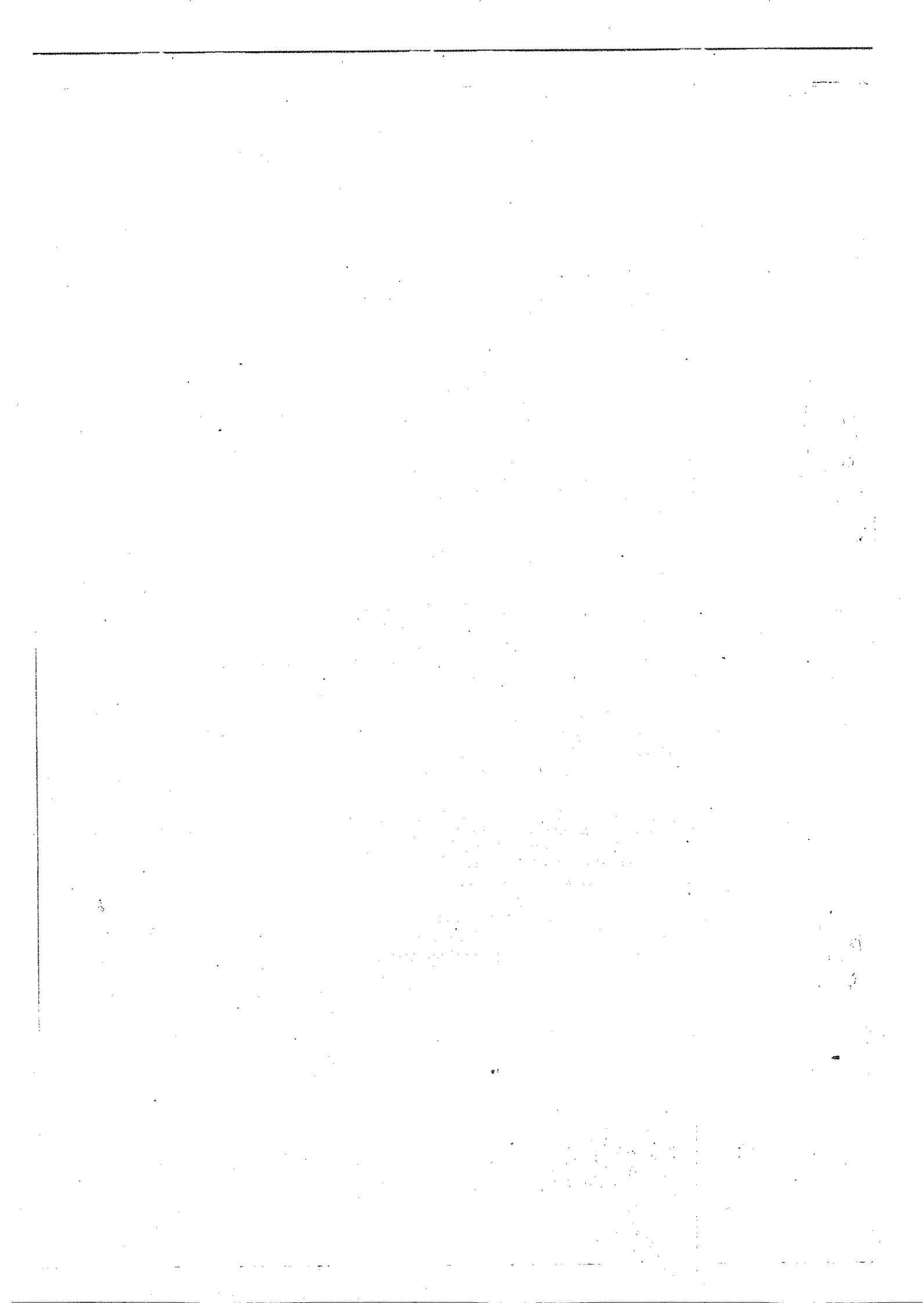
61. It's a pity that you didn't tell us about this.

- A. I wish you told me about this  
B. I wish you would tell me about this  
C. I wish you had told me about this  
D. I wish you have told me about this

62. He's getting them to mend the windows.

- A. He's having the windows to mend  
B. He's having to mend the windows.

- C. He's having to be mended the windows  
D. He's having the windows mended
63. *It started to rain at 2 o'clock and it's still raining.*  
A. It has been raining at 2 o'clock  
B. It has been raining since 2 o'clock.  
C. It has been raining for 2 o'clock  
D. It has been raining in 2 o'clock
64. *They made her hand over her passport.*  
A. She was made to hand over her passport.  
B. She was made hand over her passport.  
C. She was handed over to make her passport  
D. She was handed over for her passport to make.
65. *I tried to eat the cake, but it was too sweet.*  
A. It was such a sweet cake that I couldn't eat it.  
B. It was so sweet cake that I couldn't eat it.  
C. The cake was too sweet that I could eat it.  
D. The cake was very sweet that I could eat it.
66. *My brother and I went 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
67. *Ann said "Don't listen to Mr. Brown because he is not an honest person!"*  
A. Ann asked us not to listen to Mr. Brown because he is not an honest person.  
B. Ann said that Mr. Brown is not an honest person.  
C. Ann told us didn't listen to Mr. Brown because he is not an honest person.  
D. Ann advised us not to listen to Mr. Brown because he was not an honest person.
68. *I often get up early in the morning.*  
A. I am used to getting up early in the morning.  
B. I used to get up early in the morning  
C. I am used to get up early in the morning  
D. I used to getting up early in the morning
69. *Getting a job doesn't interest him.*  
A. He isn't good at getting an interesting job.  
B. He isn't interested in getting a good job.  
C. He's only interested in getting a good job  
D. Even a good job isn't suitable for him.
70. *The garden is too small to play football in.*  
A. The garden is so small to play football in.  
B. The garden is small enough to play football in  
C. The garden isn't big enough to play football in  
D. The garden is such small that they can't play football in.



Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút.  
(Đề thi gồm 80 câu)

Mã đề thi: 144

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences

Câu 1: I gave the waiter a \$50 note and waited for my \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cash      B. cost      C. supply      D. change

Câu 2: You have been so kind to me. I've always \_\_\_\_\_ you as my best friend.

- A. regarded      B. thought      C. respected      D. reminded

Câu 3: I came across this antique clock quite by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. heart      B. chance      C. luck      D. sight

Câu 4: The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us how to do the experiment when the fire bell rang.

- A. is showing      B. shown      C. was showing      D. showed

Câu 5: A recent government report has warned that \_\_\_\_\_ we act immediately to reduce pollution, there will be serious consequences for the planet.

- A. because      B. in case      C. unless      D. provided that

Câu 6: In the past, we threw a lot of our kitchen waste away, but today many items such as plastic bottles and newspapers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are recycled      B. recycling      C. recycled      D. recycle

Câu 7: The \_\_\_\_\_ of dark red spots is one of the first signs of the disease.

- A. appearance      B. appearing      C. appear      D. appeared

Câu 8: I'm sorry I haven't got any money. I've \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet at home.

- A. missed      B. forgotten      C. left      D. let

Câu 9: When you write your essays, you \_\_\_\_\_ copy ideas from books without referencing them properly.

- A. can      B. mustn't      C. have to      D. don't have to

Câu 10: The manager interviewed \_\_\_\_\_ the candidates in turn.

- A. every      B. each      C. every of      D. each of

Câu 11: No one can avoid \_\_\_\_\_ by advertisements.

- A. being influenced      B. having influenced      C. to be influenced      D. influencing

Câu 12: The \_\_\_\_\_ for first class rail passengers will soon increase.

- A. fee      B. wage      C. salary      D. fare

Câu 13: The boy \_\_\_\_\_ stealing his friend's pencil case.

- A. rejected      B. denied      C. ignored      D. refused

Câu 14: I am aiming \_\_\_\_\_ a band 7 in IELTS.

- A. to      B. for      C. on      D. in

Câu 15: Her boss fired her, \_\_\_\_\_ made her angry.

- A. it      B. which      C. what      D. that

Câu 16: You can base your geography assignment on \_\_\_\_\_ country - it doesn't matter which.

- A. a      B. any      C. the      D. some

Câu 17: After our argument, she acted as if nothing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. had happened      B. happens      C. has happened      D. would happen

Câu 18: For those of you new to the company, this leaflet is full of \_\_\_\_\_ information.

- A. the valuable      B. a valuable      C. valuable      D. many valuable

Câu 19: There were millions of people around the world \_\_\_\_\_ the football match live on television.

- A. watched      B. watching      C. watch      D. were watching

Câu 20: Mr. Cadwell as well as his wife and children \_\_\_\_\_ on a tour of Europe.

- A. have been      B. is      C. were      D. are

Câu 21: He \_\_\_\_\_ to find a job, but he had no luck.

- A. tried hardly      B. tried hard      C. hardly tried      D. try hard

Câu 22: If the trend continues, the average income \_\_\_\_\_ by 107% by 2020.

- A. will increase      B. will be increasing      C. will have increased      D. will be increase

Câu 23: These drugs are the best medicine available as a treatment at the moment, \_\_\_\_\_ they are expensive, unfortunately.

- A. although      B. when      C. because      D. so

Câu 24: I wish that man \_\_\_\_\_ tapping his fingers on the table. It's really annoying me.

- A. stops      B. would stop      C. had stopped      D. stopped

Câu 25: She has just bought \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Câu 26: Dracula and Frankenstein are \_\_\_\_\_ film characters.

- A. fright      B. frightening      C. frightened      D. frighten

Câu 27: The MP asked \_\_\_\_\_ the Prime Minister was aware of the growing social problem.

- A. him      B. that      C. if      D. what

Câu 28: Dr Parker gave my mum a lovely \_\_\_\_\_ for spaghetti coronary.

- A. paper      B. prescription      C. receipt      D. recipe

Câu 29: We \_\_\_\_\_ today and I got into trouble because I hadn't done it.

- A. had our homework checked      B. had checked our homework  
C. have our homework checking      D. were checked our homework

Câu 30: She \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the project without any help.

- A. fulfilled      B. succeeded      C. achieved      D. managed

Câu 31: Doctors have \_\_\_\_\_ us to cut down on salt in our diets if we want to reduce the risk of getting heart disease.

- A. insisted      B. made      C. suggested      D. advised

Câu 32: \_\_\_\_\_ people live in the countryside than 100 years ago.

- A. Few      B. Little      C. Fewer      D. Less

Câu 33: The minister \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for education has just resigned.

- A. which      B. whom      C. what      D. who

Câu 34: They \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment three times now with different results each time!

- A. have been doing      B. have done      C. did      D. do

Câu 35: Neither of them will be treated preferentially, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. won't them      B. won't they      C. will them      D. will they

Câu 36: \_\_\_\_\_ started when the power went off.

- A. Hardly did the film      B. Hardly the film      C. Hardly had the film      D. Hardly the film had

Câu 37: She got a terrible mark in the exam so she \_\_\_\_\_ very hard at all.

- A. can't have worked      B. mustn't have worked  
C. must have worked      D. might have worked

Câu 38: Dogs make very \_\_\_\_\_ pets. They'll always stay by your side.

- A. digital      B. private      C. mental      D. loyal

Câu 39: The government has released some \_\_\_\_\_ data showing how schools are not providing an adequate education to our children.

- A. shock      B. shocking      C. to shock      D. shocked
- Câu 40: The bookshop           the end of the road is excellent.  
 A. in      B. on      C. at      D. above

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to fill in each gap in the following passage

Thirteen-year-olds do not spend as much money as their parents suspect - at least not according to the findings of a (41) \_\_\_\_\_ survey, *Money and Change*. The survey (42) \_\_\_\_\_ three hundred teenagers, 13-17 years old, from all over Britain.

By the time they (43) \_\_\_\_\_ their teens, most children see their weekly allowance rise dramatically to an amazing national average of £5.14. Two thirds think they get (44) \_\_\_\_\_ money, but most expect to have to do something to get it.

Although they have more cash, worry about debt is (45) \_\_\_\_\_ among teenagers. Therefore, the (46) \_\_\_\_\_ of children make an effort to save for the future.

Greater access to cash among teenagers does not, however, mean that they are more irresponsible (47) \_\_\_\_\_. The economic recession seems to have encouraged cautious attitudes to money, even in the case of children at these ages. Instead of wasting what pocket (48) \_\_\_\_\_ they have on sweets or magazines, they 13-year-olds who took (49) \_\_\_\_\_ in the survey seem to respond to the situation by saving more than half (50) \_\_\_\_\_ their cash.

- |                         |             |                |               |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Câu 41: A. fresh        | B. late     | C. latest      | D. recent     |
| Câu 42: A. included     | B. counted  | C. contained   | D. enclosed   |
| Câu 43: A. get          | B. arrive   | C. reach       | D. make       |
| Câu 44: A. satisfactory | B. adequate | C. acceptable  | D. enough     |
| Câu 45: A. gaining      | B. building | C. heightening | D. increasing |
| Câu 46: A. majority     | B. maximum  | C. most        | D. many       |
| Câu 47: A. as           | B. like     | C. for         | D. in         |
| Câu 48: A. change       | B. cash     | C. savings     | D. money      |
| Câu 49: A. piece        | B. place    | C. part        | D. share      |
| Câu 50: A. for          | B. of       | C. from        | D. as         |

Read the following passages and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world's universities, came from inauspicious and humble beginnings.

The oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period was more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities, and these university graduates in the New World were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that they themselves had had. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 pounds for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was an area called Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its English cousin and is the site of the present-day university.

When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1683, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 pounds to the fledgling college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today's standards, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshman class of four

students. Although the staff did expand somewhat, for the first century of its existence, the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

Câu 51: What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts
- B. What is today a great university started out small.
- C. Harvard is one of the world's most prestigious universities.
- D. John Harvard was key to the development of a great university.

Câu 52: The passage indicates that Harvard is

- A. one of the oldest universities in America
- B. the oldest university in America
- C. the oldest university in the world
- D. one of the oldest universities in the world

Câu 53: It can be inferred from the passage that the Puritans who traveled to the Massachusetts colony were

- A. rather supportive of the English government
- B. rather undemocratic
- C. rather rich
- D. rather well-educated

Câu 54: The pronoun "they" refers to

- A. sons
- B. Oxford and Cambridge universities
- C. educational opportunities
- D. university graduates

Câu 55: The "pounds" in paragraph 2 are probably

- A. school of campuses
- B. college students
- C. types of books
- D. units of money

Câu 56: The "English cousin" in paragraph 2 refers to a

- A. city
- B. court
- C. person
- D. relative

Câu 57: Which of the following is NOT mentioned about John Harvard?

- A. Where he was buried
- B. How much he bequeathed to Harvard
- C. Where he came from
- D. What he died of

Câu 58: The word "fledging" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. established
- B. winged
- C. newborn
- D. flying

Câu 59: The passage implies that

- A. Henry Dunster was an ineffective president
- B. Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty
- C. the position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years.
- D. someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster

Câu 60: The word "somewhat" in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by

- A. side by side
- B. back and forth
- C. more or less
- D. to and fro

**Choose the sentences (A, B, C or D) which is closest in meaning to the given one**

Câu 61: She rarely misses a football game.

- A. She hasn't seen a football game for a long time.
- B. She doesn't like football.
- C. She doesn't usually go to football games.
- D. She usually goes to the football games.

Câu 62: There isn't enough room for anything else in the fridge.

- A. There isn't anything else in the fridge in this room.
- B. The fridge is so full that you can't put in anything else.
- C. There is no room left for the fridge.
- D. There fridge can't be put in this room because there isn't enough.

Câu 63: He can hardly see at all without glasses.

- A. He can see even if he doesn't wear glasses.
- B. He can see without glasses if he tries hard.
- C. He can't see everything without glasses.
- D. He is practically blind without glasses.

Câu 64: The baby slept soundly even with the noise the children made.

- A. The noise didn't prevent the children from sleeping.
- B. The baby woke up because the children made noise.
- C. The children couldn't sleep because of the noise.
- D. The baby and the children slept through the noise.

Câu 65: They are building a new school in the village.

- A. A new school is being built in the village.
- B. The building of a new school in the village has just been finished.
- C. A new school is built in the village.
- D. A new school has been built in the village.

Câu 66: Tom regrets to say that he has left the tickets at home.

- A. Tom wishes he hadn't left the tickets at home.
- B. Tom is sorry that he has left the tickets at home.
- C. Tom regrets to leave the tickets at home.
- D. Tom regrets leaving the tickets at home.

Câu 67: It would have been better if he had told us his new address.

- A. He must have told us his new address.
- B. He should have told us his new address.
- C. He couldn't have told us his new address.
- D. He might have told us his new address.

Câu 68: I can't stand it when people criticize me in public.

- A. I hate being criticized in public.
- B. I can't stand in public when people criticize me.
- C. People can't criticize me in public.
- D. When people criticize me in public, I don't stand there.

Câu 69: He is too young to join the army.

- A. He's not young enough to join the army.
- B. He's too young when he joins the army.
- C. He can't join the army because he's still too young.
- D. He's so young to join the army.

Câu 70: Take your umbrella with you in case it rains.

- A. It may rain so you should take your umbrella with you.
- B. In case of rain, take your umbrella with you.
- C. Take your umbrella with you when it rains.
- D. You should take your umbrella because it will rain.

Câu 71: You got lost because you didn't do what I told you.

- A. If you had followed my instructions, you wouldn't have got lost.
- B. You didn't get lost because you did what I told you.
- C. If you followed what I told you, you wouldn't get lost.
- D. Unless you do what I told you, you will get lost.

Câu 72: A child is influenced as much by his schooling as by his parents.

- A. Schooling doesn't influence a child as much as his parents do.
- B. A child can influence his parents as much as his schooling.
- C. A child's schooling influences him as much as his parents do.
- D. A child's parents have greater influence on him than his schooling.

Câu 73: The music was so loud that we couldn't hear what you said.

- A. The music was too loud for us to hear.
- B. You didn't say loud enough for us to hear.
- C. Because of the loud music, we couldn't hear you.
- D. The music was too loud that we couldn't hear you.

Câu 74: No sooner had we arrived than the performance began.

- A. When we arrived, the performance had already started.
- B. The performance had started before we arrived.
- C. The performance started sooner than we arrived.

D. Hardly had we arrived when the performance began.

Câu 75: The secret to success is hard work.

A. One must work hard to keep secrets.

X B. Working hard ensures success.

C. One cannot succeed if he has secrets.

D. If you keep your work secret, you will succeed.

Câu 76: Most students in the class get good grades, but Henry is the exception.

A. Henry is one of the best students in his class.

B. Henry made the best grade in his class.

X C. Henry's classmates receive good grades, but he doesn't.

D. Henry is an exceptionally good student.

Câu 77: The man had his dirty car washed at last.

A. The man's dirty car did not last.

B. The car got dirty last week.

C. The man got dirty when he washed his car.

X D. Someone finally washed the man's car.

Câu 78: He liked London very little and Vienna less.

A. He thought Vienna was worse than London.

B. He liked Vienna but not London.

C. He liked Vienna more than London.

X D. He didn't like London as much as Vienna.

Câu 79: Janet had better change her job.

A. Janet had changed her job for good.

B. Janet should change her job.

C. Janet's job had change for the better.

D. Janet had a better job after changing.

Câu 80: Unlike her friends, Jane prefers an independent life.

A. Jane prefers an independent life but her friends do not.

B. Jane doesn't like her friends to live a dependent life.

C. Her friends live an independent life and Jane doesn't like it.

D. Jane doesn't like her friends because she prefers an independent life.

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