

NGUYỄN KIM HIỀN (Chủ biên)
ĐẶNG HIỆP GIANG - HOÀNG THỊ XUÂN HOA - VŨ THỊ LỢI

HƯỚNG DẪN
ÔN TẬP THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT
NĂM HỌC 2012 - 2013
Môn TIẾNG ANH

(Tái bản lần thứ ba, có chỉnh lý, bổ sung)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

Đọc góp ý:

TRẦN THỊ KHÁNH

Lời nói đầu

Phát huy tính sáng tạo, ưu việt và hiệu quả của cuốn “Hướng dẫn ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT năm học 2011-2012”, nhóm tác giả xin trân trọng giới thiệu với các thầy cô giáo và các em học sinh cuốn sách *“Hướng dẫn ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT năm học 2012-2013 môn tiếng Anh”*. Cuốn sách bám sát Chuẩn kiến thức, kĩ năng của chương trình THPT, chủ yếu là lớp 12 và bám sát nội dung Hướng dẫn ôn tập mà Vụ Giáo dục Trung học, Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo đã chỉ đạo các Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo, các trường THPT thực hiện, nhằm chuẩn bị đầy đủ điều kiện cho học sinh tham dự các kì thi tốt nghiệp THPT đạt kết quả cao. Đặc biệt, sách được chỉnh sửa theo Hướng dẫn điều chỉnh nội dung dạy học năm học 2012 – 2013 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

Cuốn sách gồm 5 phần:

Phần một: Hướng dẫn nội dung và phương pháp ôn tập

Hướng dẫn ôn tập cung cố kiến thức ngôn ngữ và các dạng bài tập ứng dụng.

Phần hai: Một số đề luyện tập tham khảo

Phần này gồm các bài kiểm tra đa dạng, định hướng trong việc ôn tập. Các đề kiểm tra 100% trắc nghiệm khách quan, tổng hợp nội dung kiến thức và kĩ năng của chương trình lớp 12 đã học nhằm giúp các em tự ôn luyện, cung cố kiến thức cơ bản cũng như kĩ năng làm bài kiểm tra theo hình thức trắc nghiệm khách quan.

Phần ba: Giới thiệu một số đề thi tốt nghiệp THPT

Phản bối: Đáp án và hướng dẫn trả lời

Chúng tôi hi vọng cuốn sách “*Hướng dẫn ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT năm học 2012-2013 môn tiếng Anh*” sẽ là một cuốn sách tham khảo bổ ích cho giáo viên và học sinh trong việc chuẩn bị hành trang cho kì thi tốt nghiệp. Chúc các em đạt kết quả cao trong kì thi tốt nghiệp sắp tới.

Các tác giả chân thành cảm ơn các em học sinh, các thầy cô giáo, các bậc cha mẹ học sinh và các bạn đọc về những ý kiến đóng góp cho cuốn sách này hoàn thiện hơn.

Các tác giả

10000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP. QUY NHƠN

Phân một

HƯỚNG DẪN NỘI DUNG VÀ PHƯƠNG PHÁP ÔN TẬP

A. ÔN TẬP NGỮ ÂM VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

Để việc học phát âm tiếng Anh có hiệu quả, việc thường xuyên nghe và luyện phát âm theo giọng đọc chuẩn của người bản ngữ và giáo viên trên lớp là rất cần thiết. Ngoài ra, người học cần được trang bị một số kiến thức cơ bản về cách phát âm tiếng Anh. Dưới đây là một số lưu ý người học cần nắm được để tự mình rèn luyện cách phát âm đạt hiệu quả. Ví dụ như một số quy tắc phát âm; trọng âm trong các từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên; quy tắc nhấn trọng âm,...

I. PHONETIC SYMBOLS:

1 - *Vowels:*

a. Monothongs:

STT	Các âm	Cách phát âm	Ví dụ	
			Từ	Câu
1 /ɪ/-/i:/	/ɪ/	Phản trước của lưỡi được nâng lên khi phát âm, mặt trước lưỡi được giữ ở vị trí thấp hơn so với vị trí phát âm âm /i:/	shift /ʃɪft/ limit /'lɪmɪt/ krill /krɪl/	Give me the gift of a grip-top sock.
	/i:/	Mở rộng miệng theo chiều ngang, khi phát âm đầu lưỡi hơi cong lên.	seal /sɪ:l/ feat /fi:t/ scream /skri:m/	Each Easter Eddie eats eighty Easter eggs.
2 /ʌ/-/a:/	/ʌ/	Lưỡi và hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút. Miệng hơi mở.	double /'dʌbl/ hummock /'hʌmək/ stuck /stʌk/	I'd love to come on Sunday if it's sunny.

2	/ʌ/-/a:/	Phía sau lưỡi hạ xuống, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút. Miệng mở rộng hơn và lưỡi hạ sâu hơn so với khi phát âm âm /ʌ/	bath /bɑ:θ/ martyr /'mɑ:tə(r)/ shark /ʃɑ:k/	If was hard to start the car.
	/e/	Miệng hơi mở ra theo chiều ngang, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút	event /'evnɪ:t/ deaf /def/ dress /dres/	Fred said it again and again.
3	/e/-/æ/	Miệng mở rộng như khi phát âm âm /ʌ/ nhưng phát âm thành âm /e/	patter /'pætə(r)/ add /æd/ cap /kæp/	Her plaid jacket has black snaps.
	/ə/	Môi tròn một chút và hướng về phía trước, hàm dưới hạ xuống	comment /'kɒmənt/ stock /stɒk/ dissolve /dɪ'zɒlv/	Tom's father was a farmer named Bob.
4	/ə/-/ɔ:/	Môi thật tròn, môi hướng về phía trước, hàm hạ xuống	install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ law /lɔ:/ cosmonaut /'kəzmənɔ:t/	Maude called off her wedding to Claude.
	/ʊ/-/u:/	Môi tròn một chút và hơi hướng về phía trước, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút.	look /lʊk/ put /put/ book /bʊk/	Look in the cookbook for a good pudding.
5	/ʊ/-/u:/	Môi tròn một chút và hướng về phía trước, hàm dưới nâng lên	school /sku:l/ bamboo /,bæm'bʊ:/ movement /'mu:vment/	If Stu chews shoes, should Stu choose the shoes he chews?

6	/ə/	Thà lồng môi và lưỡi. Miệng hơi mờ và lưỡi hơi căng ra	oral /'ɔ:rl/ serene /sə'ren/ / desert /'dezət/	I heard her journey was worth the worry.
/ə/ - /ɜ:/	/ɜ:/	Thà lồng môi, lưỡi và hàm	insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ verge /vɜ:dʒ/ dirt /dɜ:t/	Herb left work early on Thursday.

Practice 1: Circle the word which has underlined part pronouncing differently from other words:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. <u>meet</u> | B. <u>beach</u> | C. <u>reject</u> | D. <u>leap</u> |
| 2. A. <u>land</u> | B. <u>lend</u> | C. <u>dad</u> | D. <u>gas</u> |
| 3. A. <u>mark</u> | B. <u>map</u> | C. <u>target</u> | D. <u>dark</u> |
| 4. A. <u>home</u> | B. <u>come</u> | C. <u>tone</u> | D. <u>cold</u> |
| 5. A. <u>kite</u> | B. <u>nice</u> | C. <u>shirt</u> | D. <u>hide</u> |
| 6. A. <u>bean</u> | B. <u>sick</u> | C. <u>sit</u> | D. <u>skim</u> |
| 7. A. <u>Islam</u> | B. <u>want</u> | C. <u>quantity</u> | D. <u>wash</u> |
| 8. A. <u>coupon</u> | B. <u>through</u> | C. <u>could</u> | D. <u>do</u> |
| 9. A. <u>heart</u> | B. <u>rather</u> | C. <u>bath</u> | D. <u>hurt</u> |
| 10. A. <u>cap</u> | B. <u>back</u> | C. <u>bag</u> | D. <u>about</u> |

b. Diphthongs:

STT	Các âm	Cách phát âm	Ví dụ	
			Từ	Câu
1 /eɪ/-/aɪ/- /ɔɪ/	/eɪ/	Miệng mở rộng theo chiều ngang, hàm dưới nâng lên một chút	parade /pə'reɪd/ retail /'rɪteɪl/ age /eɪdʒ/	Blake got an "A" on his paper.
	/aɪ/	Miệng mở rộng theo cả chiều ngang và dọc sau đó thu hẹp chiều dọc và nâng hàm dưới lên	idol /'aɪdəl/ bride /braɪd/ tie /taɪ/	Why can't I tie a tie and untie a tie like Katy can?

			Môi tròn hướng về phía trước, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút sau đó môi mở rộng theo chiều ngang, hàm dưới nâng lên	point /pɔɪnt/ soil /sɔɪl/ toy /tɔɪ/	Are noisy children annoying or enjoyable?
2	/əʊ/- /au/	/əʊ/	Môi để ở vị trí vừa phải sau đó chuyển môi thành hình tròn và hạ cầm xuống một chút	diploma /dɪ'pləʊmə/ enclose /ɪn'kлюz/ harrow /'hærəʊ/	Don't shout out loud in the house.
		/au/	Môi mở hình tròn, cầm và lưỡi hạ xuống sau đó đưa môi về phía trước, cầm và lưỡi đồng thời nâng lên	powerful /'paʊəfl/ foul /faʊl/ coward /'kaʊəd/	We found our gowns downtown.
3	/eə/- /ʊə/- /ɪə/	/eə/	Miệng mở ra theo chiều ngang một chút, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút sau đó thả lỏng môi và lưỡi	aerial /'eəriəl/ scary /'skeəri/ bearing /'beəriŋ/	Frances laughed when she passed him on the stairs.
		/ʊə/	Môi tròn và hướng về phía dưới một chút, cầm hạ xuống sau đó thả lỏng lưỡi và môi, nâng cầm lên một chút	sure /ʃʊə(r)/ mature /mætʃʊə(r)/ lure /lʊə(r)/	The tourists are securely assured.
		/ɪə/	Mở miệng vừa phải theo chiều ngang sau đó thu hẹp chiều ngang và để môi và lưỡi ở trạng thái thả lỏng	hear /hɪə(r)/ cheer /tʃɪə(r)/ near /nɪə(r)/	The mere reindeer here nearly disappears.

Practice 2: Circle the *ONE* word in each group of four that is NOT pronounced with the sound provided at the beginning.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. /eə/ | A. square | B. hair | C. pair | D. clarify |
| 2. /eɪ/ | A. stay | B. ware | C. weight | D. name |
| 3. /aʊ/ | A. round | B. town | C. sour | D. crow |
| 4. /aɪ/ | A. lie | B. fly | C. height | D. raise |
| 5. /ɔɪ/ | A. voice | B. bounce | C. oil | D. boy |
| 6. /ʊə/ | A. poor | B. cure | C. jury | D. hurry |
| 7. /ɪə/ | A. beer | B. flea | C. clear | D. here |
| 8. /əʊ/ | A. now | B. loan | C. blow | D. phone |

2 - Consonant:

STT	Các âm	Cách phát âm	Ví dụ	
			Từ	Câu
1	/b/	Môi đóng sau đó mờ ra nhưng không phát ra hơi. Dây thanh quấn rung khi phát âm.	bid /bɪd/ bronze /brɔːnз/ buddhism /'bʊdɪзm/	Bob was bleeding, and his bones were broken.
	/b/-/p/	/p/ Môi đóng sau đó mờ ra và có hơi phát ra	pressure /'preʃə(r)/ pray /preɪ/ spirit /'spɪrɪt/	Please prepare the pizza for the party.
2	/d/	Luỗi chạm vào mặt sau của răng cửa hàm trên sau đó hạ xuống. Dây thanh quấn rung khi phát âm.	donation /dəʊ'neɪʃn/ derive /dɪ'rایv/ decent /'di:sn̩t/	Dan drove us around before dinner.
	/d/-/t/	/t/ Vị trí của luỗi và răng giống như /d/ nhưng âm không được phát ra từ cổ họng mà chỉ có một luồng hơi được phát ra khi luỗi chạm vào mặt sau của răng	tsunami /tsu:'næ:mi/ regret /rɪ'gret/ stability /stə'bɪləti/	Janet washed her skirt and two t-shirts.

			Lưỡi gần với mặt sau của răng sau đó đẩy hơi qua khoang trống giữa lưỡi và gó răng.	currency /'kʌrənsi/ social /'səʊʃl/ sector /'sektə(r)/	Let's ask the guests for a list of request.
3	/s/-/z/	/s/	Vị trí của lưỡi và răng giống âm /s/ nhưng âm được phát ra từ cổ họng và nghe như tiếng ống. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	reserved /rɪ'zɜːvd/ jazz /dʒæz/ compose /kəm'pəʊz/	She's my friend's cousin.
		/z/			
4	/f/-/v/	/f/	Răng hàm trên chạm vào môi dưới và đẩy không khí qua khoang trống	feature /'fi:tʃə(r)/ dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ fine /faɪn/	He ate the fish and half a loaf of bread, then left.
		/v/	Vị trí răng và môi giống âm /f/ nhưng có sự rung của cổ họng. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	volunteer /,vɒlən'trə(r)/ converse /kən'vers/ victory /'vɪktəri/	It takes a lot of nerve to drive over there in the van.
5	/g/-/k/	/g/	Phản sau của lưỡi chạm vào hàm ếch sau đó hạ lưỡi xuống và đẩy không khí ra ngoài. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	gift /grɪft/ globe /gləʊb/ gay /geɪ/	Peggy begged to go to the art gallery.
		/k/	Vị trí của lưỡi như âm /g/ nhưng âm không được phát ra từ cổ họng và có một luồng hơi phát ra	keen /ki:n/ expand /ɪk'spænd/ crest /krest/	Mike and Jack can work quickly.
6	/θ/-/ð/	/θ/	Lưỡi đe ở giữa hai hàm răng sau đó đẩy không khí ra ngoài	theory /'θeəri/ throne /θrəʊn/ death /deθ/	Thanksgiving is on the fourth Thursday of the month of November.

6 /θ/ - /ð/	/ð/	Vị trí của lưỡi như âm /θ/ nhưng có âm phát ra từ cổ họng. Dây thanh quẩn rung khi phát âm.	leather /'leðə(r)/ breathe /bri:ð/ them /ðəm/	The mother soothed the teething baby.
7 /ʒ/ - /ʃ/	/ʒ/	Phản đầu lưỡi chạm vào phía sau của gò răng sau đó dây không khí qua khoảng trống. Dây thanh quẩn rung khi phát âm.	unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ massage 'mæsæsʒ/ vision /'viʒən/	They usually watch television for pleasure.
	/ʃ/	Vị trí của lưỡi giống như âm /ʒ/ nhưng không có âm thanh phát ra từ cổ họng	inflation /ɪn'flæʃn/ acacia /ə'keɪʃə/ sociable /'səʊʃəbl/	Don't mention her anxious expression.
8 /tʃ/ - /dʒ/	/tʃ/	Vị trí của lưỡi như âm /dʒ/ nhưng không có âm thanh phát ra từ cổ họng	stretch /stretʃ/ intellectual /,ɪntə'lektʃuəl/ structure /,strʊktʃuər/	The teacher chose Chinese Checkers for the children.
	/dʒ/	Luồng chạm vào gò răng sau đó dây lưỡi ra phía sau và dây không khí ra ngoài. Dây thanh quẩn rung khi phát âm.	damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ oblige /ə'blɪdʒ/	I wanted you to come to my graduation.
9 /m/ - /n/ - /ŋ/	/m/	Miệng khép lại và đưa không khí qua bằng đường mũi. Dây thanh quẩn rung khi phát âm.	embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ remote /rɪ'meut/ maximum /'mæksɪməm/	Maybe my mother will make something.
	/n/	Không khí bị chặn bởi lưỡi và gò răng sau đó đi qua đường mũi. Dây thanh quẩn rung khi phát âm.	grand /grænd/ shine /ʃaɪn/ notify /'nəʊtɪfai/	Nancy has many new friends.

9	/m/- /n/-/ŋ/	/ŋ/	Không khí bị chặn bởi phần sau của lưỡi và phần trên của miệng sau đó đi qua đường mũi.	building /'bɪldɪŋ/ fascinating /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/	The singers sang too many long songs.
		/l/	Lưỡi chạm vào gò răng và dây không khí đi qua bờ mặt của lưỡi. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	thoughtful /'θɔ:tfl/ illiteracy /'ɪlɪtərəsɪ/ flood /flʌd/	That fellow, Luke, loves the bowling alley.
10	/l/-/r/- /h/	/r/	Lưỡi cong lên chạm vào hàm éch, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	sorrow /'sɒrəʊ/ respect /rɪ'spekt/ interrupt /,ɪntə'rʌpt/	Remember to write to your friends.
		/h/	Lưỡi cong lên một chút và tạo một khoảng trống nhỏ ở phía trong miệng	household /'haʊshəʊld/ here /hɪə(r)/ inhabitant /ɪn'heɪbɪtənt/	Does he have any hope?
11	/w/-/j/	/w/	Môi tròn sau đó mở một chút theo bờ ngang. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	wilderness /'wɪldənəs/ willing /'wɪlɪŋ/ workforce /'wɜ:kfɔ:s/	Wanda wore her white dress on Wednesday.
		/j/	Nâng lưỡi lên tạo một khoảng trống nhỏ với phía trên của miệng sau đó di chuyển cầm và lưỡi xuống một chút. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	reunite /,ri:ju:'naɪt/ unit /'ju:nɪt/ stew /stju:/	Yes, you may use it any time.

Practice 3: On the line below each sentence, write one of the phonetic symbols (/s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, /d/, /j/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʒ/, /ʃ/) representing the sound of the underlined letters.

1. Did Sue choose her new shoes?

2. Jan is younger than Joe.

3. Magicians use illusions in their shows.

4. The seizure of Caesar was in Asia.

5. She thinks Thelma is shy.

6. The zipper on my jeans is jammed.

7. It's a good faith.

8. Seth said to set the table.

9. Cass paid cash for the catch of the day.

10. She's eating a cheese sandwich.

* **Stress (Cách đánh dấu trọng âm)**

Tiếng Anh không phải là một trong những ngôn ngữ mà người ta có thể dựa vào các âm tiết trong từ để quyết định vị trí đánh trọng âm. Nhiều soạn giả tiếng Anh đã cho rằng trọng âm từ của tiếng Anh khó dự đoán đến mức tốt nhất là coi việc đánh trọng âm như một đặc tính riêng của từng từ và khi học mỗi từ thì người ta cũng phải học luôn cách đánh trọng âm của từ ấy. Theo ý kiến của chúng tôi thì đây là một quan điểm xác đáng và không có gì là cường điệu. Trong thực tế, nhiều tác giả các sách hướng dẫn về ngữ âm tiếng Anh đều có gắng đưa ra một số các quy tắc nhất định về trọng âm của từ để rồi sau đó đều nói thêm rằng bên cạnh các quy tắc đó là rất nhiều các trường hợp ngoại lệ. Đôi khi số trường hợp ngoại lệ nhiều đến mức người học đánh phài bằng lòng với quan điểm cho rằng học từ nào thì cần phải học luôn trọng âm của từ ấy.

Tuy nhiên, khi xác định trọng âm của một từ nào đó, chúng ta cần xem xét đến một số thông tin sau:

- + Về mặt hình thái: từ đó là từ đơn, từ phai sinh (có tiền tố/hậu tố) hay từ ghép.
- + Từ loại của từ đó: danh, động, tính từ, ...
- + Số lượng âm tiết của từ.
- + Cấu trúc âm vị, học của các âm tiết trong từ.
- Một số quy tắc đánh trọng âm.

1- *Stress in two-syllable words:*

a. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất:

- Hầu hết danh từ 2 âm tiết

Ví dụ: wholesale, terrorist, antelope

- Hầu hết tính từ 2 âm tiết .

Ví dụ: stagnant, passive, risky

b. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai:

- Hầu hết động từ có 2 âm tiết

Ví dụ: abandon, delight, discover

- Hầu hết các đại từ phản thân

Ví dụ: himself, herself, themselves

2- *Stress in three-syllable and more than three-syllable words:*

- Trọng âm rơi vào các đuôi: ee, oo, oon, ese, ain, ette, eer, ality, esque, metal, ique, aire.

Ví dụ: refugee, career, Vietnamese

Một số từ đặc biệt như *committee* (trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai), *beautician* (trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2)

- Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết ngay sát các đuôi: sion, ic, tion, logy, ity, nomy, graphy, ial, ian, uty, ior, iour, ience, ient, ious, eous, cion, ory, ive, ular, ical, ible, ish, id.

Ví dụ: competition, convenience, romantic

- Trọng âm không bị ảnh hưởng bởi các phụ tố: able, age, al, en, ful, ing, ish, less, ment, ous.

- Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết cách các đuôi sau một âm tiết: ate, ite, ude, ute, ce, cy, ty, phy, gy, ize.

Ví dụ: communicate, recognize, influence

III. Others:

1- The pronunciation of "s" - "ed" ending

a. "s" ending:

- Phát âm là "s" khi âm cuối cùng của từ là âm câm (voiceless)

Ví dụ: undertakes, eliminates, daunts, presents

- Phát âm là "z" khi âm cuối cùng của từ là âm phát (voiced)

Ví dụ: sings, survives, waterfalls, dissolves

- Phát âm là "iz" khi âm cuối của từ là một trong các âm /s/, /z/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʒ/, /ʃ/

Ví dụ: watches, charges, squashes, increases

b. "ed" ending:

- Phát âm là "t" khi âm cuối cùng của từ là âm câm (voiceless)

Ví dụ: dressed, hosted, clapped

- Phát âm là "d" khi âm cuối cùng của từ là âm phát (voiced)

Ví dụ: loved, captured, lull

- Phát âm là "id" sau các âm /t/, /d/

Ví dụ: initiated, heated, ejected

Practice 4: Circle the word which has underlined part pronouncing differently from other words:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>laughed</u> | B. <u>stopped</u> | C. <u>produced</u> | D. <u>believed</u> |
| 2. A. <u>works</u> | B. <u>eyes</u> | C. <u>needs</u> | D. <u>learns</u> |
| 3. A. <u>headaches</u> | B. <u>wishes</u> | C. <u>finishes</u> | D. <u>dresses</u> |
| 4. A. <u>missed</u> | B. <u>watched</u> | C. <u>realized</u> | D. <u>worked</u> |
| 5. A. <u>brushes</u> | B. <u>washes</u> | C. <u>dedicates</u> | D. <u>possesses</u> |

2- Strong form and weak form :

a. Conjunctions and prepositions:

- Thông thường các liên từ và giới từ không được nhấn mạnh

Ví dụ: I go to /tə/ school by /bɪ/ motorbike every morning.

- Các giới từ và liên từ được nhấn mạnh khi đứng ở cuối câu

Ví dụ: Where are you from /frɒm/?

- Hai giới từ đối nghịch hoặc kết hợp nhau trong một câu thì chúng được nhấn mạnh.

Ví dụ: The water comes above /ə'bʌv/ our ankles, below /bɪ'ləʊ/ our knees.

3- Linking:

- Khi nói, các từ không phái âm riêng lẻ mà chúng có sự liên kết với nhau. Khi một từ kết thúc bằng một phụ âm và từ tiếp theo bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm thì phụ âm của từ đứng trước sẽ được nối với nguyên âm của từ đứng sau.

- 3 âm /r/, /j/ và /w/ được thêm vào giữa các từ để tách các nguyên âm.

- Phụ âm /r/ được sử dụng để tách các nguyên âm khi có một chữ cái r đứng ở cuối của từ đầu tiên. Trong nhiều loại giọng tiếng Anh, nếu chữ cái r đứng cuối cùng của một từ thì nó không được phát âm nhưng nếu từ tiếp theo bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm thì r được phát âm với mục đích để tách 2 nguyên âm.

4- Rhythm:

- Nhịp điệu được hiểu là những tiếng đập tương đối đều nhau giữa các âm tiết nhận trọng âm.

- Âm tiết nhận trọng âm có xu hướng xảy ra ở các khoảng thời gian tương đối đều nhau cho dù nó có bị các âm tiết không nhận trọng âm làm cho gián đoạn hay không.

- Trọng âm được thay thế trong các vần cảnh khác nhau.

5- Intonation:

a. The falling tune:

- Xuất hiện ở những câu có nội dung chỉ dẫn, yêu cầu, khẳng định-chân lý, câu hỏi bắt đầu bắt các từ để hỏi Wh-, câu cảm thán.

b. The rising tune:

- Xuất hiện ở những câu trả lời yes-no và những câu khẳng định mang tính liệt kê sự vật, sự việc nhưng lại “falling tune” ở sự vật, sự việc cuối cùng.

2. ÔN TẬP CÁC THÌ (Tense review)

Thì hiện tại đơn (*Present simple*), quá khứ đơn (*Simple past*), quá khứ tiếp diễn (*Past continuous*), hiện tại tiếp diễn (*Present continuous*), hiện tại hoàn thành (*Present perfect*), quá khứ hoàn thành (*Past perfect*) và tương lai đơn (*Simple future*).

a) Thì hiện tại đơn (Present simple)

Thì hiện tại đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc sự kiện lặp đi lặp lại.

Jane usually goes to school by bus.

- Một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lí.

The earth goes round the sun.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

- Một hành động hoặc sự kiện xảy ra theo quy luật.

The International Junior Science Olympiad (IJSO) has been organized once a year in different countries.

b) Thời quá khứ đơn (Simple past)

Thời quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc một sự kiện đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

We went fishing yesterday.

Nike returned to England 2 years ago.

- Hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.

Students came back home every summer vacation.

- Một loạt các hành động nối tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.

My mother walked into the kitchen, turned on the light and cooked something for dinner.

c) Thời quá khứ tiếp diễn (Past continuous)

Thời quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc sự kiện đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

I was being interviewed until 9 pm yesterday.

- Một hành động đang xảy ra thì một hành động khác xen vào.

Yesterday, I was watching TV when my father came back home from work.

- Hai hành động xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ.

My father was reading a magazine while my mother was watching TV.

d) Thời hiện tại hoàn thành (Present perfect)

Thời hiện tại hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hay một sự kiện bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục ở tương lai.

Lan has cooked for half an hour.

Mary has studied at that university since 1990.

- Một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ mà kết quả còn lưu ở hiện tại.

The lift has broken down. (I have to use the stairs.)

The train hasn't arrived. (I am still waiting for it.)

- Một kinh nghiệm đã trải qua nhưng người nói không đề cập đến thời điểm:

Jane has gone to Japan.

How long has Hương stayed in Australia?

e) Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present continuous)

Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói.

She is running very fast. I can't catch her.

My sister is reading a book in the library at the moment.

- Một sự thay đổi đang xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói.

"Vietnam is changing every day," the foreigners said.

The Earth is getting warmer and warmer.

- Một hành động được lên kế hoạch từ trước cho tương lai gần và chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra.

My father is having meeting with the director of Japanese company tomorrow morning.

We are going to Nha Trang beach tomorrow afternoon.

f) Thời quá khứ hoàn thành (Past perfect)

Thời quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trước một thời điểm hoặc một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

I went to the cinema after I had finished my homework.

My mother had given me a lot of presents before Christmas last year.

g) Thời tương lai đơn (Simple future)

Thời tương lai đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc một sự kiện nói chung sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

I will confirm the date if I know exactly the time tomorrow.

- Dự đoán hoặc mong đợi.

Kate promises she will come in time.

- Một lời đề nghị.

Don't hesitate to ask me. I'll give you a hand.

h) **Thì tương lai gần (be + going to infinitive)**

Thì tương lai gần được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc một sự kiện được lên kế hoạch cho tương lai.

The Government is going to build a new school here.

All of the poor children are going to be taken care by the sponsors.

- Một hành động hoặc sự kiện chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai (có thể nhìn thấy một số dấu hiệu).

Look at the black clouds. It's going to rain.

Be careful! The ladder is going to fall down.

3. GIỚI TỪ (Prepositions)

a) Giới từ chỉ thời gian

* **At:** được dùng để chỉ giờ: *at 6 o'clock, at 9 p.m, at midnight/at lunchtime.*

At cũng được dùng trong những cụm từ: *at night; at Christmas/ at Easter; at the moment/ at present; at the same time; at the age of; at the beginning of; at the end of.*

* **On:** được dùng để chỉ thứ, ngày: *on April 21st; on Friday(s); on Christmas Day.*

On cũng được dùng trong những cụm từ: *on Friday morning(s); on Sunday afternoon(s); on Monday evening(s); on Saturday night(s); on weekends.*

* **In:** được dùng để chỉ năm, tháng, mùa, thế kỷ: *in April; in the 21st century; in 2010; in the 1990s; in (the) winter; in the Middle Ages.*

In cũng được dùng trong những cụm từ: *in the morning(s); in the afternoon(s); in the evening(s).*

Chú ý: không dùng *in, on, at* trước những từ như *next, last*

I'll see you next Friday.

They got married last month.

* **For:** dùng để chỉ khoảng thời gian hành động diễn ra được bao lâu:

for six years; for two hours; for a week

I've lived in this house for six years.

* **During:** dùng để nói về một hành động tiếp diễn trong khoảng thời gian bao lâu.

During the lesson; during our vacation; during the night

I will come and see my grandmother during my vacation.

- **Bý + a time** = không muộn hơn ...

You have to hand the essay by Monday.

- **Until:** cho đến khi

I'll be working until 11 o'clock.

b) Giới từ chỉ địa điểm

- Dùng **at** khi nói tới một sự kiện:

at a party; at a concert; at a conference; at the movies; at a football game

At còn được dùng trong một số cụm từ: *at work; at an airport; at sea; at a station; at the seashore.*

- Dùng **in** khi nói tới thành phố, làng mạc, đất nước: *in Hanoi/ Vietnam.*

In còn được dùng trong một số cụm từ: *in bed; in prison / jail; in the hospital.*

c) Giới từ chỉ phương tiện

- Dùng **by** để nói về phương tiện đi lại: *by car; by train; by plane; by bus, ...*

- Dùng **on** để nói phương tiện đi bộ: *on foot*

Ngoài ra, mỗi danh từ / động từ / tính từ lại đi với giới từ riêng:

a reason for something; a solution to a problem; an invitation to a party/ wedding; famous for; responsible for; interested in; fond of, ...

4. CÂU TRỰC TIẾP – GIÁN TIẾP (Direct speech/ Indirect speech)

Câu gián tiếp dùng để tường thuật lại lời nói trực tiếp từ người thứ nhất đến người thứ ba thông qua người thứ hai. Sau đây là một số lưu ý khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp:

- **Thay đổi về thì:** Nếu động từ tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ, chúng ta phải áp dụng một số quy tắc nhất định về đổi thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp. Thông thường, động từ trong câu gián tiếp sẽ được đổi lùi về một thì so với câu trực tiếp.

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
Hiện tại đơn <i>Nga wants to be a good student so she learns hard.</i>	Quá khứ đơn <i>Nga said she wanted to be a good student so she learned hard.</i>

Hiện tại tiếp diễn <i>Peter is having breakfast now.</i>	Quá khứ tiếp diễn <i>She said Peter was having breakfast then.</i>
Hiện tại hoàn thành <i>My family has moved to London since 2009.</i>	Quá khứ hoàn thành <i>My friend told me that his family had moved to London since 2009.</i>
Tương lai đơn (will) <i>I'll give him some money.</i>	Tương lai trong quá khứ (would) <i>She said she would give him some money.</i>
Quá khứ đơn <i>Who did you talk to yesterday, Nam?</i>	Quá khứ hoàn thành <i>My mother wanted to know who Nam had talked to the day before?</i>
Quá khứ tiếp diễn <i>Hien was doing homework at 3 p.m yesterday.</i>	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn <i>Hien said she had been doing homework at 3 p.m the previous day/ the day before.</i>

- **Thay đổi trạng ngữ trong câu gián tiếp:** Nếu động từ tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ, chúng ta phải áp dụng một số quy tắc nhất định về đổi trạng ngữ. Một số biến đổi thường gặp:

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day
Next Sunday	The next Sunday
In two weeks	In two weeks' time
Today	The same day/ that day
Yesterday	The day before/ the previous day
Yesterday evening	The previous evening
The day before yesterday	Two days before/earlier
Two days ago	Two days before/earlier
Next week	The following week/ the next week

Last week		The previous week
Now		Then
Here		There
This (morning)		That (morning)
At present		Then
This, these, that, those (as adjectives)		The
This, these, that, those (as pronouns)		It, they/ them

- Một số động từ thường được dùng để chuyển câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp:

* *say, agree, hope, admit, reply, tell*

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
<p>1. "I try to work hard to get a high salary".</p> <p>2. "Jane doesn't want to come to Pate's party."</p> <p>3. "My daughter was writing a letter to her Japanese friends yesterday afternoon."</p> <p>4. "Mary will be a good teacher."</p>	<p>1. Nam said that he tried to work hard to get a high salary.</p> <p>2. Jane told me that she didn't want to come to Pate's party.</p> <p>3. She informed me that her daughter had been writing a letter to Japanese friends the afternoon before.</p> <p>4. Mary's mother hoped she would be a good teacher.</p>

* *offer, refuse, agree, promise, advise, tell, threaten, warn*

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
"I'll take you to the zoo."	He offered to take her to the zoo.
"Read the passage carefully."	She advised us to read the passage carefully.
"Your money will be refunded."	They promised to refund our money.
"You should get a job."	His father advised him to get a job.
<p>* <i>apologize, thank,..</i></p>	
"I'm sorry I came late."	She apologized for coming late.
"Thank you for your assistance."	He thanked her for her assistance.

- Câu cầu khiếu:

Ask/ tell/ order + somebody to do something

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
“Look at the board, please.”	The teacher asked us to look at the board.
“Please don’t make noise.”	She told them not to make noise.
“Don’t go out.”	The sister told her little brother not to go out.
“Don’t move.”	The policeman ordered the burglar not to move.
“Turn off the lights before leaving”	The teacher asked students to turn off the lights before leaving.

- Câu hỏi trong câu gián tiếp:

Câu hỏi WH- questions: Đảo vị trí chủ ngữ lên trước động từ chính, bỏ trợ động từ.

“How far is it from the hotel to the bank?”	He wondered how far it was from the hotel to the bank.
“How much money do you need?”	She asked how much money I needed.

Câu hỏi Yes/ No questions: Dùng *whether* hoặc *if*

“Are they happy?”	He asked if they were happy.
“Will you come back at 6 p.m tomorrow?”	She wondered whether I would come back at 6 p.m the next day.

5. THÈ BỊ ĐỘNG (Passive)

a. Câu bị động tiếng Anh thường được dùng nhấn mạnh vào người chịu tác động hay nhận tác động hơn là người gây ra tác động đó.

He was rescued yesterday. (Anh ta đã được giải cứu hôm qua.)

b. Khi không biết người gây ra tác động đó là ai.

My book was taken away. (Cuốn sách của tôi đã bị lấy đi.)

c. Khi bản thân người nói vì lí do nào đó không nêu ra người gây ra tác động hay hành động đó.

I was informed about your business trip. (Tôi đã được thông tin về chuyến công tác của anh.)

- Cách chuyển đổi từ chủ động sang bị động:

Active	Passive
a. Present simple: $O \rightarrow S + \text{to be} + P2$	a. Jane cleans the doors carefully. → The doors are cleaned carefully by Jane.
b. Present continuous: $O \rightarrow S + \text{to be} + \text{being} + P2$	b. My sister is making a new pot. → A new pot is being made by my sister.
c. Simple past: $O \rightarrow S + \text{to be (past)} + P2$	c. James Joyce wrote "Dubliners". → "Dubliners" was written by James Joyce.
d. Past continuous: $O \rightarrow S + \text{to be (past)} + \text{being} + P2$	d. They were drawing a picture of the sea. → A picture of the sea was being drawn.
e. Present perfect: $O \rightarrow S + \text{have} + \text{been} + P2$	e. They have produced over 20 models. → Over 20 models have been produced.
f. Past perfect: $O \rightarrow S + \text{had} + \text{been} + P2$	f. My father had bought me a new bike. → I had been bought a new bike by my father.
g. Near future: $O \rightarrow S + \text{to be going to be} + P2$	g. They are going to build a new factory here. → A new factory is going to be built here.
h. Future tense: $O \rightarrow S + \text{will be} + P2$	h. I will finish this work in two hours. → This work will be finished in two hours.
i. Modal verbs: can, could, should, may, might, ought to. $O \rightarrow S + \text{modal verbs} + \text{be} + P2$	i. He can explain the reasons. → The reasons can be explained by him.

6. SO SÁNH (Comparisons)

a. Dạng so sánh hơn và dạng so sánh hơn nhất (Comparatives and Superlatives)

*** So sánh hơn (Comparatives)**

So sánh hơn là để so sánh giữa hai người hoặc vật/sự vật. Trong câu thường sử dụng THAN hoặc có thể dùng từ nối, ví dụ: BUT

Nam is shorter than Trung.

Trung is tall, but Nam is taller.

Jack learns harder than I do.

Maria learns hard, but Jack learns harder.

* So sánh hơn nhất (Superlatives)

So sánh hơn nhất là để so sánh nhiều hơn hai người hoặc vật. Thông thường các câu so sánh hơn nhất có THE.

Minh is the tallest in the class.

Trung is tall, and Nam is taller, but Minh is the tallest.

Tom came the earliest in the class.

b. Dạng so sánh hơn và dạng so sánh hơn nhất của tính từ (Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives)

- Để hình thành dạng so sánh của tính từ phụ thuộc vào số lượng âm tiết của tính từ đó. Âm tiết là những âm được phát âm thành tiếng. Ví dụ: "sing" chứa một âm tiết, nhưng "singing" chứa hai âm tiết *sing* và *-ing*.

- Sau đây là các quy tắc của dạng so sánh với tính từ:

Tính từ Adjective form	So sánh hơn Comparative	So sánh nhất Superlative
Tính từ một âm tiết kết thúc là <i>-e</i> VD: wide, fine, cute	thêm <i>-r</i> : → <i>wider, finer, cuter</i>	thêm <i>-st</i> : → <i>widest, finest, cutest</i>
Tính từ có một âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm và một phụ âm VD: hot, big, fat	nhân đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm <i>-er</i> : → <i>hotter, bigger, fatter</i>	nhân đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm <i>-est</i> : → <i>hottest, biggest, fattest</i>
Tính từ có một âm tiết kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm, và nhiều hơn một phụ âm. VD: light, neat, fast	thêm <i>-er</i> : → <i>lighter, neater, faster</i>	thêm <i>-est</i> : → <i>lightest, neatest, fastest</i>
Tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng <i>y</i> VD: happy, silly, lonely	chuyển <i>y</i> thành <i>i</i> sau đó thêm <i>-er</i> : → <i>happier, sillier, lonelier</i>	chuyển <i>y</i> thành <i>i</i> sau đó thêm <i>-est</i> : → <i>happiest, silliest, loneliest</i>

Tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên, không kết thúc bằng y
VD: modern, interesting, beautiful

thêm more trước tính từ
→ *more modern, more interesting, more beautiful*

thêm most trước tính từ
→ *most modern, most interesting, most beautiful*

c. Dạng so sánh hơn và dạng so sánh nhất của trạng từ (Comparatives and Superlatives of Adverbs)

- Sau đây là các quy tắc của dạng so sánh với trạng từ:

Trạng từ Adverb form	So sánh hơn Comparative	So sánh nhất Superlative
Trạng từ kết thúc là -ly VD: quickly, comfortably, easily	thêm trước trạng từ -more: → <i>more quickly, more comfortably, more easily</i>	thêm trước trạng từ -most: → <i>most quickly, most comfortably, most easily</i>
Trạng từ bất quy tắc VD: hard, fast, early, late	thêm -er: → <i>harder, faster, earlier, later</i>	thêm -est: → <i>hardest, fastest, earliest, latest</i>

Lưu ý: Một số các tính từ hay trạng từ so sánh có các dạng đặc biệt:

bad/ badly → worse/ worst

far → farther/further và farthest/furthest

good/ well → better và best

little → less và least

much hoặc many → more và most

He is the worst boy in the class.

Baltimore is further away than Washington.

d. So sánh kép:

Là loại so sánh với cấu trúc *càng... càng...* Loại so sánh này có thể đi với một sự vật, hiện tượng (diễn tả sự thay đổi trong bản thân sự vật, hiện tượng đó), hoặc đi với hai hay nhiều sự vật, hiện tượng mà sự thay đổi của sự vật, hiện tượng này sẽ tác động đến sự thay đổi của sự vật, hiện tượng khác.

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

- Đối với tính từ ngắn:

comparative + and + comparative

- Đối với tính từ dài hoặc trạng từ:

more and more + adjective

- *The weather is getting hotter and hotter.*

- *Jenny is becoming more and more beautiful.*

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

The + comparative + S + V, the + comparative + S + V

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

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

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

The + comparative, the + comparative

- *The harder you work, the better result you will get.*

- *The more you pay attention, the better you will understand the lesson.*

- *The more she learns, the more she understands.*

- *The more carefully Jim does the exercises, the more he succeeds.*

7. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN (Conditional sentences):

- **Câu điều kiện** gồm **hai phần**: Một phần nêu lên điều kiện và một phần còn lại nêu lên kết quả hay còn được gọi là mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả.

If it rains, I will stay at home.

You will pass the exam if you work hard.

- **Hai mệnh đề** trong câu điều kiện có thể đổi chỗ được cho nhau.

If you work hard, you will pass the exam.

* Các loại câu điều kiện:

Câu điều kiện loại 1: Có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

If I have enough money, I will travel around the world.

If clause	Main clause
S + V (do/does)	S + V (will do)
S + V (present)	S + V (present)
S + V (present)	S + V (imperative)

Câu điều kiện loại 2: Không có thực ở hiện tại, ước muốn ở hiện tại (nhưng thực tế không thể xảy ra).

If I had millions of US dollars now, I would give you a half. (I have some money only now.)

If I were the president, I would build more hospitals. (I'm not the president.)

If clause	Main clause
S + V (did)	S + would + V (do)

Câu điều kiện loại 3: Không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ - mang tính ước muốn trong quá khứ (nhưng thực tế không thể xảy ra).

If they had had enough money, they would have bought that villa.

If clause	Main clause
S + V (had done)	S + V (would have done)

Câu điều kiện loại Zero: gồm hai mệnh đề, một mệnh đề *if* và một mệnh đề chính (Trong phần lớn các câu điều kiện loại zero, chúng ta có thể sử dụng *when* hoặc *if* mà nghĩa của câu vẫn giữ nguyên).

Câu điều kiện loại zero thường dùng để chỉ sự thật hiển nhiên.

If you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.

* Lưu ý: If not = Unless

- Unless cũng thường được dùng trong câu điều kiện.

Unless we start at once, we will be late.

If we don't start at once we will be late.

Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exams.

If you don't study hard, you won't pass the exams.

8. MỆNH ĐỀ (Clauses)

a. Mệnh đề quan hệ:

Những từ đứng đầu các mệnh đề tính ngữ (who, whom, which...) được gọi là các đại từ liên hệ vì chúng được thay cho danh từ đứng trước và chỉ về một đối tượng với danh từ.

* **Who:** dùng thay cho danh từ đi trước, làm chủ từ.

The man who saw the accident yesterday is my neighbour.

* **Whom:** dùng thay cho danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ.

The man whom I talked to yesterday is John.

* **Which:** được dùng thay cho danh từ chỉ đồ vật, con vật, sự vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

The horse which I recently bought is from Sa Pa.

* **Whose:** được dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật đứng trước.

A child whose parents are dead is called an orphan.

* **Of which:** dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ vật đứng trước, không dùng cho người.

This is the dictionary the cover of which has come off.

* **That:** có thể dùng để thay thế **who**, **whom**, **which** nếu danh từ đi trước nó là người hoặc vật. Đặc biệt trong các trường hợp sau đây, **that** thường được dùng nhiều hơn:

+ Khi đi sau: *all, same, any, the first, the last*, và đôi khi sau *It is/ It was*.

+ Khi đi sau các đại từ bất định: *no one, nobody, nothing, something, somebody, someone, anybody, ...*

I don't like the jacket that is hung over there.

b. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định

* **Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định:**

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định cho người nghe biết người hay vật nào người nói đang đề cập đến. Nếu bỏ mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, người nghe không thể biết người nói đang nói đến người/vật nào.

The man who you met yesterday can speak English and French well.

* Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định:

Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định cho người nghe biết thông tin bổ sung về người hoặc vật đang được nói đến. Trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định luôn phải có các đại từ quan hệ.

Mr. Smith, who is a doctor, has published his first collection of poems.

Không dùng **that** trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định. Luôn phải có dấu phẩy (,) để ngăn cách giữa mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định và mệnh đề chính. Nếu bỏ mệnh đề quan hệ đi thì câu vẫn đủ ý.

Khi đại từ quan hệ là tên ngữ của giới từ, giới từ thường đứng ở cuối mệnh đề quan hệ (đặc biệt là trong cách sử dụng thông thường, không trang trọng).

The playground wasn't used by those children who it was built for.

Trong văn phong trang trọng, người ta có thể đặt giới từ trước đại từ quan hệ **which** (với vật) hoặc **whom** (với người).

An actor with whom Gelson had previously worked contacted him about the role.

c. **Mệnh đề trạng ngữ:** làm chức năng của một trạng từ hay phó từ, mệnh đề trạng ngữ có các loại sau đây:

* Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích:

- **So that:** She dresses like that so that everyone will notice her.
- **For fear that:** I am telling you this for fear that you should make a mistake.
- **In case:** We had better take an umbrella in case it will rain.

* Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân:

- **Because:** He sold the car because it was too small.
- **As:** As he was tired he sat down.
- **Since:** Since we have no money we can't buy it.
- **For:** For they were too busy, they didn't want to go out with me.

* Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn:

- **Where:** I will go where you tell me.
- **Wherever:** Sit wherever you like.

* Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian:

- **When:** When it rains, I usually go to school by bus.

- **While:** I learned a lot of Japanese while I was in Tokyo.
 - **Before:** She learned English before she came to England.
 - **After:** He came after night had fallen.
 - **Since:** I have not been well since I returned home.
 - **As:** I saw her as she was leaving home.
 - **Till/until:** I'll stay here till/until you get back.
 - **As soon as:** As soon as John heard the news he wrote to me.
- * **Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả:**

- So + adjective/adverb + that

The coffee is so hot that I cannot drink it.

- Such (a) + noun + that

It was such a hot day that I took off my jacket.

- * **Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự tương phản:**

- Though/ although (mặc dù)

Though he looks ill, he is really very strong.

Nếu mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự tương phản đứng đầu câu, chúng ta phải dùng dấu phẩy (,) để phân tách mệnh đề trạng ngữ với mệnh đề chính.

9. MỘT SỐ CÁU TRÚC THƯỜNG DÙNG (MORE STRUCTURES)

- a. So và therefore đều được dùng để giới thiệu kết quả của một việc.

So phổ biến hơn trong văn nói, therefore phổ biến hơn trong văn viết.

- So là liên từ thường đứng ở giữa câu, nối mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả. Trong trường hợp này, mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân phải đứng trước.

Nam gets good marks so his parents are very happy.

- Therefore là trạng từ có thể đứng ở đầu một câu mới chỉ kết quả.

My car had broken. Therefore, I came back home later than usual.

- b. But và however đều được dùng để diễn tả hai ý đối lập nhau trong một câu hoặc trong một ngữ đoạn ngắn.

I have never met her before, but I think I can make friends with her.

I have never met her before, however, I think I can make friends with her.

- **But** dùng nối hai mệnh đề và thường đứng ở đầu mệnh đề thứ hai.
- **However** là một trạng từ, nó có thể đứng ở các vị trí khác nhau trong câu. Trước **however**, ta dùng dấu chấm câu (,), dấu phẩy (,) hoặc dấu chấm phẩy (.)

However, the police did not believe him.

The police, however, did not believe him.

The police did not believe him, however.

- c. **not only...but also** dùng để nhấn mạnh không chỉ - mà còn (người, vật).

The lecture was not only very long but also very dull.

- d. **either...or** dùng để diễn tả sự lựa chọn một trong hai khả năng.

Give me the money back either to me or my sister as soon as possible.

- e. **neither...nor** dùng để nhấn mạnh sự không lựa chọn cả hai khả năng.

Neither Emma nor Susan gets on well with Chloe.

- f. **both ... and** dùng để nhấn mạnh sự lựa chọn cả hai khả năng.

Mai likes both going shopping and cooking.

g. Used to:

Chỉ một thói quen, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ.

S + used to + V (inf)...

- (+) **Khẳng định:** S + used to + V(inf)

When I was in England, I used to drive on the left hand side.

- (-) **Phù định:** S + didn't use to + V(inf)

I didn't use to watch football.

- (?) **Nghi vấn:** Did + S + use to + V(inf)?

Did you use to drink a lot of wine?

Lưu ý: phân biệt cách dùng 'To be used to/ to get used to + Ving'

My sister is used to getting up early to prepare breakfast.

(Chỉ gái tôi đã quen dậy sớm để chuẩn bị bữa sáng.)

Tom gets used to having breakfast very early.

(Tom đã quen dần với việc ăn sáng rất sớm.)

h. Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ)

- Câu tạo: Phrasal verbs gồm một động từ đi kèm với một phụ từ khác để tạo ra nghĩa mới. Phụ từ có thể là giới từ (preposition), hoặc tiêu trạng từ (adverbial particle), ví dụ: *to come in, to go out, to go in for, to take care of, ...*

- Phrasal verbs được sử dụng như một động từ:

When will you come back?

Suddenly the TV went out.

- Phrasal verbs được dùng trong cấu trúc bị động:

Her parents took care of him. (câu chủ động)

He was taken care of by her parents. (câu bị động)

- Vị trí của các phụ từ trong phrasal verbs khi đi với bộ ngữ có chức năng như một danh từ hoặc một đại từ:

She threw away her old handbag.

Her old briefcase was falling to pieces, so she threw it away.

David borrowed some money from his sister and never paid her back.

David never paid back all that money he borrowed.

- Nghĩa của các phrasal verbs:

Nếu như một phrasal verb có động từ cùng nghĩa thì trong các trường hợp trang trọng, động từ sẽ được sử dụng và ngược lại trong các trường hợp ít trang trọng hơn thì ta dùng các phrasal verbs.

Are you going to carry on/ continue your studies?

We must fix up/ arrange the meeting.

B. BÀI TẬP CÙNG CÓ KIẾN THỨC CƠ BẢN

Trong khuôn khổ cuốn hướng dẫn này nhóm tác giả không thể giới thiệu được hết các dạng bài, tuy nhiên dựa vào 9 phần ôn tập cơ bản, một phần giới thiệu phương pháp đọc hiểu, một phần giới thiệu cách viết câu..., các em có thể tham khảo một số bài luyện tập tương ứng, một số bài đọc hiểu và phần viết trắc nghiệm sau:

Practice 1 - Phonetics

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently by circling the corresponding letter A or B, C, D.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>begin</u> | B. <u>enjoy</u> | C. <u>decide</u> | D. <u>benefit</u> |
| 2. A. <u>worry</u> | B. <u>difficulty</u> | C. <u>country</u> | D. <u>qualify</u> |
| 3. A. <u>worked</u> | B. <u>started</u> | C. <u>looked</u> | D. <u>cooked</u> |
| 4. A. <u>contjinue</u> | B. <u>additional</u> | C. <u>territories</u> | D. <u>primary</u> |
| 5. A. <u>wealth</u> | B. <u>meat</u> | C. <u>peaceful</u> | D. <u>beaches</u> |
| 6. A. <u>thought</u> | B. <u>laugh</u> | C. <u>eight</u> | D. <u>high</u> |
| 7. A. <u>promise</u> | B. <u>despite</u> | C. <u>economize</u> | D. <u>enterprise</u> |
| 8. A. <u>already</u> | B. <u>ease</u> | C. <u>appeal</u> | D. <u>team</u> |
| 9. A. <u>scholar</u> | B. <u>aching</u> | C. <u>chemist</u> | D. <u>approach</u> |
| 10. A. <u>decided</u> | B. <u>engaged</u> | C. <u>expected</u> | D. <u>attracted</u> |

2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others by circling the corresponding letter A or B, C, D.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. A. <u>prevention</u> | B. <u>agreement</u> | C. <u>satisfy</u> | D. <u>experience</u> |
| 12. A. <u>become</u> | B. <u>promise</u> | C. <u>suggest</u> | D. <u>disorder</u> |
| 13. A. <u>open</u> | B. <u>provide</u> | C. <u>complete</u> | D. <u>prefer</u> |
| 14. A. <u>apple</u> | B. <u>England</u> | C. <u>shampoo</u> | D. <u>grammar</u> |
| 15. A. <u>promise</u> | B. <u>picture</u> | C. <u>listen</u> | D. <u>accept</u> |
| 16. A. <u>flower</u> | B. <u>exclude</u> | C. <u>husband</u> | D. <u>farmer</u> |
| 17. A. <u>spelling</u> | B. <u>classical</u> | C. <u>owner</u> | D. <u>depress</u> |
| 18. A. <u>sometimes</u> | B. <u>computer</u> | C. <u>colleague</u> | D. <u>butcher</u> |
| 19. A. <u>fictional</u> | B. <u>moral</u> | C. <u>volcano</u> | D. <u>characteristic</u> |
| 20. A. <u>sentence</u> | B. <u>season</u> | C. <u>success</u> | D. <u>saucer</u> |

Practice 2 - Tenses

Choose one best option to complete each sentence by circling the corresponding letter A or B, C, D.

1. *The phone rang while she _____ dinner.*
A. has cooked B. cooks C. is cooking D. was cooking
2. *My sister _____ trouble with her motorbike now, so she has to take the bus to work.*
A. have B. was having C. is having D. had
3. *When people are driving, they _____ keep their eyes on roads.*
A. wouldn't B. should C. would D. shouldn't
4. *Be quiet! I _____ to listen to some important information.*
A. was trying B. am trying C. try D. tried
5. *Endangered species _____ by the World Wildlife Fund.*
A. will protect B. would protect C. be protected D. are protected
6. *The statue _____ while it _____ to another room in the museum.*
A. broke - was being moved B. was broken - was moved
C. broke - moved D. had broken - was moved
7. *What _____ if you _____ in my situation?*
A. will you do - are B. will you be doing - have been
C. would you do - were D. would you do - were
8. *The bicycle he lent me badly needed _____.*
A. to clean B. clean C. to be cleaning D. cleaning
9. *I remember _____ the letter a few days before going on holiday.*
A. to receive B. to have received
C. received D. receiving
10. *My father _____ to the Golf Club for the past 25 years.*
A. was belonging B. has belonged
C. has been belonged D. has belonging

Practice 3 - Prepositions

Choose one best option to complete each sentence by circling the corresponding letter A or B, C, D.

1. *I'm going _____ for a few days so don't give me any more work.*
A. in B. after C. over D. away

2. My father decided to _____ smoking after he had been smoking for ten years.
A. give up B. get over C. put away D. take up
3. The train starts _____ Plymouth and goes _____ London.
A. from – to B. for – to C. to – from D. for – for
4. Who's going to look _____ the children while you're away?
A. at B. up C. after D. over
5. The government appeals _____ help for the flood victims.
A. to B. with C. for D. through
6. He is not concerned _____ the youth movements.
A. to B. with C. for D. by
7. Orders for the new car came in _____ a rush.
A. to B. with C. for D. about
8. _____ the circumstances, I was impossible to do anything about it.
A. To B. Under C. With D. For
9. This building is only an annex _____ a hotel.
A. into B. with C. to D. for
10. Please, try to catch _____ your friends at school.
A. with for B. up to C. with at D. up with

Practice 4 - Reported speech

1. "Can you open the door for me, Tom?" Ann asked.
A. Ann asked to open the door for her, Tom.
B. Ann asked Tom to open the door for her.
C. Ann asked Tom open the door for her.
D. Ann asked Tom to open the door for me.
2. "Listen carefully," he said.
A. He told us listen carefully. B. He told to us to listen carefully.
C. He told us to listen carefully. D. He said us to listen carefully.
3. "Can you speak more slowly, I can't understand," he said to me.
A. He asked me to speak more slowly because he couldn't understand.
B. He asked me to speak more slowly and he couldn't understand.
C. He asked me to speak more slowly but he couldn't understand.
D. He asked me to speak more slowly. He can't understand.

4. *Jane asked me "What time do the banks close?"*

- A. Jane wanted to know what time the banks close?
- B. Jane wanted to know what time do the banks close?
- C. Jane wanted to know what time did the banks close?
- D. Jane wanted to know what time the banks closed.

5. *"I would like an appointment tomorrow," I said to my dentist.*

- A. I told my dentist that I would like an appointment the next day.
- B. I told my dentist that I would like a appointment tomorrow.
- C. I told my dentist that I would have liked an appointment the next day.
- D. I told my dentist that I would have liked an appointment tomorrow.

6. *They said happily "We have won the contest!".*

- A. They said "Hurrad" that they had won the contest.
- B. They said they had won the contest.
- C. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the contest.
- D. They said with joy that they have won the contest.

7. *His friend said to Peter "I'm sad. Let me alone".*

- A. His friend said that I am sad and let me alone.
- B. His friend said that I was sad and let me alone.
- C. His friend said that he was sad and told Peter to let him alone.
- D. His friend said that he was sad and if Peter let him alone.

8. *"Do you plan to stay for a while?" he asked.*

- A. He asked me if I plan to stay for a while.
- B. He asked me if I planned to stay for a while.
- C. He asked me did I plan to stay for a while.
- D. He asked me do you plan to stay for a while.

9. *"I shall tell him exactly what I think," she said.*

- A. She said she should tell him exactly what she thought.
- B. She said she would tell him exactly what she thought.
- C. She said she shall tell him exactly what she thinks.
- D. She said I would tell him exactly what I thought.

10. "What do you do in your spare time?" she asked.
- A. She wanted to know what I do in my spare time.
 - B. She wanted to know what I did in my spare time.
 - C. She wanted to know what did I do in my spare time.
 - D. She wanted to know what do I do in my spare time.

Practice 5 - Passive

1. This story _____ by a famous writer.
- A. is written
 - B. was written
 - C. wrote
 - D. writes
2. "We're still looking for our handbags."
- "Haven't they _____ yet?"
- A. been found
 - B. to find
 - C. found
 - D. being found
3. Gold _____ in California in the nineteenth century.
- A. was discovered
 - B. has been discovered
 - C. was discover
 - D. they discovered
4. All the luggages _____ before departure.
- A. will checked
 - B. will has checked
 - C. will be checked
 - D. will have checked
5. "Where did you get these old dresses?"
- "They _____ in the old trunk accidentally."
- A. were found
 - B. finding
 - C. found
 - D. have been found
6. I wanted _____ by the head of the company, but it was impossible.
- A. to see
 - B. to be seen
 - C. seeing
 - D. being to see
7. This company _____ in this town a long time ago. Now it is one of the biggest.
- A. was founded
 - B. will be founded
 - C. has been founded
 - D. is founded
8. Names of the brilliant scholars used to be _____ on stone stelae in Van Mieu.
- A. written
 - B. memorized
 - C. kept
 - D. engraved

9. "What a beautiful dress you're wearing!"

"Thank you. It _____ especially for me by a French tailor."

10. *"Diana is a wonderful ballet dancer."*

"She _____ how to dance since she was four."

Practice 6 - Comparisons

1. *The younger you are, it is to learn*

- A. easier B. you are easier C. the easier D. the easy

2. Commercial centres are _____ they were many years ago.

3. *The rooms in the front* _____ *noisier than those in the back*

- A. are more B. are littler C. are very D. are much

4. *This one is prettier, but it costs as much as that one.*

5. The _____ he is, the more miserable he gets.

- A. richer B. more riches
C. more rich D. none is correct

6. *I'll be there as I can.*

7. Computers are considered as _____ tools today.

8. As we continued traveling north, the weather got _____. Eventually, everything we saw was frozen.
- A. cold more B. more cold
C. colder and colder D. the colder
9. _____ electricity you use, _____ your bill will be.
- A. The more/ the higher B. The most/ the higher
C. The more/ the high D. More/ higher
10. This book is _____ the one I read last month.
- A. less much interesting B. the less interesting
C. much less than interesting D. much less interesting than

Practice 7 - Conditional sentences

1. Come and work for my company if you _____ better to do.
- A. have nothing B. will have nothing
C. had something D. had nothing
2. If you had done as I told you, I think you _____.
- A. would succeed B. would have succeeded
C. could succeed D. had succeeded
3. What would happen if our environment _____?
- A. polluted B. were polluted
C. is being polluted D. is polluted
4. What would you do if you _____ an UFO?
- A. see B. saw C. have seen D. had seen
5. If you have any complaints, please tell me _____ my face. I can't stand people who do things _____ my back.
- A. at/ behind B. to/ behind C. at/ after D. to/ after
6. If I _____ about it earlier I would have told you.
- A. knew B. would have known
C. would know D. had known
7. I'll take down your name and address in case you _____ as a witness.
- A. are needed B. will be needed
C. need D. will need

8. When my wife _____ back tomorrow, she'll find everything in order.
- A. will come B. shall come C. comes D. come
9. If only I wasn't so fat, I _____ able to get into these trousers.
- A. will be B. would be C. can be D. am
10. If you can give me one good reason for your acting like this, _____ this incident again.
- A. I will never mention B. I never mention
C. will never mention D. I don't mention

Practice 8 - Clauses

1. _____ our poor living conditions, we all feel happy.
- A. However B. Although C. Despite D. Because
2. My cousin and I _____ a movie on TV last night when my brother _____.
- A. were watching – came B. was watching – came
C. watched – was coming D. watched – came
3. _____ we had got on the plane, it started to rain.
- A. If B. While C. Before D. As soon as
4. Last night when I _____ my homework, the lights _____ out.
- A. was doing – go B. did – went
C. was doing – went D. did – was going
5. While I _____ to school yesterday morning, I _____ my friend.
- A. cycled/ met B. cycling/ meet
C. was cycling/ met D. cycled/ was meeting
6. The woman was so beautiful _____.
- A. that I couldn't help looking at B. that I couldn't help looking at her
C. for me looking at her D. that for me to look at
7. Anyone _____ must apply before next Friday.
- A. who are interested in the job B. who is interested in the job
C. who are interesting in the job D. whose job is interested

8. Do you know a restaurant _____?
A. that we have a good meal B. which we have a good meal
C. where we can have a good meal D. what we can have a good meal
9. It seems that the Earth is the only planet _____.
A. that can support life B. which supports the life
C. that can be supported life D. which support life
10. Some of the people _____ couldn't come.
A. that I invited to my party B. that I invited my party to
C. to that I invited my party D. which I invited to party

Practice 9 - Mixing structures

1. He thought the talk was fascinating. His friend, _____ fell asleep halfway through it.
A. although B. nevertheless C. so as D. in spite of
2. Olivia booked a babysitter _____ she could go out for the evening.
A. so that B. but C. so D. hence
3. No longer _____ any pleasure to do this job.
A. I do have B. do I have C. do have I D. I have
4. I would rather _____ poor but happy than become rich without happiness.
A. being B. be C. to be D. was
5. You need to get some job retraining. _____ it, you risk being laid off.
A. If so B. If not C. With D. Without
6. Could I have rice _____ potatoes, please?
A. but B. but also C. instead D. instead of
7. _____ his denial, we knew that he was guilty.
A. Despite B. In spite C. Because D. And
8. John's family is very happy _____ his being awarded a scholarship.
A. because of B. if C. either D. nor
9. You can send letters from Hongkong _____ by Suez or by Canada.
A. either B. neither C. both D. as well
10. She told me that she'd rather _____ on the committee.
A. not to serve B. not serving C. not serve D. serving not

Practice 10 - Reading

a. Read the following passage carefully and then choose the best option to fit each space by circling the letter A, B, C, or D.

One of the interesting things about the way that the British describe their weather is the fact that there seem to be more words to describe rain than any other type of weather. For example, we can express all types of rain, from the very short bursts of quite light rain common in spring, called (1)_____ through fairly heavy, often not very extended downpours to the heavy, extended periods of rain, which can cause serious problems with flooding, called deluges. When we can only see a few (2)_____ of rain, we endow the weather with malevolent (human) qualities and say it's spitting, and when it's slightly heavier and quite continuous, but still the kind of rain one can face without a huge overcoat, we say it's drizzling. Once winter sets in and the rain starts to freeze, we experience the phenomenon of hailstones, which can be terrifying when you hear them beating insistently against a window. Unlike the eskimos, with about 27 (3)_____ to describe snow, the British have only a few, for example sleet: the very light snow which doesn't settle, almost a mixture of snow and rain. Or the brownish slush that appears after a couple of days, when fresh snow has been walked over, driven over and softened by the sun. Needless to say, there are not many ways of describing sunny weather in Britain as it happens so rarely; if we're lucky enough to get (4)_____ of over 20, we say it's baking, and if we have hot weather for more than three or (5)_____ days consecutively we feel we're experiencing a heatwave.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. baths | B. downpours | C. showers | D. sprinkles |
| 2. A. bits | B. drops | C. globules | D. flakes |
| 3. A. words | B. pictures | C. sentences | D. people |
| 4. A. hots | B. roasts | C. mercury | D. temperatures |
| 5. A. four | B. six | C. eight | D. ten |

b. It can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (1)_____ towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (2)_____. It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even through the rush hour.

The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: "But isn't it (3) dangerous?" It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are an alarming (4) of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (5) that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. to | B. in | C. at | D. on |
| 2. A. boring | B. careful | C. enjoyable | D. excited |
| 3. A. expectedly | B. strangely | C. comfortably | D. terribly |
| 4. A. number | B. deal | C. size | D. digit |
| 5. A. point | B. exhibit | C. indicate | D. display |

c. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer to the questions by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Halloween Fun by Makoto Nakazawa

Halloween is one of the most famous holidays in the U.S., and it is on October 31. People carve pumpkins and make funny faces on them. These are called "Jack -O-Lanterns". On October 31, children wear a special costume such as a witch, ghost, or clown. They go to many houses and they knock on the door saying, "Trick or Treat!" It means that if people don't give them a treat, they will play some kind of trick on the household. So, usually people give candy to them.

I carved my first Halloween pumpkin at my Friendship Family's house. First, I cut open the top of the pumpkin and pulled the seeds out. It was not good for me because it was sticky and smelled bad. I had never carved a pumpkin, so it was interesting for me. Next, I carved the eyes and the mouth. I wanted to make a face like a pirate. When I finished making the face, I put a candle inside. It was very beautiful, so I was happy.

I had a good experience because I learned one new idea about American culture by taking part in it. I think Halloween is an interesting American holiday which involves all family members and neighbors too!

1. When is Halloween celebrated?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. at the beginning of October | B. during the Fall |
| C. at the end of October | D. about 3 months before Christmas |

2. Which is true about Halloween?

- A. Children rarely say, "Trick or Treat!"
- B. Stores sell many costumes, pumpkins and candles
- C. Children receive gifts from their parents.
- D. Children wear a special costume such as a witch, ghost, or clown.

3. Which is NOT true about a Jack-O-Lantern?

- A. It is made from a pumpkin.
- B. You should have a knife to make it.
- C. You should light a candle inside it to make it beautiful.
- D. You fill it with candy for children.

4. What is the first step in making a Jack-O-Lantern?

- A. Carve the face
- B. Pull out the seeds
- C. Put a candle inside
- D. Cut open the top of the pumpkin

5. The author had a good experience of American culture by _____.

- A. playing some kind of trick on the household in Halloween
- B. living in American
- C. making a Jack-O-Lantern
- D. going to many houses on Halloween

d. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer to the questions by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

During the teenage years, many young people can at times be difficult to talk to. They often seem to dislike being questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal development at this age, though it can be very hard for parents to understand. It is part of becoming independent of teenagers trying to be adult while they are still growing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that questions are asked out of real interest because people are trying to check up on them.

Parents should do their best to talk to their sons and daughters about school work and future plan but should not push them to talk if they don't want to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs: some young people in trying to be adult may experiment with sex, drugs, alcohol or smoking. Parents need to watch for any signs of unusual behavior which may be connected with these and get help if necessary.

1. *This passage is taken from a* _____.
- A. handbook for parents
 - B. teenage magazine
 - C. school timetable
 - D. book for children
2. *Why do adults sometimes find teenagers difficult to talk to?*
- A. because most teenagers are quiet
 - B. because teenagers don't want to talk to other people
 - C. because teenagers think adults is not honest
 - D. because most teenagers hate adults
3. *When can you expect young people to be more talkative than usual?*
- A. When adults believe and not just check on them
 - B. When adults give them a lot of money to spend
 - C. When adults talk to them about something other than their work in school
 - D. When adults talk to them about sex, alcohol and drugs
4. *Some teenagers experiment with drinking and smoking because* _____.
- A. cigarettes and alcohol are available everywhere
 - B. cigarettes and alcohol are cheap
 - C. women like smoking and drinking men
 - D. they regard them as a mark of adulthood
5. *The word 'behavior' in the passage most nearly means* _____.
- A. feeling
 - B. manners
 - C. activities
 - D. reaction

Practice 11- Writing

- a. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct by circling letter A, B, C, or D.

1. Only when the famine gets worse world governments will begin to act.

A

B

C

D

2. Members of High School clubs learn to participation in teams through

A

B

C

their involvement in community projects.

D

3. On some streets, it has against the law to ride a motorcycle without a helmet.

A B C D

4. They agreed with waiting for me if I was late.

A B C D

5. The equipment in the office was badly in need of to be repaired.

A B C D

6. The purpose of volunteer work is to help poor people how improving their life.

A B C D

7. The organization is in need for volunteers who will go to work in remote areas.

A B C D

8. Never before has so many people in the United States been interested in soccer.

A B C D

9. A dog should be checked regularly by a veterinarian ensures that it

A B C

remains in good health.

D

10. John got his sister read his assignment, and then asked her to write the

A B

report for him because he did not have enough time.

C D

b. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the original one by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. "Please, could you wake me at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning?" I asked the doorman.

- A. I asked the doorman if he wakes me at 6 o'clock in the following morning.
- B. I asked the doorman if he wake me at 6 o'clock in the following morning.
- C. I asked the doorman whether he wakes me at 6 o'clock in the following morning or not.
- D. I asked the doorman to wake me up at 6 o'clock in the following morning.

2. "You stole my best cassette, Bob!" said Willy.
- A. Willy accused Bob for having stolen his best cassette.
 - B. Willy accused Bob of having stolen his best cassette.
 - C. Willy accused Bob on having stolen his best cassette.
 - D. Willy accused Bob to have stolen his best cassette.
3. "Don't forget to feed the chicken twice a day," he said.
- A. He said don't forget to feed the chicken twice a day.
 - B. He told not to forget to feed the chicken twice a day.
 - C. He reminded me to feed the chicken twice a day.
 - D. He suggested me to feed the chicken twice a day.
4. She hoped to find the lost book. She searched everywhere.
- A. Hoping to find the lost book, she searched everywhere.
 - B. Hoped to find the lost book, she searched everywhere.
 - C. Being hope to find the lost book, she searched everywhere.
 - D. Hopes to find the lost book, she searched everywhere.
5. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.
- A. Was exhausted by his work, he threw himself on his bed.
 - B. Exhaust by his work, he threw himself on his bed.
 - C. Threw himself on his bed, exhausted by his work.
 - D. Exhausted by his work, he threw himself on his bed.
6. He is not old enough to do the volunteer work.
- A. He is very young that he can't do the volunteer work.
 - B. He is too young to do the volunteer work.
 - C. He can't do the volunteer work because of his old age.
 - D. His youngster prevents him from doing the volunteer work.
7. Could you please open the window?
- A. Would you mind open the window?
 - B. Would you mind to open the window?
 - C. Would you mind opens the window?
 - D. Would you mind opening the window?

8. *He drives more carelessly than he used to.*

- A. He doesn't drive as carefully as he used to.
- B. He doesn't drive carefully than he used to.
- C. He doesn't drive as carefully than he used to.
- D. He doesn't drive as carefully he does.

9. *The last time I saw Rose was three years ago.*

- A. I hasn't seen Rose for three years.
- B. I haven't seen Rose three years ago.
- C. I haven't seen Rose since three years.
- D. I haven't seen Rose for three years.

10. *No one in the class is taller than Dave.*

- A. Dave is the tallest student in the class.
- B. Dave is taller student in the class.
- C. Dave is the taller student in the class.
- D. Dave is tallest student in the class.

c. Choose the correct sentence that has been completed from the given word cues by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. *what / should / we / do / help / poor children / go on / learn?*

- A. What should we do help the poor children to go on learning?
- B. What should we do to help the poor children to go on learning?
- C. What should we do to help the poor children going on learning?
- D. What should we do to help the poor children to go on learn?

2. *you / never / will / regret / doing / a kind / action.*

- A. You never will regret doing a kind action.
- B. You will never regret a kind action doing.
- C. You will never doing regret a kind action.
- D. You will never regret doing a kind action.

3. *Lan / start / preparation / her / New Year / 10 days / the / occasion / before.*

- A. Lan starts her preparations for New Year 10 days before the occasion.
- B. Lan starts preparations for her New Year 10 days before the occasion.
- C. Lan starts her preparations New Year for 10 days before the occasion.
- D. Lan starts her preparations New Year before 10 days the occasion.

4. *he / be / accuse / cheated / his final exam / last week.*

- A. He was accused for having cheated in his final exam last week.
- B. He was accused of having cheat in his final exam last week.
- C. He was accused of having cheated in his final exam last week.
- D. He was accused of being cheated in his final exam last week.

5. *last / she / admitted / told / him / the secret.*

- A. Last, she admitted having told him the secret.
- B. At last, she admitted having told the secret by him.
- C. At last, she admitted him having told the secret.
- D. At last, she admitted having told him the secret.

6. *when / all / the / preparations / be / completed, / she / feel / happy.*

- A. When all the preparations have been completed, she feels happy.
- B. When the preparations have all been completed, she feels happy.
- C. When all preparations have been completed, she feels the happy.
- D. When all the preparations have been completed, she feel happy.

7. *he / hate / people / him / unfriendly / be / to.*

- A. He hated people to be unfriendly to him.
- B. He hated people be unfriendly to him.
- C. He hated people being unfriendly to him.
- D. He hated people been unfriendly to him.

8. *boss / insist / everyone / on / be / office / nice o 'clock.*

- A. The boss insisted on everyone being on the office at nine o'clock.
- B. The boss insisted on everyone being in office at nine o'clock.
- C. The boss insisted on everyone being of the office at nine o'clock.
- D. The boss insisted on everyone being in the office at nine o'clock.

9. *have / nothing else / do / we / decide / go / walk.*

- A. Having nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.
- B. To have nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.
- C. Having nothing else doing, we decided to go for a walk.
- D. Not having nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.

10. *be / important / part / Mother's Day / Flowers/ always.*

- A. Flowers is always an important part of Mother's Day.
- B. Flowers always are an important part of Mother's Day.
- C. Flowers always was an important part of Mother's Day.
- D. Flowers are always an important part of Mother's Day.

Phần hai

MỘT SỐ ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP THAM KHẢO

PRACTICE TEST 1

1-5. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. stationed B. belonged C. established D. studied
2. A. oranges B. figures C. classes D. watches
3. A. theatre B. death C. anything D. weather
4. A. sport B. photo C. glorious D. top
5. A. inhabitants B. politics C. questions D. kidnaps

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *I am very afraid of _____ in front of our class by my teachers.*
A. being asked B. to ask C. asking D. to be asked
7. *She went to the market without _____ anything.*
A. buy B. buying C. to buy D. bought
8. *I spent five hours _____ my homework last night.*
A. do B. doing C. to do D. did
9. *I am sure I locked the door. I clearly remember _____ it.*
A. to lock B. to have locked C. locking D. lock
10. *Tell me _____ there is anything special that you would like to do.*
A. that B. which C. so D. if
11. *The teacher gave back the papers which _____ marked.*
A. was B. has been C. had been D. have been
12. *Mrs Ramsay was accustomed _____ in this rickety house.*
A. by living B. to living C. with living D. living
13. *Neither Mary nor her two brothers _____ superstitious.*
A. is B. was C. are D. have
14. *We decided to pitch the tent on _____ bank of the river.*
A. another B. other C. the others D. the other
15. *Henry will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he _____ dinner.*
A. is finishing B. finishes C. will finish D. has finished

16. In the past, most people believed that the world's resources could never be used .
- A. out B. down C. up D. away
17. The world population now is estimated 7,000,000,000.
- A. on B. at C. in D. for
18. When we got home, dinner so we had a drink first and waited.
- A. was preparing B. was being prepared
C. is being prepared D. has been prepared
19. I can already speak three languages, but I'd like to to speak Chinese.
- A. know B. study C. learn D. teach
20. The to make quick decisions is vital in an emergency.
- A. ability B. knowledge C. skill D. talent
21. You are during the test.
- A. not to speak B. not to be speaking
C. not to have spoken D. not to have been speaking
22. I wish he to me more often.
- A. writes B. wrote C. have written D. is writing
23. I remember you. You to go to school here.
- A. use B. used C. were using D. were used
24. Will you buy a 3D television when they available?
- A. become B. became C. are becoming D. will become
25. Jamie prefers working at home working in an office.
- A. more B. that C. than D. to
26. Frank watches all the Lakers' games. He to be one of their biggest fans.
- A. must B. has got C. could have D. should have
27. It's important to set yourself clear so you know what you are doing for.
- A. ambitions B. goals C. desicions D. opportunities
28. The female birds eat very little food the males.
- A. comparing to B. compared to C. comparing with D. comparing
29. I really must appologize the way that I behaved during my stay at the hotel.
- A. by B. for C. of D. to
30. I like to accept your kind offer for a free meal in your restaurant.
- A. could B. can C. will D. would

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Today, supermarkets are found in almost every large city in the world. But the first supermarket (31) _____ opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen.

A supermarket is different (32) _____ other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed on open shelves. The (33) _____ choose what they want and take them to the checkout counter. This means that fewer shop assistants are needed than in other stores. The way products are displayed is another difference between supermarkets and many other types of stores; (34) _____ example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the checkout counter: candies, chocolates, magazines, cheap foods and so on.

Most customers (35) _____ go to a supermarket buy goods from a shopping list. They know exactly what they need to buy. They do the shopping according to a plan.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 31. A. was | B. were | C. has been | D. is |
| 32. A. from | B. with | C. in | D. of |
| 33. A. managers | B. assistants | C. customers | D. sellers |
| 34. A. in | B. of | C. for | D. by |
| 35. A. who | B. what | C. whom | D. which |

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, serves the children of the world. It serves children of all races, nationalities, religions, and political systems in more than 100 developing countries. Its purpose is to help provide a better life for children and their mothers. It gives both long-term assistance and emergency help.

UNICEF works with governments to provide three kinds of services. They plan and organize programs, they train people to work in the programs, and UNICEF provides supplies and equipment.

UNICEF has programs to improve children's health. It does this in several ways. It improves water supplies. It provides food and teaches people what to feed their children. It helps equip health centers, provides medical services, and trains people to take good care of their children. It helps disabled children, and provides vitamin A for children who might go blind because of the lack of it.

UNICEF helps equip schools and train teachers. It assists in preparing textbooks. It equips centers for youth and women. It trains village leaders to work in these programs. It works to improve the situation of women.

During emergencies, UNICEF supplies tents, medicine, food, and water supply equipment. UNICEF's main goal is prevention. It works to prevent diseases. It gives shots to immunize children against disease. It educates people about the importance of pure water, healthful food, and other ways to prevent disease.

UNICEF gets its money from volunteer contributions from many countries. It also sells beautiful greeting cards which are very popular.

All children and their mothers have the right to medical care, a place to live, pure water, and enough food. UNICEF helps millions of the world's children get these rights.

36. Which word in the fourth paragraph means the same as "make better"?

- A. improve B. equip C. train D. prepare

37. Which word in the last paragraph means the same as "sufficient"?

- A. pure B. right C. adequate D. enough

38. Circle the word that is not a synonym of the word "purpose" in the first paragraph.

- A. history B. aim C. reason D. goal

39. Circle the word that is not a synonym of the word "lack" in the third paragraph.

- A. absence B. non-existence C. shortage D. luck

40. What does "It" in the first paragraph refer to?

- A. the children B. the mothers of the children
C. UNICEF D. the world

41-45. Choose the most appropriate way of forming meaningful sentences A, B, C, or D. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. Wendy asked an artist to paint her husband's portrait.

- A. Wendy had an artist paint her husband's portrait.
B. Wendy had an artist to paint her husband's portrait.
C. Wendy had an artist painting her husband's portrait.
D. Wendy had an artist painted her husband's portrait.

42. He said "Let's try an Italian restaurant."

- A. He told to try an Italian restaurant.
B. He said to try an Italian restaurant.
C. He suggested trying an Italian restaurant.
D. He spoke to try an Italian restaurant.

43. *This is the first time we have been to the circus.*

- A. We have been to the circus some times before.
- B. We have never been to the circus before.
- C. We had been to the circus once before.
- D. We haven't been to the circus often before.

44. *Could you help me with the dishes please?*

- A. Would you mind to help me with the dishes please?
- B. Would you mind help me with the dishes please?
- C. Would you mind helping me with the dishes please?
- D. Would you mind helped me with the dishes please?

45. *If you don't have his number, you can't phone him.*

- A. You can phone him unless you have his number.
- B. You can't phone him unless you don't have his number.
- C. You can phone him unless you don't have his number.
- D. You can't phone him unless you have his number.

46-50. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. The first night I spent alone in the castle was the most terrified night of my life.

A B C D

47. She said she couldn't buy it, explained that she couldn't afford it.

A B C D

48. Ann begged her mother to let her to stay at Sally's house that night but her

A B C

mother refused.

D

49. One of his belongings were in one another small suitcase.

A B C D

50. I want everything in black or white before I sign anything.

A B C D

PRACTICE TEST 2

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. dew B. knew C. crew D. few
2. A. cooks B. stops C. needs D. stands
3. A. athlete B. father C. together D. these

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

4. A. excursion B. commercial C. socialize D. attention
5. A. suggestion B. vegetables C. traditional D. existence

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *The dress is _____ long for me to wear.*
- A. too B. so C. such D. enough
7. *I'd like _____ to the cinema tonight.*
- A. going B. go C. to go D. to be going
8. *He denied _____ in the exam.*
- A. having cheated B. to have cheated
 - C. to cheating D. to cheat
9. *My sister is used to _____ to bed early.*
- A. to go B. to going C. going D. to be going
10. *You _____ come to this lecture. It's optional.*
- A. must B. mustn't C. couldn't D. didn't have to
11. *You _____ have cooked so much food like this.*
- A. could B. needn't C. oughtn't D. must
12. *My father prefers watching TV _____ playing cards.*
- A. to B. than C. from D. out of
13. *The policeman rushed forward to prevent the bank robber _____ hitting the clerk.*
- A. of B. from C. away from D. to
14. *He hasn't tried it himself. He would like to. _____.*
- A. although B. though C. even though D. despite
15. *My cat needs _____ five times a day.*
- A. been fed B. to be fed C. to being fed D. be fed

16. This omelet is made _____ mushrooms and cheese.
A. by B. for C. with D. from
17. Don't be so quiet; _____ something.
A. tell B. said C. say D. speak
18. He _____ me to see a doctor.
A. permitted B. complained C. suggested D. advised
19. Her husband is one of the six brothers so she has five _____.
A. brothers-in-law B. brothers-ins-laws
C. brother-in-laws D. brothers-in-laws
20. _____ you need is a good holiday.
A. What B. Why C. Which D. How
21. Sarah is studying _____ Maths at college.
A. x B. the C. a D. some
22. Only after I explained it to him _____ the problem.
A. he understood B. he did understand
C. did he understand D. did he understood
23. She had a craving for chocolate so she went and bought a _____.
A. piece B. bag C. bar D. can
24. "Shall I wear the red or the blue dress?" " _____ would be fine."
A. Either B. Any C. Each D. No
25. I'm really lucky, _____?
A. amn't I B. am I not C. don't I D. aren't I
26. Her secret was given _____ by her friend by mistake.
A. out B. away C. up D. off
27. My grandmother takes great delight _____ telling stories.
A. on B. with C. in D. from
28. It's time you _____ up your mind about what you are going to do with your life.
A. have made B. made C. make D. had made
29. Even if I _____ all night, I still won't be properly prepared for tomorrow.
A. study B. have study C. would study D. studied
30. These days, most town centers look similar _____ each other.
A. about B. for C. at D. to

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Tattooing is an old art. In ancient Greece, people who had tattoos were (31) _____ as members of the upper classes. It was not (32) _____ the late 18th century, when Captain Cook saw South Sea Islanders decorating their bodies with tattoos, that attitude began to change. Sailors came back from these islands with pictures of Christ on their backs and from then on, tattooing (33) _____ in popularity. A survey by the French army in 1881 showed that (34) _____ the 378 men questioned there were 1,333 designs.

Nowadays, not everybody finds tattoos acceptable. Some people think that getting one is silly because tattoos are more or less permanent. There is also some (35) _____ about catching a blood disease from unsterilised needles.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 31. A. supposed | B. realized | C. regarded | D. held |
| 32. A. by | B. until | C. for | D. since |
| 33. A. gained | B. won | C. earned | D. made |
| 34. A. between | B. in | C. with | D. among |
| 35. A. danger | B. trouble | C. concern | D. threat |

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

As a longtime resident, I can say without hesitation that New York City is the greatest city in the world. If you analyze all it has to offer - the constant energy level, the sophistication, the many nationalities, the variety of events and entertainment - it becomes clear that everything is here. Manhattan is the world on one fantastic island. I have no doubt that when you visit, you'll feel the same way.

I usually get around the city in a limousine, for both convenience and security reasons. But on occasion, I'll walk a few blocks, and I'll hear people call out "Hi, Donald!" and I'll wave back. I would urge you, as a visitor, to walk as much as possible, because that's how I initially got the feel and the personality of Manhattan when I moved here from Queens in 1971. You can really pick up on the neighborhoods that way and see details you might otherwise miss. Another great way to get to know the city is to take a bus tour, such as the Gray Line, to get an overview. Then you should go back on foot to the areas that most intrigued you.

As Manhattan is an island, another way to see it is on a boat tour. There are many of them now: daytime, nighttime, and dinner-and-dancing tours. Not too long ago, I was treated to an *impromptu* boat trip around Manhattan. I was scheduled to appear briefly at a party on a boat before it was to depart down the Hudson River. It was a very nice cocktail party, and I was busy talking to people

when suddenly I noticed the boat wasn't at the dock anymore. We were going down the river! I hadn't planned on taking a three-hour cruise around Manhattan, but there wasn't much I could do at that point except go with the flow. The people on board seemed happy to have me around, so I joined in, told some stories, enjoyed the beautiful scenery, and we all had a great time. I would plan your trip more accordingly, but bottom line, it's a wonderful way to see the city.

(My New York City – Donald Trump)

36. Which if the following is NOT true about the writer?

- A. He has lived in New York for a long time.
- B. He admires New York City.
- C. He loves his trip down Hudson River.
- D. He doubts about the diversity of New York City.

37. According to the writer, walking in New York City _____.

- A. is a good way to understand more about the surrounding
- B. keeps you safe
- C. is not as good as traveling by bus
- D. leads to the missing of the city's details

38. The word "intrigued" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. amused
- B. worried
- C. attracted
- D. shocked

39. The word "impromptu" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. planned
- B. unprepared
- C. designed
- D. rehearsed

40. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. My New York City
- B. Getting Around in New York
- C. Hudson River Travel
- D. Manhattan, the island

41-45 Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. In one of his records, William Beebe was the first person to explore the

A

B

ocean at a deep of 3,028 feet.

C

D

42. He was quite amusing when he heard what had happened.

A

B

C

D

43. He jumped down after shouted a warning to those standing below.

A B C D

44. The robber gave the victim with a hard blow.

A B C D

45. Although he jumped aside, but the stone hit him.

A B C D

46-50. Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. *Although he doesn't have much money, he seems happy.*

- A. Despite he has not much money, he seems happy.
- B. Despite his lacking money, he seems happy.
- C. Despite having much money, he seems happy.
- D. Despite his lack of money, he seems happy.

47. *Since there were several strikes, production fell last year.*

- A. Production fell last year due to several strikes.
- B. Production fell last year as a matter of several strikes.
- C. Production fell last year because several strikes.
- D. Production fell last year as several strikes.

48. *It was unwise of him to believe the weather forecast.*

- A. He should believe in the weather forecast.
- B. He should not have believe in the weather forecast.
- C. He should not have believed in the weather forecast.
- D. He should have believed in the weather forecast.

49. *Jim is a better storyteller than Alan.*

- A. Alan does not tell stories as good as Jim.
- B. Alan does not tell stories as better as Jim.
- C. Alan is not a well stories teller as Jim.
- D. Alan does not tell stories as well as Jim.

50. *I'll mow the lawn tomorrow but only if it is fine.*

- A. Only if it is fine I will mow the lawn tomorrow.
- B. Only if it is fine will I mow the lawn tomorrow.
- C. Only if it will be fine I mow the lawn tomorrow.
- D. Only if it will be will I mow the lawn tomorrow.

PRACTICE TEST 3

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. picked B. considered C. stayed D. received
2. A. hatched B. changed C. dedicated D. stopped
3. A. autumn B. sunny C. summer D. much

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

4. A. secure B. confide C. determine D. sacrifice
5. A. argument B. attract C. install D. reject

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *Yesterday I met your brother, _____ had taken us to the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York before.*
- A. who B. whose C. whom D. that
7. *_____ students attended the meeting that there weren't enough chairs for all of them.*
- A. Too many B. So many C. So few D. So much
8. *Peter doesn't like scuba-diving. _____ does his brother.*
- A. Too B. Neither C. Either D. So
9. *The teacher asked him why he _____ the test.*
- A. doesn't finish B. hasn't finished C. won't finish D. didn't finish
10. *It rained heavily, _____ I couldn't come to see you yesterday.*
- A. because B. but C. and D. so
11. *I wish you _____ harder for your examination.*
- A. will work B. worked C. have worked D. work
12. *Mary _____ with her friend in an apartment in Hanoi since last Sunday.*
- A. is living B. has lived C. lived D. lives
13. *I could _____ recognize her when she put on her suit and changed her hairstyle.*
- A. hard B. not hardly C. hardly not D. hardly
14. *Yesterday I was ill so they took me to the hospital, _____ is only a mile away.*
- A. which B. where C. that D. in which

15. To our _____ Gheoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
- A. anxiety B. eyes C. relief D. judgement
16. I've never seen _____.
- A. such a tall man B. so tall man
C. such tall man D. as tall man
17. They wanted to know what foreign language _____ besides English.
- A. did they teach B. they taught
C. they teach D. do they teach
18. The doctor _____ that he should slow down a bit.
- A. told to Jim B. said Jim C. asked Jim D. told Jim
19. You _____ see the doctor if that backache persists.
- A. better B. better have C. have better D. had better
20. _____ is the natural environment in which plants or animals live.
- A. Habitat B. Habitant C. Extinction D. Biodiversity
21. Many plants and animals _____ are now in danger of extinction.
- A. pieces B. species C. amount D. numbers
22. The disappearance of one or several species may result in the loss of _____.
- A. university B. biology C. biodiversity D. diversity
23. _____ is considered one of the most complete form of exercise, it is the basic part of many other aquatic sports.
- A. Snorkeling B. Water polo C. Scuba diving D. Swimming
24. The Asian Games is an occasion when friendship and _____ are built and deepened.
- A. solidarity B. determination C. admiration D. rival
25. Our company didn't pay _____ for that banner advertisement.
- A. much funds B. many funds C. many money D. much money
26. All the iron doors _____ by wooden doors.
- A. must be replaced B. must replaced
C. must replaced D. must to be replaced
27. The bigger the supermarket is, _____.
- A. the choice is wide B. the wider the choice will be
C. the more the choice is D. the wider the choice it is

28. When he was driving to work, he stopped _____.

- A. to get some petrol
- B. so to get some petrol
- C. getting some petrol
- D. for getting some petrol

29. My problems are getting _____.

- A. more and more bad
- B. bader and bader
- C. worse and worse
- D. the worse and worse

30. It would have been a much more serious accident if _____ fast at that time.

- A. had she have driving
- B. was she driving
- C. she had driven
- D. she drove

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Environment, housing, employment and nutrition are all factors that affect our quality of life. Health is, however, possibly the most important element. With good health, people can function to their fullest capacity and provide for those (31) _____ are incapable of providing for themselves - the elderly, the sick and children.

Health is not just absence of disease, though freedom from disease is of major importance. (32) _____ is the state of total physical, mental and social well-being. To be healthy, people need a reasonable (33) _____ of physical labor, a decent environment, which includes sanitation and clean water, a balanced, dear diet, and adequate rest. In developing countries, diseases are not the only (34) _____ of high mortality rates. Unhealthy or exhausting work, crowded living conditions, too little food and a poor diet are also prime causes of the numbers of deaths.

Providing basic healthcare and preventing and treating disease are primary goals today. Hygiene and immunization programs must be available to all. Healthcare (35) _____ everybody cannot be just a noble aim; it must be a basic human right.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 31. A. which | B. who | C. when | D. people |
| 32. A. Food | B. Wealth | C. Health | D. Exercise |
| 33. A. amount | B. dose | C. work | D. time |
| 34. A. cause | B. result | C. problem | D. cost |
| 35. A. for | B. of | C. at | D. in |

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the question. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

The first few days after getting home from college were okay but then I began to feel rather bored and lonely. My parents were busy working and most of my friends were either away on holiday or else had holiday jobs. I had tried to get a job myself but without success. I was beginning to wish I had not come home when I saw an advertisement for holiday courses in the local newspaper.

For a small fee you could try lots of different activities organized by town's youth club. Each activity lasted half a day. I had not expected the courses to be very interesting but they were excellent. I also met new people as many of the tourists staying in the town joined in. You could do things like painting, acting, play-writing or computing. I met some students from Bulgaria who invited me to visit their country next year. You can imagine how excited I am, in fact it was one of the best summer holidays I've ever had!

36. *What is the writer trying to do in the passage?*

- A. To describe a holiday in the country.
- B. To explain how she spent a holiday.
- C. To describe her new holiday home.
- D. To explain why she couldn't go on holiday.

37. *Why would somebody read the passage?*

- A. To find out about holiday courses.
- B. To discover the writer's news.
- C. To make contact with Bulgarian students.
- D. To read about the advertisements.

38. *How did the writer feel when she arrived home?*

- A. She was pleased to have time to herself.
- B. She felt nervous about being alone.
- C. She was delighted to see her friends.
- D. She almost regretted coming back.

39. *Why is the writer looking forward to next year?*

- A. There will be new holiday courses.
- B. She has found a holiday course.
- C. She is planning to go to Bulgaria.
- D. Her friends will visit her.

40. Which of these advertisements did the writer see?

- A. A week's free course on an activity of your own choice. Open to visitors and residents alike. Name your course and you can spend a week enjoying yourself.
- B. Join a holiday course! We are offering half-day courses in a variety of water sports. During the summer holiday period all courses are half price.
- C. Throughout the summer holiday we are offering cheaper entry to the town's sports and leisure facilities. Special low prices for tourists. Don't miss this opportunity!
- D. We welcome everyone to join in our holiday program. A wide range of sports and activities is available a morning or afternoon timetable.

41-45. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. Eaten too many sweets may cause a stomachache.

A B C D

42. Pam has a broken wrist so she can't play the tennis for two months.

A B C D

43. This problem has proved difficult to solving because different countries

A B

have different laws on the copyright issue.

C D

44. She has disappeared three days ago, and they are still looking for her now.

A B C D

45. There are also many single mothers and single fathers which are raising

A B C

children by themselves.

D

46-50. Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. I would prefer you not to smoke in here.

- A. I'd rather you shouldn't smoke in here.
- B. I'd rather you didn't smoke in here.
- C. I'd rather you not to smoke in here.
- D. I'd rather you don't smoke in here.

47. "No parking" means:
- There is no park here.
 - You can't go to the park here.
 - You are not allowed to park your car here.
 - There's not enough space for parking here.
48. *It rains so we can't go to school.*
- If it rains, I could go to school.
 - If it didn't rain, I could go to school.
 - If it not rain, I could go to school.
 - If it rains, I can go to school.
49. *Both Peter and Mary enjoy scientific expedition.*
- It is not Peter, but Mary, that enjoys scientific expedition.
 - Peter enjoys scientific expedition. Therefore, does Mary.
 - However Peter enjoys scientific expedition and Mary does.
 - Peter enjoys scientific expedition, and so does Mary.
50. *He asked me how I earned my living.*
- He wanted to know what my job was.
 - He wanted to know how I lived.
 - He wanted to know how I enjoyed my life.
 - He wanted to know how much I got for a salary.

PRACTICE TEST 4

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- A. audience B. awful C. wolf D. shorthand
- A. beard B. pier C. gear D. bear
- A. booth B. cloth C. breathe D. southern

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- A. answered B. completed C. needed D. frightened
- A. competitors B. exercises C. realizes D. seperated

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *He* ____ smoke a lot, but after he developed a lung disease, he decided to quit smoking.
- A. used to B. was used to C. use to D. uses to
7. *It is very difficult to enter* ____ partnership with a person you do not know very well.
- A. on B. in C. at D. into
8. *He is very naughty. He is* ____ the black list of the teacher.
- A. in B. on C. at D. with
9. *My bank loan will be* ____ in five years' time.
- A. paid off B. paying off C. pay off D. payed off
10. *If I had eight hours to chop down a tree, I* ____ six hours sharpening my axe.
- A. would have spent B. would spend
C. had spent D. spent
11. *It was a very long voyage. We were* ____ sea for 50 days.
- A. at B. on C. in D. off
12. *My company has* ____ a new approach to staff meetings. We now have them standing up!
- A. adapted B. adopted C. addressed D. admitted
13. *It's* ____ walk from here to the university.
- A. hour B. an hour C. an hour's D. an hours'
14. *Unfortunately, we've made* ____.
- A. little progress B. little progresses
C. few progress D. few progresses
15. *There are* ____ casinos in Las Vegas. They're everywhere you look.
- A. lots B. much C. numerous D. several
16. *There was bomb scare in the resort, and* ____ tourists stayed away.
- A. consequently B. however C. though D. while
17. *I'd better post the parcel today,* ____ it won't get there in time.
- A. alternatively B. despite C. furthermore D. otherwise
18. *The letter* ____ here tomorrow.
- A. is B. shall be C. will be D. was

19. *I think we should spend more on space* _____.
A. explore B. explorer C. expansion D. exploration
20. *We must try to protect ____ animals, otherwise when a species disappears the whole ecosystem is affected.*
A. ecological B. endangered C. extinct D. exotic
21. *The tallest building where I live has 75 _____.
A. stores B. storages C. stories D. storeys*
22. *Our ____ population will cause many problems in the future.
A. age B. ageing C. elderly D. elder*
23. *I don't really appreciate classical music, I prefer the ____ arts such as painting and sculpture.
A. festival B. literary C. performing D. visual*
24. *I need to earn a lot more ____ before I can afford to buy that car.
A. payment B. salary C. wages D. money*
25. *Helping poor people to find a job may help to ____ crime.
A. avoid B. deter C. impose D. prevent*
26. *Simon said that he ____ a great time at the party.
A. had had B. has had C. is having D. has*
27. *Alison was ____ first person to arrive at the party.
A. a B. the C. x D. one*
28. *Where's Mary? She ____ be here by now.
A. could B. might C. must D. will*
29. *Ann had to use my ruler because she had left ____ at home.
A. her B. she C. herself D. hers*
30. *Neil spent the ____ night revising for his exam.
A. all B. most C. whole D. much*
- 31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.
- It seems like world is becoming (31) _____ almost by the minutes. When I was a child I could not (32) _____ to meet someone from another part of the planet. However, now I have (33) _____ friends from Africa, I can meet many Chinese people on the streets, have dinner at a Mexican restaurant, buy some delicious cookies at a café run by the French. It is really

wonderful and amazing to see people from all over the world, communicate and work with them. I agree with those people who move a number of times throughout their lives. However, I believe that people who spend their (34) _____ lives in one place have many advantages too. First of all, I will focus on the reasons why I support the idea about moving and then I will (35) _____ on analyzing the opportunities that people have stayed at one place.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 31. A. smallest | B. smaller | C. bigger | D. biggest |
| 32. A. need | B. like | C. imagine | D. want |
| 33. A. little | B. few | C. many | D. much |
| 34. A. entire | B. complete | C. beautiful | D. big |
| 35. A. get | B. walk | C. focus | D. base |

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

In many old cities in Europe, there are narrow twisting roads with many shops huddling together along the two sides. These commercial places are not so modern and convenient as those called shopping centers in modern cities, especially in the suburbs of the big cities in the United States.

Shopping centers have developed rapidly because of the shift of the population to the suburbs, the growing use of and dependence upon the automobile and the heavy traffic in downtown areas.

A shopping center is a large group of stores facing a huge central enclosed mall which may be covered, heated and air-conditioned. A shopping center is also surrounded by a parking area with space for thousands of cars.

We can buy all kinds of food and get anything we need in a shopping center. Unlike a supermarket, where groceries are chiefly sold, a shopping center provides us with all services besides food. We can get our hair cut, eyes examined, clothes washed; we can book our tickets for a world tour and even enroll in special classes.

Shopping centers are, therefore, very convenient for customers, but they lack the 'sense of closeness' as felt in older commercial center.

36. *The rapid development of shopping centers is mainly due to _____.*

- A. the fast-growing prosperity of suburban people
- B. the increased use of the automobile
- C. the growing use of heavy cars in big cities
- D. the shift of the population to downtown areas

37. *A shopping center is a large group of stores facing a huge central mall which is _____.*
- A. narrow and winding
 - B. very crowded with automobiles
 - C. used as a store-house for heaters and conditioners
 - D. shaded and comfortable
38. *American shopping centers are especially established in the suburbs because _____.*
- A. the customers want to avoid the heavy traffic in downtown areas
 - B. the traffic is heavier in the suburbs than in the downtown areas
 - C. there are few people moving from the downtown areas to the neighboring regions
 - D. the streets in the downtown areas are so narrow and twisting
39. *Customers can't find the "sense of closeness" in a modern shopping center because _____.*
- A. all the items in the stores are very expensive
 - B. the shopkeepers are not very cordial
 - C. it is too modern and conventional
 - D. they worry too much about the safety of their cars
40. *In the shopping sections of many old cities in Europe, the stores are located _____.*
- A. in the suburbs
 - B. in residential areas
 - C. along poor, dirty roads
 - D. along small, winding streets
- 41-45. Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.
41. *"It wasn't me who stole the car," said Henry.*
- A. Henry denied having stolen the car.
 - B. Henry denied to have stolen the car.
 - C. Henry denied have stolen the car.
 - D. Henry denied had stolen the car.

42. *Even though he's a millionaire, he hates spending money.*

- A. In spite of he is a millionaire, he hates spending money.
- B. Despite he is a millionaire, he hates spending money.
- C. In spite of the fact that he is a millionaire, he hates spending money.
- D. Despite of he being a millionaire, he hates spending money.

43. *She put on a coat so that she wouldn't be cold.*

- A. She put on a coat so not to be cold.
- B. She put on a coat as not to be cold.
- C. She put on a coat so as not to be cold.
- D. She put on a coat as long as to be cold.

44. *It's too hard for them to climb up the mountain.*

- A. It's not too easy for them to climb up the mountain.
- B. It's not easy for them to climb up the mountain.
- C. It's not hard for them to climb up the mountain.
- D. It's hard for them to climb the mountain.

45. *If you eat more fruits and vegetables, you will be healthier.*

- A. The more fruits and vegetables you eat, the more you will be healthier.
- B. The more you eat fruits and vegetables, the more you will be healthier.
- C. The more fruits and vegetables you eat, the healthier you will be.
- D. The more you eat fruits and vegetables, the healthy you will be.

46-50. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. He asked what time is the next bus left because he needed to get to the station.

A B C D

47. If you go out, is sure you take your umbrella because it is raining cats and dogs.

A B C D

48. Last night I heard car breaks screech in the street.

A B C D

49. Last week, my best friend who's name is Annie, invited me to stay with

A B

her during the summer holiday.

C D

50. Is Bill OK? He isn't seeming himself at the moment.

A B C D

PRACTICE TEST 5

1-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.

Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. career B. weapon C. audience D. morning
2. A. shortage B. market C. women D. cigar
3. A. administrative B. intervention C. productivity D. opportunity
4. A. bodily B. expiry C. diagram D. caution
5. A. information B. necessary C. scientific D. automatic

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *The woman _____ was not very polite.*

- A. who I spoke to B. to who I spoke
C. who I spoke D. I spoke to whom

7. *My friend Jack, _____ parents live in Glasgow, invited me to spend Christmas in Scotland.*

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

8. *The prisoner _____ to have escaped by climbing over a wall.*

- A. thought B. is thought C. is think D. has thought

9. *She has made an _____ for the job as a nursery teacher because she likes children.*

- A. apply B. applicant C. application D. applied

10. *We were made _____ hard when we were at school.*

- A. to study B. study C. studying D. studied

11. *_____ he was sick, he still turned up for his guitar lesson.*

- A. Because B. Since C. Although D. Despite

12. *The work of the charity is funded by voluntary _____.*

- A. movements B. teenagers C. campaigns D. donations

13. *We have just been told some _____ news.*

- A. surprised B. surprise C. astonished D. astonishing

14. *"What a lovely hat you have!" – "Thanks. _____."*

- A. I'm glad you like it B. I don't care
C. That's OK D. Certainly

15. You'd better drive. I'm too _____ for such traffic.
A. experienced B. experiencing C. inexperienced D. experiential
16. A small _____ of students was waiting outside the class to see the teacher.
A. gang B. crowd C. team D. group
17. The shops are always _____ of people at Christmas time.
A. full B. stuffed C. busy D. crowded
18. When spring comes, people often feel inclined to _____ their houses.
A. do over B. do through C. do up D. do in
19. _____ rain or snow there are always more than fifty thousand fans at the football games.
A. Despite B. In spite with C. Despite of D. Although
20. Computers can be difficult to repair because there may be hundreds of different _____ inside.
A. components B. pieces C. parts D. bits
21. "How's your class this term?"
"Great. I have seventeen students, most of _____ speak English very well."
A. who B. whom C. those D. which
22. I don't like hunting.

A. Either do I B. I do, too C. Neither do I D. I don't neither
23. _____ my hat off the peg, I went out of the room.
A. Take B. Taking C. Taken D. Took
24. He may be quick _____ understanding but he isn't capable _____ remembering anything.
A. in / of B. on / at C. at / of D. of / at
25. Mary was sacked, _____ wasn't surprising.
A. that B. for that C. which D. for which
26. I don't suppose you like pineapples, _____?
A. do B. do you C. don't I D. don't you
27. My younger sister is very _____ and so she loves going out but I am much quieter and prefer to stay at home.
A. enjoyable B. lively C. pleasing D. fun

28. Nowadays, young men with a technical education _____ because of the great demand for highly skilled workmen.

- A. is well-paid B. should pay well
C. are well-paid D. could pay well

29. While they were _____ tables, he was _____ the radio.

- A. arranging / listening to B. arranging / hearing
C. laying / listening to D. making / hearing

30. At first I found it difficult _____ on the left-hand side of the road.

- A. to get used to drive B. to get used to driving
C. being used to drive D. in getting used to driving

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

It's quite rare to meet teenagers who don't like sports. When you are young, you know how important (31) _____ to do physical exercise if you want to be healthy and strong, and for that reason you often concentrate on just one sport with so (32) _____ enthusiasm that in the end you can't live without it. The problem is, though, that as you grow up you have less and less spare time. At your age you have to study harder if you want to get good marks to go to university, with perhaps only one afternoon a week to do any sport. This happens just when you are at the best (33) _____ for many sports, such as gymnastics and swimming. By the time you finish all your studies you will probably be too old to be really good at sports like those, but if you spend enough time on (34) _____ while you are young, then one day you will find that you are very good at your sport but too old to study, and you will find it (35) _____ to get a good job. Somehow, it doesn't seem fair.

31. A. this is B. you are C. it is D. things are
32. A. keen B. many C. great D. much
33. A. stage B. age C. period D. time
34. A. training B. practice C. exercise D. sporting
35. A. impractical B. unlikely C. improbable D. impossible

36-40. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer to the questions by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Equality of opportunity in education and training, employment and promotion, business and entrepreneurship is an ideal that most people would accept. A person who hasn't been given the opportunity cannot contribute economically or socially to

the full extent that she or he is able. Such a person cannot enjoy the social and economic benefits that she or he is capable of earning. This lost opportunity for a person is an economic and moral loss to society. Today, a large group of people is denied equality of opportunity and this group, in most societies, is women.

In the past twenty to thirty years, much has been done to reduce inequalities in employment and pay in Western countries. Nevertheless, much remains to be done in these Western nations. There are still few women in high-level positions in employment, fewer women than men enter universities and other post-secondary institutions, and women are mostly concentrated, still, in five traditional jobs: nursing and other health care-related para-professional occupations, teaching, secretarial/ clerical, retail trade and general service jobs.

36. *Equal chances at education and training give people*

- A. an assured position in society
- B. a regular income
- C. the chance to have a good life and help society
- D. an easier life

37. *When everyone doesn't reach her or his potential, there is*

- A. a benefit for the wealthier classes
- B. economic and moral loss to society
- C. a benefit for the better educated members of society
- D. continued conflict between people

38. *Women get fewer opportunities than men in*

- A. some societies
- B. all societies
- C. many societies
- D. industrialized societies

39. *The number of women who enter universities is*

- A. greater than those in high-level positions
- B. less than those in high-level positions
- C. the same as those in high-level positions
- D. smaller than the number of men who do so

40. *Women workers form the majority in*

- A. offices, clinics and cafeterias
- B. banks, law firms and laundries
- C. hospitals, clinics and stock exchanges
- D. universities and research institutions

41-45. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct by circling letter A, B, C, or D.

41. During the school year, I'm not allowed to watch television when I've
A B C
finished my homework.
D

42. Reading several books on that subject, Bill considered himself an expert.
A B C D

43. Ralph wishes that he went to the bank this morning before he went to work.
A B C D

44. The company did not want to hire a man that experience was so limited.
A B C D

45. Mrs. Alien was concerned about me having to drive so far every day.
A B C D

46-50. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the original one by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. *That machine is too expensive for the company to buy.*

- A. If that machine were too expensive, they could buy it.
- B. If that machine were not too expensive, they could buy it.
- C. If that machine had been too expensive, they could have bought it.
- D. If that machine had not been too expensive, they could have bought it.

47. *We listened to a speech last night. It was informative.*

- A. We listened to a speech last night when it was informative.
- B. We listened to a speech last night what was informative.
- C. We listened to a speech last night which was informative.
- D. We listened to a speech last night on which it was informative.

48. *"Don't talk in class," the teacher said.*

- A. The teacher told his students do not talk in class.
- B. The teacher told his students did not talk in class.
- C. The teacher told his students not to talk in class.
- D. The teacher told his students not talking in class.

49. *My parents made me study hard when I was young.*

- A. My parents always force me to study hard.
- B. My parents made me study hard when they were young.
- C. My parents wanted me to study hard when I was young
- D. I was made to study hard by my parents when I was young.

50. *That factory is producing more and more pollution.*

- A. More and more pollution are being produced by that factory.
- B. More and more pollution is produced by that factory.
- C. More and more pollution is being produced by that factory.
- D. More and more pollution are produced by that factory.

PRACTICE TEST 6

1-2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 1. A. manure B. pasture C. adventure D. measure
- 2. A. supposed B. collected C. admired D. posed

3-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 3. A. chemical B. remote C. account D. expand
- 4. A. comedy B. ceremony C. potential D. organism
- 5. A. advertise B. adventure C. inherit D. minority

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *If you want to learn how to knit or work with wood, you should buy a _____ book.*

- A. novel B. comic C. science D. craft

7. *Women are usually more _____ than men.*

- A. sympathize B. sympathetic C. sympathy D. sympathetically

8. *The children made _____ a little poem and wrote it in the card.*

- A. up B. over C. for D. off

9. *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

10. *"Write to me when you get home." "*

- A. I must B. I should C. I will D. I can

11. The _____ were told to fasten their seat belts as the plane began its descent.
- A. customers B. riders C. passengers D. flyers
12. The train _____ when we arrived at the station.
- A. has left already B. had left already
C. was already leaving D. had already left
13. The new secretary in the sales department is a fast typist but her letters are full of spelling _____.
- A. errors B. mistakes C. tricks D. faults
14. It is _____ to wear jeans at a funeral.
- A. ridicule B. ridiculed C. ridiculous D. ridiculing
15. A football fan is _____ has a strong interest in football.
- A. a thing that B. something that
C. a person that D. what
16. The negative effect of cigarette smoking is enormous, _____ many people still smoke.
- A. but B. so C. therefore D. however
17. Books that give facts about real events, things, or people are called _____.
- A. novel B. biography C. non-fiction D. romance
18. Nowadays elephants are one of the _____ species in the world. They need protecting.
- A. enlightened B. expensive C. endangered D. enlarged
19. She told him _____ up his hope.
- A. not give B. do not give C. not to give D. to give not
20. The boy was regarded as a hero _____ he gave his life to his country.
- A. according to B. because of C. on account of D. because
21. This novel is _____ than the one I read last week.
- A. good B. as good C. more good D. better
22. Emily is motivated to study _____ she knows that a good education can improve her life.
- A. therefore B. because of C. because D. so
23. Joe seemed to be in a good mood, _____ he snapped at me angrily when I asked him to join us.
- A. but B. so C. for D. and

24. Some people really enjoy swimming _____ others are afraid of water.

- A. while B. or C. despite D. in spite of

25. When he _____, he will tell us about the match.

- A. arrives B. will arrive C. arrive D. is arrive

26. The firemen have been examining the ground _____ yesterday.

- A. since B. for C. ago D. by

27. The girls and flowers _____ he painted were vivid.

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

28. Many of the _____ not expect to win.

- A. participants in the race do B. participants in the races does
C. participants in the race does D. participant in the race does

29. The factory is said _____ in a fire two years ago.

- A. being destroyed B. to have been destroyed
C. to have destroyed D. to destroy

30. After I _____ from college, I _____ as a teacher.

- A. had graduated / work B. had graduated / worked
C. graduated / worked D. graduate / work

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

This true story is about a policeman in New York City who had a girlfriend he cared for very much. The policeman regarded New York City as a _____ (31) place. He warned his girlfriend about the danger of walking on the street alone after dark. But he also believed in being prepared for _____ (32), he bought a can of gas that would protect his girlfriend from attackers.

The idea is _____ (33) you point the thing at your attacker and spray him with the gas, which knocks him over. On the day he bought the gas, the policeman and his girlfriend had arranged _____ (34) out for the evening. So he was looking forward to giving her the can later on. When he got home from work, he had a bath and then sprayed some deodorant on _____ (35). He knew nothing more until he woke up in hospital the next day. He had picked up the wrong can and sprayed himself with the gas.

31. A. danger B. endanger C. dangerously D. dangerous

32. A. worst B. he worse C. worse D. the worst

33. A. that B. when C. which D. where

34. A. go B. to go C. going D. to going

35. A. myself B. itself C. himself D. herself

36-40. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

On February 3, 1956, Autherine Lucy became the first African-American student to attend the University of Alabama, although the dean of women refused to allow Autherine to live in a university dormitory. White students rioted in protest of her admission, and the federal government had to assume command of the Alabama National guard in order to protect her. Nevertheless, on her first day in class, Autherine bravely took a seat in the front row. She remembered being surprised that the professor of the class appeared not to notice she was even in class. Later, she would appreciate his seeming indifference, as he was one of only a few professors to speak out in favor of her right to attend the university. For protection, Autherine was taken in and out of classroom buildings by the back door. The students continued to riot, and one day, the windshield of the car she was in was broken. University officials suspended her, saying it was for her own safety. When her attorney issued a statement in her name protesting her suspension, the university used it as grounds for expelling her for insubordination. Although she never finished her education at the University of Alabama, Autherine Lucy's courage was an inspiration to African-American students.

36. According to the passage, what did Autherine Lucy do on her first day at the University of Alabama?

- A. She moved into a dormitory.
- B. She sat in the front row of her class.
- C. She became terrified of the white rioters.
- D. She was befriended by an assistant to the university president.

37. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following best describes Autherine Lucy?

- A. quiet and shy
- B. courageous and determined
- C. clever and amusing
- D. overly dramatic

38. When she began classes at the university, Autherine Lucy expected to

- A. get on well with other students of University of Alabama.
- B. have the support of the university faculty.
- C. join an African-American organization for protection.
- D. be ridiculed by the professors.

39. Autherine Lucy never graduated from the University of Alabama because she

- A. moved to another state.
- B. transferred to another university.

- C. dropped out because of pressure from other students.
- D. was expelled for insubordination.

40. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. The Alabama National Guard is normally under the command of the U.S. Army.
- B. In 1956, the only segregated university in the United States was in Alabama.
- C. Autherine Lucy was escorted to and from class by the university president's assistant.
- D. A few white students at the university were pleased that Autherine Lucy was a student there.

41-45. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct by circling letter A, B, C, or D.

41. If farmers insist on using pesticides as much as they do now, they

A B

would destroy their own living source soon.

C D

42. The director was deeply impressed by the girl about who I told you yesterday.

A B C D

43. My little daughter is going to being taken to day care center.

A B C D

44. The Charles Dickens' character Wilkins Micawber lived in optimistic

A B C

expectation of a best fortune.

D

45. The early we leave, the sooner we will arrive.

A B C D

46-50. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the original one by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. He started learning French six years ago.

- A. He has learned French for six years.
- B. It was six years ago did he start learning French.
- C. He hasn't learnt French for six years.
- D. It is six years since he has learned French.

47. *Most of Ann's friends work harder than her.*

- A. Ann works more hard than most of her friends do.
- B. Ann works more hardly than most of her friends do.
- C. Ann doesn't work as hard as most of her friends do.
- D. Ann works as hard as most of her friends do.

48. *Every student is required to write an essay on the topic.*

- A. Every student might write an essay on the topic.
- B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.
- C. They require every student write an essay on the topic.
- D. Every student should write an essay on the topic.

49. *His parents advised him to study hard for his exams.*

- A. He was advised to study hard for his exams.
- B. He was advised study hard for his exams.
- C. He was advised to study hard his exams.
- D. He is advised to study hard for his exams.

50. *I'll let you borrow the book but you must promise to return it next week.*

- A. If you promise to return the book, I let you borrow it.
- B. If you promised to return the book, I'll let you borrow it.
- C. If you promise to return the book next week, I'll let you borrow it.
- D. If you promise to return the book next week, I won't let you borrow it.

PRACTICE TEST 7

1-2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 1. A. strike B. chill C. conflict D. single
- 2. A. industrial B. under C. sunlight D. influence

3-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 3. A. conservation B. fertilizers C. competition D. documentary
- 4. A. profession B. competitor C. obstacles D. attitude
- 5. A. reputation B. difficult C. possible D. excellent

30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. He's a _____. His first play was performed in a very small theatre.

- A. writer B. playwright C. composer D. novelist

7. I'd rather you ____ in here. There's a room for smokers out there.

- A. not smoke B. don't smoke C. didn't smoke D. won't smoke

8. My father sometimes ____ the washing up after dinner.

- A. washes B. does C. makes D. takes

9. "Excuse me. Do you know where the bus terminal is?"

"It is ____ the large police station."

- A. opposite B. opposed to C. opposite with D. opposite to

10. "Bill is not doing well in class."

"You must ____ that he is just a beginner at this level."

- A. keep minding B. keep to mind C. keep in mind D. keeping in mind

11. "We should buy a new microwave."

"But our old one will do for ____."

- A. a time being B. the time being C. a being time D. the being time

12. Jane is the _____ of the two sisters.

- A. elder B. oldest C. eldest D. more old

13. My new neighbour has two children, _____ are very lovely.

- A. both of whom B. all of whom C. who both of D. both of that

14. Schooling is compulsory for all Vietnamese children _____ from six to fourteen.

- A. age B. aged C. at age D. on age

15. Is Jane married with Korean? _____

- A. I think B. I don't think so C. I think not D. I don't think that

16. The wedding day was _____ chosen by the parents of the groom.

- A. careless B. careful C. carelessly D. carefully

17. Peter usually helps his mother with the _____.

- A. housework B. homework C. chores D. household

18. Mrs. Edward is at the market. Right now she _____ at the apples.

They _____ fresh.

- A. look / look B. has been looking / looked

- C. is looking / are looking D. is looking/ look

19. "Would you mind if I smoke?" — " "
A. Never mind B. Yes, please don't
C. Not at all D. Yes, please do
20. *Don't worry. By the time we _____ cooking, they _____ their homework.*
A. finished / will have done B. have finished/will have done
C. finish/will be doing D. are finished/will do
21. *Who is responsible for mowing the _____?*
A. grass B. garden C. lawn D. trees
22. *We are having a _____ party next week. Would you like to join us?*
A. house moving B. housewarming
C. homecoming D. new housing
23. *_____ economics is the study of _____ management.*
A. House/home B. Home/house
C. Home/household D. Housing/home hold
24. *I don't mind your _____ the phone as long as you pay for your calls.*
A. use B. to use C. using D. used
25. *Suddenly _____ hungry, he stopped to buy a bar of chocolate.*
A. feeling B. having felt C. felt D. feels
26. *It is essential that household chores should be divided _____ family members.*
A. among B. up among C. into D. for
27. *The local authorities all agreed to close some _____ factories.*
A. economic B. uneconomic C. economical D. uneconomical
28. *I am well _____ with the problems encountered in starting a business.*
A. aware B. informed C. acquainted D. knowledgeable
29. *It is no use _____ to school if you _____ to work hard.*
A. going / do not ready B. to go / do not ready
C. going / are not ready D. go / are not ready
30. *Some parents didn't approve _____ a lot of television.*
A. in their children watching B. of their children watching
C. on their children watching D. at their children watching

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

New York City is located in the southeastern part of New York State. The city was found by the Dutch in 1624. At first it was called Fort Amsterdam, and then New Amsterdam. In 1664, the English took over the city and renamed it New York. With the population of more than 7 million in the city and 19 million in the metropolitan region, New York is the largest city in the United States. It is divided into five parts, which are Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. The total area of these parts is 946 square kilometers. Visitors to New York are all attracted by places such as the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building, Wall Street, and Broadway theater district. New York is also where tourists can visit some world famous art galleries and museums.

31. *Where is New York City?*

- A. in the south of New York State
- B. in the southeast of New York State
- C. in the east of New York State
- D. in the north of New York State

32. *What was the city called at first?*

- A. Fort Amsterdam
- B. New York
- C. New Amsterdam
- D. New York City

33. *What is its population?*

- A. seven million
- B. nineteen million
- C. twenty-six million
- D. ninety million

34. *How many parts are there in the city?*

- A. four
- B. five
- C. six
- D. seven

35. *What can tourists also visit in New York?*

- A. Statue of Liberty
- B. art galleries and museums
- C. art galleries
- D. museums

36-40. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

As the cost of gas and oil for home heating went up, many Americans switched from these fuels to wood for heating their homes. In 1973, approximately 200,000 wood-burning stoves, intended for home use, were sold in the United States; by 1979, this figure had reached one million; and by the end of 1981, there were as many as seven million home-owned wood-burning units in operation in the U.S.

In addition to low fuel bills and their low initial cost (prices ranged from \$50 kits to \$5,000 top-of-the-line models), many people chose these stoves because new technology made wood fires more efficient, cleaner, and, therefore, safer than ever before.

One new technological feature of this type was the catalytic combustor which added about \$100 to \$200 to the cost of the stove, but which caused much more complete combustion of the wood and therefore burned up more of the pollutants left by incomplete combustion and produced more heat.

A second cost-saving innovation was a device which agitated the wood, increasing the amount of oxygen that reached the center of the wood pile, and leading to more efficient combustion. The real advantage of this device was that it allowed the owner to make use of cheap sources of wood such as dirty wood chips (an industrial by- product) that have almost no commercial value, cost as little as \$20 a ton, and burned very inefficiently in furnaces without an agitator.

36. According to the passage, the number of wood-burning stoves sold for home use _____.

- A. went up five-fold over a six-year period.
- B. rose to seven million during the seventies.
- C. multiplied thirty-five times between 1973 and the beginning of 1981.
- D. increased by 6,800,000 over an eight-year period.

37. According to the author, which of the following is not a factor in the recent increase in popularity of wood-burning stoves?

- A. Their greater cleanliness than in the old days.
- B. The high cost of alternative heating fuels.
- C. The wide range of prices.
- D. The relatively cheap cost of their energy source.

38. Which of the following is an example of an innovation in wood-burning stoves?

- A. Dirty wood chips
- B. The catalytic combustor
- C. \$5,000 top-of-the-line models
- D. Industrial by-products

39. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Wood-burning stoves are safer and more efficient than they used to be.
- B. No factories exist for the purpose of producing dirty wood chips.
- C. Both catalytic combustors and wood agitators save money in the long run.
- D. Wood-burning stoves with catalytic combustors cost between \$100 and \$200.

40. The passage states that _____.

- A. many Americans have switched from hydrocarbon-based fuels to wood because the price of the latter has risen.
- B. some wood-burning stoves cost up to one hundred times more than others.
- C. catalytic combustors increase the amount of pollution caused by wood-burning stoves.
- D. agitators are a cheaper addition to wood-burning stoves than catalytic combustors.

41-45. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct by circling letter A, B, C, or D.

41. John announced that he could not longer tolerate the conditions of the contract

A B C

under which he was working.

D

42. Mary was determined to leave the office by 4:30 for catching the early train home.

A B C D

43. Their free trip, which they won on a television game show, include four

A B C

days in London and a week in Paris.

D

44. I want to live for hundred years.

A B C D

45. The little boy's mother bought him a five - speeds racing bicycle for his birthday.

A B C D

46-50. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the original one by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. Jane is more opened-minded than her sister.

- A. Jane's sister looks opened-minded.
- B. Jane's sister is not as opened-minded as her.
- C. Jane is not so opened-minded as her sister.
- D. Jane looks more opened-minded than her sister.

47. *They will buy a new car next year.*

- A. A new car is bought next year.
- B. A new car will be bought next year.
- C. A new car has been bought next year.
- D. A new car will been bought next year.

48. *You ought to do your homework every day.*

- A. Your homework ought to be done every day.
- B. Your homework ought be done every day.
- C. Your homework ought to do every day by you.
- D. Your homework should to be done every day.

49. *I knew that he was poor. I offered to pay his fare.*

- A. Having known that he was poor, I offered to pay his fare.
- B. Know that he was poor, I offered to pay his fare.
- C. Known that he was poor, I offered to pay his fare.
- D. Being known that he was poor, I offered to pay his fare.

50. *She became tired of my complaints about the program. She turned the T.V off.*

- A. Becoming tired of my complaints about the program, she turned the T.V off.
- B. Having become tired of my complaints about the program, she turned the T.V off.
- C. Became tired of my complaints about the program, she turned the T.V off.
- D. Become tired of my complaints about the program, she turned the T.V off.

PRACTICE TEST 8

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. product B. profit C. opinion D. respond
2. A. efficiency B. participation C. receive D. faucet
3. A. ahead B. who C. perhaps D. why

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.
Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

4. A. apply B. persuade C. reduce D. offer
5. A. different B. important C. impressive D. attractive

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. Her suggestions were _____. We could not approve of them.
A. reason B. reasonable C. reasonably D. unreasonable
7. When you go to a new country, it takes time to _____ the food, people, and culture.
A. get used to B. select C. realize D. learn
8. This year the plane tickets to London are _____ than last year. I'm sad because I don't have enough money to go there this year.
A. expensive B. more expensive
C. cheaper D. expensiver
9. She worships the sun and _____ she always spends her holidays in Greece.
A. nevertheless B. yet C. accordingly D. however
10. In the lecture, the professor mentioned _____ to Africa to collect a rare species of butterfly.
A. travel B. to travel C. to traveling D. traveling
11. The problem facing most tourists is _____ among so many possibilities.
A. what they should see B. what should they see
C. should they see what D. they should see what
12. _____ the weather forecast spoke of wind and rain, we really enjoyed a warm and sunny afternoon.
A. However B. Although C. Yet D. But
13. The paycheck will be delivered _____ they arrive from the accounting department.
A. before B. soon C. when D. during
14. _____ substantial lay-off costs were reduced.
A. When B. Because of C. Although D. Since
15. I cannot understand my neighbour's accent. I wish she would _____.
A. speak clearer B. clearer speak
C. more clearly speak D. speak more clearly

16. *The sink in the locker room tends to _____.*
A. flow B. overflow C. flow over D. over flowing
17. *He went to the cinema _____ he had done his homework.*
A. before B. until C. by the time D. after
18. *The people next door are furious _____ us _____ making so much noise last night.*
A. at / with B. with / for C. for / to D. with / about
19. *The Vietnamese participants always take part _____ sports events with great enthusiasm.*
A. in B. on C. at D. to
20. *The average T.V _____ time of the British is about 25 hours a week.*
A. seeing B. viewing C. looking D. observing
21. *She doesn't want anything alcoholic now. She would rather _____ a soft drink.*
A. have B. to have C. prefer D. prefer to have
22. *That news came very fast. They'll be surprised _____ it.*
A. hearing B. to hearing C. at hearing D. to hear
23. *"It was very cold yesterday. The winter is just around the corner." "I think today will be _____ yesterday."*
A. as cold as B. so cold as C. as cold like D. so cold like
24. *On Saturday evening I _____ go to the cinema _____ stay home watching T.V.*
A. both / and B. neither / and C. either / or D. either / nor
25. *"If I were you, I would advise her _____ the new teaching method."*
A. to try B. try C. tries D. trying
26. *Tom went to see the optician. He wanted to have his glasses _____.*
A. fit B. fitted C. fit on D. fitted on
27. *Her grades have improved, but only _____.*
A. in a small amount B. very slightly
C. minimum D. some
28. *Working for 12 hours a day _____ her very tired.*
A. makes B. made C. make D. making

29. *He went back to work in his country after he _____ his course on Advanced Engineering in London.*

- A. finishes
- B. had finished
- C. has finished
- D. was finishing

30. *I'd prefer to stay at home tonight _____ to the cinema.*

- A. rather than go
- B. rather than would go
- C. rather than will go
- D. rather than went

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Saving energy means saving money. Homeowners and renters know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments they can make in their homes and apartments that will result in savings.

For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long-term energy savings, an energy audit is the way to go. An energy auditor will come into your home and assess its energy efficiency. The auditor will pinpoint areas of your home that use the most energy and offer solutions to lower your energy use and costs. Trained energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety of flaws that may be resulting in energy inefficiency, including inadequate insulation, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution.

There are quicker and less costly measures that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent lights with fluorescents. This can result in a saving of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs.

When it's time to replace old appliances, it's wise to spend a bit more for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer.

Windows provide another opportunity to cut your energy costs. Old windows that might be leaky to prevent drafts, and choose double-paned windows if you're building an addition or replacing old windows.

Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant and are well worth the effort.

31. *Which two main organizational schemes can be identified in this passage?*

- A. hierarchical order and order by topic
- B. order by topic and cause and effect
- C. hierarchical order and chronological order
- D. chronological order and compare and contrast

32. Which of the following ideas is NOT included in this passage?

- A. You can reduce your \$130 monthly lighting costs to \$65 by using fluorescent bulbs instead of incandescent.
- B. Double-paned windows can cut energy costs.
- C. Your local energy company will send an energy auditor at your request.
- D. Some appliances have energy-saving settings.

33. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?

- A. There are many things a homeowner or renter can do to save energy and money.
- B. Hiring an energy auditor will save energy and money.
- C. Homeowners and renters don't know what they can do to save energy and money.
- D. Replacing windows and light bulbs are well worth the effort and cost.

34. According to the passage, which of the following would an energy auditor NOT do?

- A. Check for construction flaws.
- B. Look for problems with heat distribution.
- C. Offer solutions to lower your energy costs.
- D. Locate a variety of flaws that may result in energy inefficiency and fix them.

35. According to the passage, double-paned windows

- A. are efficient in energy.
- B. should only be used as replacement windows.
- C. should only be used in new additions to homes.
- D. will lower your heating costs by 50%.

36-40. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

There are two main factors that make it difficult to overcome poverty in the countryside. First, there is a (36)_____ to inherit one's occupation. If a person's parents work in agriculture, he will have chances to work in agriculture, and the income levels of many (37)_____ are very low. Another main problem is that families in the countryside are usually (38)_____. Before machines and modern technology are applied to farm work, the farm family used children as workers. But now (39)_____ conditions have changed they still remain large families including several generations. The older members are (40)_____ work hard and the young men go to the cities to look for jobs. Those who are left behind have an ever-greater burden to bear.

36. A. way B. attention C. tendency D. guide
37. A. farmers B. farm C. farmer D. farming
38. A. endless B. great C. large D. vast
39. A. economize B. economically C. economical D. economic
40. A. too old to B. so old to C. very old to D. so old that

41-45. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct by circling letter A, B, C, or D.

42. Many charity organizations have brought food supplies and clothes to
A B
flood-effecting areas in the Mekong Delta.

43. After Tom returned to his house, he read a book.

44. Our form teacher told us not talk when the teachers were explaining the lesson.

45. Her last book is published in 20 languages years ago.

46-50. Choose the correct sentence that has been completed from the given words and phrases by circling the letter A, B, C, or D.

46. *Mary / not stand / kept / wait / such / long /.*

- A. Mary can't stand being kept to wait such a long time.
 - B. Mary can't stand be kept waiting for such a long time.
 - C. Mary can't stand being kept waiting for such a long time.
 - D. Mary doesn't stand to be kept waiting for such long time.

47. As / as I concerned / you / call / police/. /

- A. As much as I concerned you should call police.
 - B. As far as I am concerned, you should call the police.
 - C. As long as I'm concerned, you call the police.
 - D. As far as I'm concerned, you call police.

48. *Jungee/ wish/ we/ speak/ English/ well//*
A. Jungee wishes we spoke English well.
B. Jungee wishes we will speak English well.
C. Jungee wishes we speak English well.
D. Jungee wishes we are speaking English well.
49. *Maths/ Literature/ compulsory subjects/ children/ Viet Nam/?/*
A. Are Maths and Literature compulsory subjects of children in Viet Nam?
B. Are Maths and Literature compulsory subjects for children in Viet Nam?
C. Are Maths and Literature compulsory subjects for children of Viet Nam?
D. Are Maths and Literature compulsory subjects of children of Viet Nam?
50. *children/ take/ Ha Noi Opera House/ parents/ last night/./*
A. The children took to Ha Noi Opera House with their parents last night.
B. The children were taken to Ha Noi Opera House by their parents last night.
C. The children were taken to Ha Noi Opera House by their parents in last night.
D. The children took to Ha Noi Opera House their parents last night.

PRACTICE TEST 9

1-3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

1. A. characterize B. elimination C. biodiversity D. contamination
2. A. together B. exchange C. commercial D. metropolitan
3. A. national B. translation C. erosion D. production

4-5. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

4. A: special B. pressure C. ocean D. decision
5. A. chores B. school C. teacher D. chopstick

6-30. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. *First language is the language they learn _____ their parents as they are growing up.*

- A. at B. from C. in D. on

7. *During summer vacations, students volunteer to work in _____ areas.*

- A. remote B. remotion C. remotely D. remoteness

8. How is he _____ these days? I hope he is doing well.
A. get along B. get to along C. getting along D. to getting along
9. Students are supposed to sit attentively _____ their desks.
A. at B. beside C. to D. beneath
10. They _____ admitted their responsibility for the unfinished report.
A. mostly B. likely C. frankly D. greatly
11. Because I've been ill and away from school, I've fallen _____ with my work.
A. for B. behind C. on D. out
12. I ran _____ an interesting article about fashion while I was reading the newspaper.
A. after B. across C. away D. out
13. Jane didn't go _____ this morning. She was at home.
A. somewhere B. anywhere C. no where D. someplace
14. Look _____ this letter to see if there are any mistakes.
A. up B. into C. for D. through
15. She's finally decided that _____ she's going to study much harder.
A. after now B. from this C. now from D. from now on
16. "Why are you driving so fast?"
"I'm _____. "
A. must be hurry B. in hurry C. in a hurry D. hurrying
17. Students do not have to pay _____ fees when they attend primary school.
A. teaching B. education C. learning D. tuition
18. Please carry this box _____ the next room.
A. inside B. at C. in D. into
19. "Those students will perform the annual school play."
"Yes, it is _____ for next week."
A. due B. scheduled C. time-tabled D. put on
20. My brother will _____ for a few nights.
A. provide us up B. provide us in C. put us up D. put us in
21. I wish you _____ me how to make such a sauce last time.
A. teach B. taught C. have taught D. had taught
22. The children _____ do their homework while watching TV yesterday.
A. was able to B. were able to C. would do D. could have

23. John started his current job _____ October 10th.
A. at B. to C. in D. on
24. It's hard to believe that my application for a scholarship _____.
A. denied B. was denied C. was denying D. had denied
25. A certificate from Cambridge University is a valuable _____.
A. qualification B. examination C. production D. paper
26. You'd better go now, _____ you'll miss the next train.
A. if else B. or else C. or not D. unless
27. He made discoveries in the _____ of chemistry, too.
A. ground B. yard C. field D. aspect
28. "Where is the library?" "It is _____ your right."
A. in B. on C. at D. by
29. The teacher has _____ come into the classroom.
A. yet B. already C. still D. recently
30. My brother is _____ with his new job.
A. occupied B. occupation C. occupational D. occupy

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

The scenery in North Wales is magnificent and so this area is very popular with tourists. Situated on a dramatic part of the rocky coastline is a village, unique in Britain, called Portmeirion. The dream of the architect Clough Williams-Ellis, its construction began in 1925 and he finally (31) _____ in finishing the task in 1973. The result is a copy of a small, and very beautiful, Italian village.

As you wander down the winding paths towards the village you can (32) _____ the sea through the trees, and there is a marvelous view of the whole coastline from the top of the church tower. (33) _____ the houses, shops and restaurants, there is a luxury hotel, which seems, at high tide, almost to float on the water.

Most of the houses are let to visitors in the summer months, (34) _____ a few people do live in Portmeirion all year round. It is possible for (35) _____ to visit the village for the day on payment of a small entrance fee. Late spring and early autumn are the best times to visit, particularly in the early morning when the only sound that can be heard is the splashing of the water in the fountains.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 31. A. succeeded | B. managed | C. resulted | D. achieved |
| 32. A. glance | B. glimpse | C. look | D. catch |
| 33. A. As well | B. More than | C. In addition to | D. Apart |
| 34. A. although | B. otherwise | C. even | D. despite |
| 35. A. spectators | B. onlookers | C. observers | D. sightseers |

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Man is a land animal, but he also closely tied to the sea. Throughout history the sea has served the needs of man. The sea has provided man with food and convenient way to travel to many parts of the world. Today, nearly two thirds of the world's population live within 80 kilometers of the sea coast.

In the modern technological world, the sea offers many resources to help mankind survive. Resources on land are beginning to be used up. The sea, however, still can be hoped to supply many man's needs. The list of riches of the sea yet to be developed by man's technology is impressive. Oil and gas explorations have been carried out for nearly 30 years. Valuable amounts of minerals exist on the ocean floor are ready to be mined.

Fish farming promises to be a good way to produce large quantities of food. The culture of fish and shellfish is an ancient skill practiced in the past mainly by Oriental people.

Besides oil and gas, the sea may offer new sources of energy. Experts believe that the warm temperature of the ocean can be used in a way similar to the steam in a steamship. Ocean currents and waves offer possible use as a source of energy.

Technology is enabling man to explore ever more deeply under the sea. The development of strong, new materials has made this possible. The technology to harvest the sea continues to improve. Experts believe that by the year 2000 the problems that prevent us from exploiting fully the food, minerals, and energy source of the sea will be largely solved.

36. *The major things that the sea offers man are _____.*

- A. fish and oil
- B. minerals and oil
- C. food, energy sources, and minerals
- D. ocean currents and waves

37. *The sea serves the needs of man as _____.*
- A. it provides man with food
 - B. it offers oil and other valuable sources
 - C. it provides man with modern technology
 - D. both A and B
38. *We can conclude from the passage that _____.*
- A. the sea resources have largely been used up.
 - B. the sea, in a broad sense, has not yet been developed.
 - C. the problems that prevent us from fully exploiting the sea have already been solved
 - D. by the year 2000, the technology will be good enough to exploit all the sea resources
39. *The words Oriental people in the third paragraph means _____.*
- A. people in Asia
 - B. people in Africa
 - C. European people
 - D. American people
40. *The best title for this paragraph is _____.*
- A. Seafood
 - B. Technology for Exploiting the Sea
 - C. Sea Harvest
 - D. Man and the Sea
- 41-45. Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.
41. *It was easy for Lisa to get tickets for the show.*
- A. Lisa didn't have any problem getting tickets for the show.
 - B. Lisa found no difficulty in getting tickets for the show.
 - C. Lisa didn't have any problem getting tickets for the show as she used to.
 - D. Lisa had no trouble in getting tickets for the show.
42. *If Hung studies hard, he won't fail the exams.*
- A. Unless Hung fails the exams, he will study hard.
 - B. Unless Hung studies hard, he will fail the exams.
 - C. Unless Hung doesn't fail the exams, he will study hard.
 - D. Unless Hung doesn't study hard, he won't fail the exams.
43. *Smoking ten cigarettes a day has become habitual for Mr. Black.*
- A. Mr. Black used to smoke ten cigarettes a day.
 - B. Mr. Black smokes ten cigarettes a day.

- C. Mr. Black is used to smoking ten cigarettes a day.
D. Used to smoking ten cigarettes a day, Mr. Black.
44. *It was thought that the building had been destroyed.*
- A. The building was thought had been destroyed.
B. The building thought to be destroyed.
C. The building was thought to have been destroyed.
D. They have destroyed the building.
45. *Please don't leave your motorbike outside the back door.*
- A. Don't you leave you motorbike outside the back door?
B. I would rather you didn't leave your motorbike outside the back door.
C. Please don't bother to leave your motorbike outside the back door.
D. Leaving your motorbike outside the back door is no problem.
- 46-50. Choose the most appropriate way of forming meaningful sentences A, B, C, or D. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.
46. *I / take / credit card / in case / need money //*
- A. I need more money in case I usually take a credit card.
B. I take a credit card usually I need in case more money.
C. I need more money I usually take a credit card in case.
D. I usually take a credit card in case I need more money.
47. *I / not see / him / since / he / graduate/university //*
- A. I didn't see him since he graduated university.
B. I haven't seen him since he graduated university.
C. I hadn't seen him since he graduated university.
D. I don't see him since he graduated university.
48. *We / learn/ languages/ easily/ help/ computer//*
- A. We can learn foreign languages easily with help a computer.
B. We can learn foreign languages easily with the help of a computer.
C. We can learn foreign languages easily the help of computer.
D. We can learn foreign languages easily with help of a computer.
49. *We / get / on / plane / without / tickets //*
- A. We not get on plane without tickets.
B. We can get on the plane without tickets.
C. We can't get on the plane without tickets.
D. We can't got on the plane without tickets.

50. I like Robinson Crusoe main be character who by book Daniel Defoe.

- A. I like Robinson Crusoe, who is in a book the main character by Daniel Defoe.
- B. I like Robinson Crusoe, who is the main character in a book by Daniel Defoe.
- C. I like Robinson Crusoe who is the main character in a book by Daniel Defoe.
- D. I like Robinson Crusoe, who is the character main in a book by Daniel Defoe.

PRACTICE TEST 10

1-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 1. A. discovery B. calculator C. aeroplane D. difficulty
- 2. A. Argentina B. understand C. lemonade D. Australia
- 3. A. expensive B. assistant C. engineer D. succession
- 4. A. husband B. married C. cassette D. pencil
- 5. A. moustache B. foreign C. sugar D. garage

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. Tom is _____ younger than Jane.

- A. very
- B. many
- C. quite
- D. much

7. Of the two drivers, Mr Blake is very experienced and _____.

- A. the others are not
- B. the other is not
- C. another is not
- D. other is not

8. The weekend football match was cancelled _____ the heavy rain.

- A. as a result from
- B. on account of
- C. due for
- D. because with

9. I would rather _____ a quiet cup of coffee in the office than sit in a noisy cafe.

- A. have
- B. to have
- C. prefer
- D. prefer to have

10. After _____ his homework, Tom went out to play with his friends.

- A. finish
- B. to finish
- C. finishing
- D. the finish of

11. I was very surprised _____ that she didn't pass the exam.

- A. hearing
- B. to hearing
- C. at hearing
- D. to hear

12. *We have an exam next week. It is very necessary _____.*
A. study hard B. to study hard C. hard study D. to hard study
13. *"I've just won the lottery." "Stop kidding. I _____ you!"*
A. am not believing B. didn't believe
C. don't believe D. wasn't believing
14. *The people at the party were worried about Janet because no one was aware _____ she had gone.*
A. where that B. of where
C. of the place where D. the place
15. *Lee contributed fifty dollars, but she wishes he could contribute _____.*
A. one other fifty dollars B. another fifty
C. the same amount also D. more fifty dollars
16. *My brother told me he was soon going to visit _____.*
A. the United State B. the United States
C. United States D. United State
17. *The children are all _____ beautiful clothes on New Year's Day.*
A. in B. on C. of D. by
18. *Arthur Conan Doyle is the _____ who writes many exciting stories about Sherlock Holmes.*
A. teller B. author C. editor D. publisher
19. *What are the _____ between women in old times and women in modern times?*
A. differs B. different C. difference D. differences
20. *In the past people believed that women's _____ roles were as mothers and wives.*
A. nature B. natural C. naturism D. naturalist
21. *In time of peace, the _____ gives medical aid and other help to victims of disasters.*
A. Red Cross B. Red and Cross C. Cross Red D. Cross and Red
22. *If you take a good book on your hand, you will find it hard _____.*
A. to pick it up B. to put it down C. to read it D. to enjoy it
23. *She didn't get _____ well with her boss, so she left the company.*
A. up B. at C. through D. on
24. *It is against the law to _____ on the basis of sex, age, marital status, or race.*
A. suit B. discriminate C. believe D. gain

25. The acronym of WHO stands for _____.
- A. World Healthy Organization B. World Health Organization
C. World Health Organizing D. World Healthful Organization
26. We'll have to _____ down the options before coming to a decision.
- A. slow B. narrow C. bring D. wind
27. Your TOEFL score _____ to the admissions office.
- A. must submit B. can be submitted
C. must be submitted D. can submit
28. Nowadays women _____ the same wages as men.
- A. should pay B. will be paid C. will pay D. should be paid
29. The number of Vietnamese sport officials and referees of international standard _____ in regional tournaments has increased rapidly.
- A. hosting B. achieving C. succeeding D. participating
30. At the station, we often see the sign “_____ for pickpockets.”
- A. Watch on B. Watch out C. Watch up D. Watch at

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Dining Etiquette in Japan: An honored guest sits at the centre of the table furthest from the door and begins eating first. Learn to (31) _____ chopsticks – never point them, never pierce food with them, and rest them on the chopstick-rest when breaking (32) _____ drink or chat. It is good etiquette to try a bit of everything.

Dining Etiquette in Turkey: Meals are a (33) _____ affair, conversations are friendly and loud. The head of the family of honored guests is served first. It is good etiquette to insist the most senior is served first (34) _____ of you. Asking for (35) _____ food is a compliment. If taken to a restaurant, Turkish dining etiquette has strict rules that the one who extended the invitation must pay.

31. A. grasp B. use C. handle D. keep
32. A. on B. as C. for D. with
33. A. society B. social C. socialize D. socialism
34. A. instead B. because C. out D. regardless
35. A. many B. so many C. the most D. more

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the question. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

I had a week visit to England last year on the occasion of my gaining excellent prize. I went with a group of ten boys and girls. Each day, before going to bed we often discussed places to visit the following day. We decided to visit Buckingham Palace. We arrived at the palace early in the morning. It was very hot. It was much hotter than we expected. Everybody felt thirsty. Unfortunately, there was no ice cream stall around the palace. We wanted to get out of the area to buy some drink, but we hadn't taken any pictures at the palace. There were a lot of visitors in front of the palace gate so we couldn't find any space to take any photos. Half an hour passed, we were all too tired to wait any longer. We decided to get out of the crowd to get some drink and go back later. We caught a bus to Regent Street, one of the busiest streets in London. There were a lot of shops there. The shop windows were full of beautiful goods so we forgot our thirst. Everyone tried to look for the things they planned to buy. And nobody thought of the time. When I got ~~out~~ of the souvenir shop, it was already dark. It was time to come back to the hotel. We were all thirsty and hungry. We went to the hotel in silence. That ended our third day in England.

36. *How many persons visited England last year on the special occasion?*

- A. 10 B. 11 C. 12 D. 14

37. *How long did they spend in London?*

- A. The whole day B. All the afternoon
C. All the morning D. Half a day

38. *Why couldn't they take any photos at Buckingham Palace?*

- A. Because they didn't want to keep waiting.
B. Because they were too tired to wait for photos.
C. Because they couldn't find space to take photos.
D. Because they weren't able to take photos.

39. *What made them forget their thirst?*

- A. Busy streets. B. The goods at the shop windows.
C. The need of taking photos. D. Things they wanted to buy.

40. *How long did their visit last?*

- A. Three days B. Four days C. Five days D. Seven days

41-45. Choose the most appropriate way of forming meaningful sentences A, B, C, or D. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. *always/ give/ his/ him/ smoking/ friends/ ask./.*

- A. His friends always ask him to give up smoking.
- B. His friends ask always him to give up smoking.
- C. His friends always ask to him give up smoking.
- D. His friends always ask to him give smoking up.

42. *I/ pass / test / matter / hard / be./.*

- A. I will pass the test no matter how hard it is.
- B. I will pass the test no matter how hard is it.
- C. I will pass the test no matter what it is hard.
- D. I will pass the test no matter what hard is it.

43. *provide / your handwriting / legible / test scorer / accept / your answer.*

- A. Providing your handwriting is legible, the test scorer does not accept your answer.
- B. Provided your handwriting is legible, the test scorer has to accept your answer.
- C. Providing that your handwriting is legible, your answer will be accepted by any test scorer.
- D. Providing with your handwriting is legible, every test scorer must accept your answer.

44. *If / you / not help / I / not meet / my brother / last month./.*

- A. If you didn't help me, I couldn't meet my brother last month.
- B. If you hadn't helped me, I didn't meet my brother last month.
- C. Had you helped me, I couldn't meet my brother last month.
- D. If you hadn't helped me, I couldn't have met my brother last month.

45. *year/college/ most/ first/ year/ probably/ best/ and/ challenging/ my/ life./.*

- A. The first year at college was the best and probably most my challenging year of life.
- B. The first year probably at college was the best and most challenging year of my life.
- C. The first year at college was probably the best and most challenging year of my life.
- D. The first year of college was probably the best and most challenging year at my life.

46-50. Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. *Lan doesn't have enough time to make her wedding cake.*

- A. If Lan had more time, she would make her wedding cake.
- B. If Lan had more time, she would have made her wedding cake.
- C. If Lan had more time, she would made her wedding cake.
- D. If Lan had more time, she will make her wedding cake.

47. *Mary, as well as her sister, is playing tennis.*

- A. Mary and her sister are playing tennis.
- B. Tennis is Mary as well as her sister's play.
- C. Mary plays tennis as well as her sister.
- D. Mary and her sister play tennis well.

48. *He won't come to your birthday party unless you invite him.*

- A. He will come to your birthday party if you invite him.
- B. He will come to your birthday party if you don't invite him.
- C. He will not come to your birthday party if you invite him.
- D. He will come to your birthday party when you invite him.

49. *We can't see the dark side of Mercury from the Earth.*

- A. The dark side of Mercury can be seen from the Earth.
- B. It's possible to see the dark side of Mercury from the Earth.
- C. The dark side of Mercury can see from the Earth.
- D. It's impossible to see the dark side of Mercury from the Earth.

50. *I want to buy her a handbag on her birthday but I haven't got enough money.*

- A. I'd buy her a handbag on her birthday if I had enough money.
- B. I'd buy her a handbag on her birthday if I had few money.
- C. I'd buy her a handbag on her birthday if I have few money.
- D. I'd buy her a handbag on her birthday if I have enough money.

PRACTICE TEST 11

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>many</u> | B. <u>al</u> bum | C. <u>an</u> y | D. <u>gu</u> ess |
| 2. A. <u>fare</u> well | B. <u>wi</u> sh | C. <u>water</u> melon | D. <u>wre</u> stle |
| 3. A. <u>questi</u> on | B. <u>protec</u> tion | C. <u>aviati</u> on | D. <u>excepti</u> on |

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

4. A. employment B. construction C. nationwide D. abortion
5. A. medicine B. protection C. conclusion D. attention

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *The East bank is _____ than the West bank.*

- A. older and hilly B. bigger and hilly
C. bigger and more modern D. old and bigger

7. *There are six bridges _____ the River Danube.*

- A. across B. on C. with D. along

8. *The two parts of Budapest _____ from each other.*

- A. are different B. is differing C. have difference D. differing from

9. *The air in the city is badly _____ because of its old cars.*

- A. pollution B. has polluted C. polluted D. being polluted

10. *The more _____ you are, the easier it is for you to make friends.*

- A. reserved B. funny C. sociable D. social

11. *You won't achieve anything _____ you take risks.*

- A. if B. unless C. when D. that

12. *The man _____ is very friendly.*

- A. that lives next door B. which lives next door
C. who live next door D. who lives next door

13. *By the time we _____ there, they _____, I'm afraid.*

- A. will get – will have left B. get – have left
C. will get – have left D. get – will have left

14. *Everyone was attracted by her graceful _____.*

- A. performer B. performing C. performed D. performance

15. *It took me a long time to get used _____.*

- A. to wear glasses B. to wearing glasses
C. wearing glasses D. to have glasses wear

16. *He was _____ because she didn't arrive at his birthday party.*

- A. disappointed B. disappoint C. disappointing D. disappointment

17. We all agree _____ him _____ what he said.
A. on - at B. in - for C. to - with D. with - on
18. He bought a book in order to give his younger brother _____ his birthday.
A. at B. in C. on D. for
19. Doctors say that smoking and drinking can both _____ your health.
A. destroy B. improve C. ruin D. damage
20. _____ general, the population of the world is _____ the decrease over the next decade.
A. In - of B. With - in C. For - on D. In - on
21. He was accused of _____ his ship two months ago.
A. to desert B. desert C. deserting D. having deserted
22. We _____ out yesterday because it _____.
A. hadn't gone - was raining B. didn't go - rained
C. didn't go - was raining D. didn't go - had been raining
23. I can _____ with most things but I cannot stand noisy children.
A. put up B. put on C. put aside D. put off
24. It is necessary for students to listen to their teacher _____.
A. attentive B. attentively C. attention D. attend
25. Some snakes lay eggs, but _____ give birth to live offspring.
A. other B. the other C. others D. the others
26. It was difficult to _____ a date which was convenient for everyone.
A. agree B. organize C. arrange D. provide
27. I was made _____ when I was at school.
A. study hard B. to study hard C. studying hard D. to studying hard
28. Our company believes it is the best _____ to handle the account.
A. organizing B. organizational C. organization D. disorganization
29. A burglar _____ into the house while we _____ television.
A. broke/ watched B. broke/ were watching
C. had broken/ watched D. broke/ had watched
30. She _____ in a bank since she _____ school.
A. has worked - has left B. has been working - left
C. worked - has left D. worked - left

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

The accumulation of book knowledge is one part of school education but this kind of learning can be and often is carried to excess in many countries so that no time for other interests is (31) _____ to young people. Not only must they attend school (32) _____ five-hour periods on six days of the week, studying possibly as many as thirteen different subjects, but in addition they may even go to afternoon institutes for further instruction. They have almost no chance of taking part (33) _____ any activities or becoming familiar with the plants and wild life of the countryside except during their summer holidays. Early youth should be a time of exploration and adventure, of reading books for (34) _____ as well as study, of freedom to enjoy life before the responsibilities of working for a living and (35) _____ a family put an end to study, to freedom and only too often to carefree enjoyment.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 31. A. available | B. provided | C. devoted | D. reserved |
| 32. A. on | B. up | C. back | D. over |
| 33. A. during | B. for | C. throughout | D. in |
| 34. A. pleasure | B. amusement | C. joy | D. entertainment |
| 35. A. creating | B. bringing | C. building | D. raising |

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

In some agricultural societies, the collection of available fuel such as firewood, dung cake, and agricultural waste can take 200 to 300 person-days per year. As well as being time consuming, the typical patterns of collection lead to deforestation, soil erosion, and ecological imbalances. In the future, experts predict that even if food supplies are adequate for rural populations, fuel supplies for domestic use may not be.

In the light of such considerations, a team in India has developed a solar oven for home use. The oven is cheaply constructed, easily operated, and extremely energy efficient. The oven consists of an inner and outer metal box, a top cover, and two panes of plain glass. The inner box is painted black to absorb maximum solar radiation. The space between the two boxes is filled with an insulating material, such as rice husks, which are easily available and which, because of their high silicon content, neither attract insects nor rot easily. Other easily available materials for insulation are ground nutshells or coconut shells. An adjustable

mirror mounted on one side of the oven box reflects the sunlight into the interior, boosting the temperatures by 15-30 degrees Celsius. This is most useful during the winter when the sun is lower. Inside the oven, a temperature between 80 and 120 degrees Celsius above ambient temperature can be maintained. This is sufficient to cook food gradually but surely. Trials have shown that all typical food dishes can be prepared in this solar device without loss of taste or nutrition.

36. *This passage is mainly about _____.*
- A. deforestation in the rural agricultural societies
 - B. use of rice husks in an insulation material
 - C. design and use of a solar oven
 - D. maintenance of temperature in a solar oven
37. *All of the following are mentioned as typical fuels in parts of rural agricultural societies EXCEPT _____.*
- A. firewood
 - B. dung cake
 - C. agricultural waste
 - D. solar power
38. *According to the passage, the use of an adjustable mirror increases the oven temperature by _____.*
- A. 80-120 degrees Celsius
 - B. at least 80 degrees Celsius
 - C. up to 30 degrees Celsius
 - D. up to 15 degrees Celsius
39. *According to the passage, the adjustable mirror is most useful _____.*
- A. at midday
 - B. during the winter
 - C. when firewood is lacking
 - D. to improve taste and nutrition
40. *Where would this kind of oven be most useful?*
_____.
- A. On a camping trip
 - B. In a busy restaurant
 - C. In a rural community
 - D. In a cold wintery climate
- 41-45. *Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.*
41. *Mary is sick. She cannot go to work.*
- A. Mary is too sick to go to work.
 - B. Mary is such sick that she cannot go to work.
 - C. Mary is not sick enough to go to work.
 - D. Mary isn't so sick that she can go to work.

42. *He left school three years ago.*
- A. It is three years since he had left school.
 - B. It is three years since he has left school.
 - C. It is three years since he left school.
 - D. It has been three years ago since he left school.
43. *Can you pass me the magazine?*
- A. Would you like passing me the magazine?
 - B. Would you mind passing me the magazine?
 - C. Do you like to pass the magazine me?
 - D. Let's pass me the magazine.
44. *It will be nice to see you again at the party.*
- A. Seeing you again at the party, I'm lucky.
 - B. How nice to go to your party again.
 - C. To see you again at the party on a nice day again is my purpose.
 - D. I'm looking forward to seeing you again at the party.
45. *I suggest turning off the air-conditioner.*
- A. Do you mind if I turn off the air-conditioner?
 - B. Do you have someone turn off the air-conditioner?
 - C. Do you have the air-conditioner turn off?
 - D. Do you delay turning off the air-conditioner?
- 46-50. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.
46. *Thousands of people are reported _____.*
- A. having lost their homes after the flood
 - B. to have lost their homes after the flood
 - C. to having lost their homes after the flood
 - D. that have lost their homes after the flood
47. *He refused to get the job _____.*
- A. although the salary being very good
 - B. despite of the good salary
 - C. in spite of the good salary
 - D. in spite of being the good salary

48. You should take this down in your notebook _____.

- A. so that not to make this mistake again
- B. in order to not make this mistake again
- C. in order you won't make this mistake again
- D. so as not to make this mistake again

49. - "What did Harry say?" - " _____."

- A. He apologized for keeping me waiting
- B. He said he is sorry for keeping me waiting
- C. He told me to be sorry for keeping me waiting
- D. He advised me for not keeping him waiting

50. Sarah asked the mechanic _____.

- A. if would he take long to repair her car
- B. whether would it take long to repair her car
- C. if did it take long to repair
- D. whether it would take long to repair her car

PRACTICE TEST 12

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 1. A. through B. enough C. rough D. tough
- 2. A. admiral B. adventure C. advertise D. adverb
- 3. A. club B. subtil C. climb D. doubt

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 4. A. committee B. referee C. employee D. refugee
- 5. A. alcohol B. comment C. chemical D. proceed

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 6. You need to support your ideas with facts and _____.
 - A. numbers
 - B. figures
 - C. informations
 - D. material
- 7. By and _____, the pupils are well-behaved.
 - A. by
 - B. from
 - C. forward
 - D. large
- 8. I'm sick and _____ of studying grammar!
 - A. cross
 - B. tired
 - C. ill
 - D. bored

9. I never read the instruction manual. I learned how to use the computer by trial and _____.
- A. error B. mistake C. test D. experiment
10. Yesterday the Prime Minister made an important speech on the subject of law and _____.
- A. rule B. legal C. punishment D. order
11. Let's settle this argument once and for _____.
- A. ever B. all C. always D. once
12. When she died, she gave _____ all her money to a charity for cats.
- A. away B. out C. on D. off
13. When you go to the shops, could you pick up a loaf of _____?
- A. toothpaste B. beer C. soap D. bread
14. Please turn off all the lights when _____.
- A. you leave B. you will leave
C. you will leave left D. you had left
15. Oh, and don't forget to get a couple of bottles of _____.
- A. wine B. matches C. bananas D. stamps
16. How is he _____ these days? I hope he is doing well.
- A. get along B. get to along C. getting along D. to getting along
17. Students often listen attentively _____ to their teachers.
- A. at B. beside C. to D. beneath
18. You had better _____ the tourist information office.
- A. inquire at B. inquiring at C. inquire to D. inquiring at
19. We will serve our guests soon. We had better _____ now.
- A. have table set B. set table C. setting table D. set the table
20. The organization _____ 25 years ago.
- A. found B. founded C. was found D. was founded
21. A lot of money _____ on advertising every year.
- A. spend B. spends C. is spent D. are spent
22. The actress, along with her manager, _____ going to the party tonight.
- A. is B. are C. was D. were
23. Exercise _____ your body and your mind.
- A. improve B. improves C. is improved D. are improved

24. The light _____ out while we were having tea.

- A. was going B. went C. had gone D. has gone

25. She _____ her homework before eight o'clock last night.

- A. finished B. has finished C. had finished D. was finished

26. We haven't really _____ the cost of the activities yet.

- A. calculating B. calculation C. calculated D. calculate

27. The baby doesn't cry so much now but she _____ cry every night.

- A. use to B. used to C. used D. uses

28. These are the books _____ my father wrote when he was young.

- A. whose B. what C. which D. on which

29. I come from Vietnam, so I am not used to _____ on the left.

- A. driving B. drive C. drove D. driven

30. I couldn't receive the program very clearly because of _____ caused by weather conditions.

- A. blocks B. blockage C. leakage D. interference

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Five years ago Rachel Lopez graduated from college with a degree in History. Today, she works for a large software company. Now 27, Rachel is _____ (31) classes twice a week after work. She is learning to use the computer program Power Point. "I enjoyed college, but my job does not use information I learned when I was doing my degree", Rachel says. "This _____ (32) is helping me to do my job better. In the future, I might go back to school and get an MBA".

In the past, when students graduated from college and got a job, they usually stopped _____ (33). Today, lifelong learning is becoming more _____ (34). In the US, people can return to school in their late 20s, 30s, or older to get a higher degree such as a Master or Ph.D. like Rachel, many more are taking training course to _____ (35) their skills. With many classes now available on the Internet, it is easier to get degrees by distance learning.

31. A. finding B. taking C. going D. teaching

32. A. program B. file C. one D. course

33. A. to study B. studying C. studied D. to be studying

34. A. popular B. enjoyed C. loved D. common

35. A. improve B. higher C. rise D. raise

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Our demand for water is constantly increasing. Every year there are more and more people in the world. Factories *turn out* more and more products and need more and more water. We live in a world of water. But almost all of it - about 97% - is in the oceans. This water is too salty to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing. Only about 3% of the world's water is fresh. Most of this water is not easily available to man because it is locked in glaciers and icecaps.

There is as much water on earth today as there ever was or will ever be. Most of the water we use finds its way to the oceans. There, it is evaporated by the sun. It then falls back to the earth as rain. Water is used and reused over again. It is never used up. Although the world as a whole has plenty of fresh water, some regions have a water shortage. Rain does not fall evenly over the earth. Some regions are always too dry, and others too wet. A region that usually gets enough rain may suddenly have a serious dry spell and another region may be flooded with too much rain.

36. All of the following statements can be inferred from the text EXCEPT

- A. We need more and more water.
- B. The population of the world is increasing every year.
- C. Most of the world's water is locked in glaciers and icecaps.
- D. Factories also need more water.

37. Which of the following is NOT true about the world's water?

- A. The vast majority of the world's water is ocean (or salty) water.
- B. Ocean water is salty enough to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing.
- C. Most fresh water is locked in glaciers and icecaps.
- D. The percentage of fresh water is very small.

38. What can be inferred about water?

- A. The amount of water on earth is always the same.
- B. Water will probably be exhausted.
- C. Water can be used once only.
- D. Most of the water we use is rain water.

39. It can be inferred from the text that _____.

- A. no region in the world suffers from a lack of fresh water
- B. rain does not fall equally everywhere on earth

- C. the world has plenty of fresh water in comparison with salty water
D. a region that usually gets enough rain hardly ever has a dry spell
40. *The phrasal verb “turn out” in the second line is closest in meaning to _____.*
- A. sell B. prove to be C. switch off D. produce

41-45. Choose the most appropriate way of forming meaningful sentences A, B, C, or D. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. *George is a better mechanic than Arthur.*
- A. Arthur is not better than George at being a mechanic.
B. Arthur is not such a good mechanic as George.
C. Arthur is not better mechanic than George.
D. Arthur is worse than George at being a mechanic.
42. *“Please let me borrow your bike,” he said to her.*
- A. He asked her if she could let him borrow her bike.
B. He asked her to borrow your bike.
C. He asked her whether she would let him borrow her bike.
D. He asked her to let him borrow her bike.
43. *I wish I had chosen English to study at school.*
- A. The speaker studied English and now regrets doing so.
B. The speaker is not studying English.
C. The speaker regrets not choosing English to study at school.
D. The speaker regrets having chosen English to study.
44. *The book interested me more than the film.*
- A. I thought the book was more interesting than the film.
B. I thought the book was more interested than the film.
C. I thought the book was as interesting as the film.
D. I thought the book was not as interesting as the film.
45. *The teacher did not allow the class to leave before 4:30.*
- A. The teacher made the class to stay until after 4:30.
B. The teacher made the class leave before 4:30.
C. The teacher made the class stay before 4:30.
D. The teacher made the class not to leave after 4:30.

46-50. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. The organization is in need for volunteers who will go to work in remote areas.

A B C D

47. When I walked into my office, I found Tom was using my telephone.

A B C D

48. John got his sister read his assignment, and then asked her to write the

A B

report for him because he did not have enough time.

C D

49. Tom said that he had seen John the day before but John didn't see him.

A B C D

50. The next important question we have to decide is when do we have to finish.

A B C D

our work.

PRACTICE TEST 13 (3 years)

1-2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. refusal B. music C. student D. studying

2. A. attack B. arms C. animal D. catch

3-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

3. A. marathon B. insurance C. horrible D. teenager

4. A. jacket B. picture C. classroom D. behind

5. A. improve B. briefcase C. under D. hungry

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. Paper is wood.

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

7. Lan will stay there the beginning in September November.

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

8. Chicago is a large city, _____?
A. aren't it B. doesn't it C. won't it D. isn't it
9. I wasn't _____ with my exam result.
A. please B. pleased C. pleasing D. pleasant
10. This is the place _____ the body was found.
A. that B. which C. where D. there
11. John started his current job _____ October 10th.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
12. You had better stay _____ home and get rid of your cold.
A. at B. in C. inside D. into
13. My brother couldn't go far because he was afraid of _____.
A. to fly B. flying C. be flying D. being fly
14. Unless you _____ all my questions, I can't do anything to help you.
A. answer B. answered C. will answer D. would answer
15. She hated _____ questioned by the police.
A. be B. to be C. being D. been
16. He fell and hurt himself badly while he _____ the roof.
A. paints B. painting C. was painting D. is painting
17. The doctors tried their best to save his life but unfortunately they were _____.
A. succeed B. successful C. unsuccessful D. success
18. English is now an effective medium of international _____.
A. communicate B. communicative
C. communication D. communicator
19. English tends towards _____ that is its strength.
A. simple B. simplicity C. simplify D. simply
20. There are regional _____ between the North and the South.
A. differ B. different C. differences D. difference
21. How long ago _____ as a shop assistant? - Five years ago.
A. do you work B. have you worked
C. did you work D. were you working
22. Swimming and water skiing are _____ aquatic sports.
A. either B. neither C. both D. but

23. He _____ fishing for recreation only.
- A. go B. to go C. goes D. going
24. The book is _____ interesting _____ cheap.
- A. both / and B. either / or C. neither / and D. either / nor
25. They are not _____ to take part in this program of the World Health Organization.
- A. old enough B. enough old C. so old D. as old
26. I'm going _____ for a few days so don't send me any more work.
- A. away B. in C. after D. over
27. A scientist who studies living things is a _____.
- A. biologist B. biologically C. biology D. biological
28. The football match was postponed _____ the bad weather.
- A. in spite B. despite C. because D. because of
29. Endangered species _____ by the World Wildlife Fund.
- A. be protected B. would protect C. are protected D. will protect
30. Kim: "What _____ this weekend?"
Sally: "Oh, we're going windsurfing. It's fantastic!"
- A. are you going B. are you doing C. do you go D. would you do

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Scientists in the UK have announced that the piranha fish's reputation (31) _____ a fearsome (32) _____ may well not be deserved. The fish, which is found in the Amazon in Brazil, has been portrayed as deadly (33) _____ that work in shoals to overwhelm its prey and strip its flesh in seconds. However, (34) _____ from St Andrews University say that piranhas are omnivores that mainly eat fish, plants and insects. They form big groups not to hunt but to defend (35) _____ against other predators, according to the team.

31. A. as B. as if C. as though D. since
32. A. kill B. killer C. murderer D. murder
33. A. carnivore B. carnivorous C. carnivores D. carnivores
34. A. expert B. expertise C. experts D. expectant
35. A. them B. themselves C. it D. itself

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the question. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

When you apply for a job, one of the most important things is job interview. In order to make a good impression during a job interview, you need to prepare yourself for the interview carefully. Punctuation is very necessary. You should arrive in plenty of time so that you have a little of time to relax and keep calm before the interview. You should be well-dressed. Do not wear a skirt which is too short or jeans. You also need to plan what you are going to say. You have to answer a lot of questions about your education and experience. You may be asked many things about yourself and especially about the reason why you decide to apply for the job. You can ask the interviewer about the salary you expect, the position you are applying and the duties you have to do in the job. You also must try to find out as much as possible about the company you want to work for.

36. When you apply for a job, _____.

- A. job interview is not important
- B. don't make any good impression
- C. preparation is not necessary
- D. interview is important for you to prepare.

37. What about punctuation?

- A. Being late is all right.
- B. You should arrive early enough to relax.
- C. Punctuation is not important.
- D. If you are late the interviewer will wait.

38. What about clothes?

- A. You can wear whatever you like.
- B. You should be well-dressed.
- C. Jeans are suggested.
- D. A short skirt makes you more attractive.

39. You may be asked about _____.

- A. your study
- B. the reason why you are interested in the job
- C. your experience
- D. All are correct

40. You can ask the interviewer about _____.

- A. the salary, position and duties
- B. the salary, position and his age
- C. the salary and the interviewer's education
- D. the salary, the interviewer's family and his duties

41-45. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. Don't turn on the TV, please. I am so tired to watch it.

A B C D

42. This is the best place of which I can think of for our holiday.

A B C D

43. Nowadays with modern equipment, scientists can prediction when a

A B C

volcano will erupt.

D

44. In spite the danger, they managed to cross the river during the night.

A B C D

45. If the little girl knew how to do it, her mother will be pleased.

A B C D

46-50. Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the original one. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. *Mr. Pike is a farmer. I bought his land last year.*

- A. Mr. Pike, whose land I bought, is a farmer last year.
- B. Mr. Pike, whom I bought his land last year, is a farmer.
- C. Mr. Pike, who is a farmer, whose land I bought last year.
- D. Mr. Pike, whose land I bought last year, is a farmer.

47. *Last week we saw a very interesting film.*

- A. The film, which we saw last week, was very interesting.
- B. The film was very interesting which we saw last week.
- C. The film which we saw was very interesting last week.
- D. The film last week which we saw was very interesting.

48. *If he wrote to her, she would be happy.*

- A. He didn't write to her, so she wasn't happy.
- B. He wrote to her, so she was happy.
- C. He wrote to her, but she wasn't happy.
- D. He didn't write to her, but she was happy.

49. *The coffee wasn't sweet enough for her to drink.*

- A. She didn't like to drink sweet coffee.
- B. The coffee wasn't sweet, so she didn't drink it.
- C. The coffee was sweet and she drank it.
- D. She couldn't drink coffee. She didn't like any more sugar.

50. *Unless we protect the environment, our life will be badly affected.*

- A. If we protect the environment, our life will be badly affected.
- B. If we don't protect the environment, our life will be badly affected.
- C. If we don't protect the environment, our life won't be badly affected.
- D. If our life is badly affected, we will protect the environment.

PRACTICE TEST 14 (3 years)

1-2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 1. A. baggy B. casual C. fashion D. fade
- 2. A. about B. couple C. doubt D. without

3-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- 3. A. economics B. engineering C. information D. geography
- 4. A. physicist B. digestion C. professor D. discover
- 5. A. battle B. invent C. engine D. scholar

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *Don't touch the cat, he may _____ you.*

- A. kick B. tear C. scream D. scratch

7. *Ireland was part of the UK, _____?*

- A. didn't it B. wasn't it C. hasn't it D. weren't it

8. *Was my child polite _____ you?*

- A. at B. from C. to D. with

9. *I would like to apply _____ the position of sales clerk that you advertised in the Sunday newspaper.*

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

10. *In winter, driving accidents occur quite _____ on the highways.*

- A. frequently B. many C. much D. a few

11. *The explorers walked all the way along the river from its mouth to its _____.*
A. cause B. well C. source D. outlet
12. *_____ the hotel rooms are reserved throughout peak season.*
A. Almost B. Almost of C. Almost all of D. Most of all
13. *My grandparents have lived there _____ 1975.*
A. in B. on C. since D. for
14. *If you let an object _____ your hand, it will certainly fall.*
A. off B. of C. down D. out
15. *Mercury always keeps one side _____ the sun.*
A. above B. below C. towards D. next to
16. "Sorry."
"_____.
A. I don't mind B. It doesn't matter
C. Really D. All right
17. "I'm going on holiday tomorrow."
"_____.
A. Congratulations B. Sorry to hear that
C. Have a nice time D. Watch out
18. *Yesterday I met your brother, _____ had taken us to the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York before.*
A. who B. that C. whom D. whose
19. *_____ students attended the meeting that there weren't enough chairs for all of them.*
A. So few B. Too many C. So much D. So many
20. *Peter doesn't like scuba-diving. _____ does his brother.*
A. Either B. Too C. So D. Neither
21. *That's the car _____ crashed into his house.*
A. what B. that C. who D. x
22. *The woman next door, to _____ I talked last week, is moving next month.*
A. who B. that C. whom D. her
23. *The hobby I like _____ is playing with my guitar.*
A. mostly B. almost C. most D. better

24. I am interested in _____ books.

- A. collect B. collecting C. collected D. to collect

25. _____ the classroom, he began to talk about the car accident yesterday.

- A. To enter B. Entered C. Enter D. Entering

26. Many plant and animal _____ are now in danger of extinction.

- A. pieces B. species C. amount D. numbers

27. You _____ take anything out of the shop without paying for it.

- A. need B. needn't C. must D. mustn't

28. Be careful of that dog. It might _____ you.

- A. bite B. slip C. wake D. break

29. I have been looking _____ this book for months, and at last, I have found it.

- A. over B. up C. for D. at

30. I _____ a novel _____ by O. Henry at seven yesterday evening.

- A. read, written B. would read, to write

- C. was reading, written D. was to read, writing

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

One day Tom and Peter decided to climb down to explore some caves near the sea. They set off early in the morning with a length of rope and enough food for twenty-four hours. (31) _____ the cliff they fastened the rope to a tree trunk and Peter began to lower himself over the edge. Half-way down he noticed the first of the caves and stopped on a ledge in front of it. When Tom joined him they entered the cave together. Inside it was very (32) _____ and they waited a moment for their eyes to become adjusted. Looking round they gradually made out some dim shapes at the back of the cave. Feeling (33) _____ and a little frightened they carefully moved forward. Approaching the first shape Tom stretched out his hand and touched it.

It was curiously soft, warm, but with something hard inside (34) _____ he realized what it was and, with a cry of terror, jumped back. "Quick," he shouted, "Let's get out of here before it's too late." They turned and ran as (35) _____ as they could to the rope hanging outside. Grabbing it, Tom began to climb but almost immediately the rope broke and he fell back on to the ledge beside Peter.

They stared at each other in horror. They were trapped! At that moment they heard the sound of the creature inside beginning to move slowly towards them.

31. A. Reach B. To reach C. Being reached D. Reaching
32. A. dark B. bright C. light D. black
33. A. excite B. exciting C. excited D. excitement
34. A. because B. although C. despite D. so
35. A. fast B. fastly C. slow D. slowly

36-40. Read the passage carefully and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

All of us have to work to earn a living ourselves and to help our family. However, we work not only for material life but also for many other things. We are working to prove our ability. We feel self-confident and proud because we are independent. Anyone who works is regarded as a useful member of society. We're working, that means we're contributing to our country. Working helps us train our minds because we always try our best to do the job. The better we work, the more money we earn and that encourages us to work harder. Without working, a man's life will be empty, purposeless and meaningless and it's easy for a jobless person to do wrongs.

36. *Why should we work?*

- A. Because we have to
- B. It makes our material life worse
- C. It makes us purposeless
- D. It makes ourselves better

37. *What can we get from work beside money?*

- A. Many other important things.
- B. Some salary.
- C. Meaningless feeling.
- D. Nothing.

38. *What will happen if we work more?*

- A. We feel better
- B. We earn more
- C. We contribute more
- D. All are correct

39. *What helps us work harder?*

- A. good way
- B. good pay
- C. good life
- D. None are correct

40. *Without working, how is one's life?*

- A. better
- B. more confident
- C. prouder
- D. boring

41-45. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. She then realized that it is more and more difficult to talk to her sister.

A

B

C

D

42. After he had returned to his house, he was reading a book.

A

B

C

D

43. Many people believe that New York is the most great city in America.

A

B

C

D

44. Would you mind lend me your motorbike until next week?

A

B

C

D

45. Nowadays, grandparents can live happy with their children and grandchildren.

A

B

C

D

46-50. Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. *People speak English all over the world.*

- A. All over the world speaks English.
- B. English all over the world is spoken.
- C. English is spoken by all over the world.
- D. English is spoken all over the world.

47. *This house was bought last year.*

- A. They bought this house last year.
- B. They bought this house for one year.
- C. They had this house for a year.
- D. They had this house since last year.

48. *They will build a factory in this area.*

- A. This area will be built a factory in.
- B. This area will build a factory.
- C. A factory will be built in this area.
- D. A factory will build in this area.

49. *Would you please give me a hand?*

- A. Would you consider handing something to me?
- B. Would you mind helping me?
- C. Would you remember giving me a hand?
- D. Would you expect to give me a hand?

50. *If I were you, I would never tell her the truth.*

- A. You're advised not to tell her the truth.
- B. You had better never tell her the truth.
- C. You can tell anyone the truth, except her.
- D. Never should you tell her the truth.

PRACTICE TEST 15 (3 years)

1-5. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>breakfast</u> | B. <u>scream</u> | C. <u>deal</u> | D. <u>please</u> |
| 2. A. <u>aching</u> | B. <u>chemist</u> | C. <u>approach</u> | D. <u>scholar</u> |
| 3. A. <u>expected</u> | B. <u>decided</u> | C. <u>attracted</u> | D. <u>engaged</u> |
| 4. A. <u>economize</u> | B. <u>despite</u> | C. <u>promise</u> | D. <u>enterprise</u> |
| 5. A. <u>liked</u> | B. <u>wanted</u> | C. <u>ended</u> | D. <u>invited</u> |

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *This school is only for children _____ first language is not English.*

- A. of whom
- B. whose
- C. who is
- D. who

7. *I like Tom and Ann. They are _____.*

- A. such nice people
- B. such nice peoples
- C. such a nice people
- D. such as nice people

8. *He wasn't _____ the job.*

- A. experienced enough to do
- C. enough experienced to do
- B. experienced enough doing
- D. experienced to do enough

9. *"Where _____ is the best place to park a car around here?"*

"I'm sorry. I don't know."

- A. are you suppose
- C. supposedly
- B. do you suppose
- D. you suppose

10. *It is very rude to point _____ someone in many cultures.*

- A. at
- B. to
- C. into
- D. off

11. *"Why are you driving so fast?"*

"I'm _____."

- A. must be hurry
- B. in hurry
- C. in a hurry
- D. hurrying

12. Jane didn't go _____ this morning. She was at home.
A. somewhere B. anywhere C. no where D. someplace
13. He enjoyed the dessert so much that he accepted a second _____ when it was offered.
A. load B. pile C. helping D. sharing
14. Are you _____ the competition?
A. enter B. going entering C. go to enter D. going to enter
15. Please carry this box _____ the next room.
A. inside B. at C. in D. into
16. "Those students will perform the annual school play."
"Yes, it is _____ for next week."
A. due B. scheduled C. time-tabled D. put on
17. Are you going to _____ with your cousin while in town?
A. get in touch B. getting in touch
C. to getting in touch D. have touch
18. She turned off the cassette player _____ she could study.
A. even if B. now that C. so that D. in case
19. "Let's _____ a new movie tomorrow."
"Yes, let's."
A. take in B. take into C. take to D. taking
20. They are _____ with their present jobs.
A. satisfying B. satisfied C. satisfactory D. satisfaction
21. It's better for the _____ to be cared for at home rather than in hospitals.
A. sick B. sicker C. sickness D. sickly
22. They _____ at this school before they became interpreters.
A. have taught B. had taught C. taught D. were taught
23. In a new culture, many embarrassing situations occur _____ a misunderstanding.
A. for B. because of C. because D. of
24. His _____ behavior was unacceptable in this case.
A. child B. childless C. childish D. children
25. I will stay in the Golden Hotel in New York. Why don't you guys _____?
A. visits B. visit in C. drop in D. call in

26. New words are constantly being invented _____ new objects and concepts.

- A. to describe
- B. a description of
- C. they describe
- D. describe

27. You can't _____ to learn a foreign language in a week.

- A. expectant
- B. expected
- C. expect
- D. expectation

28. My brother will _____ for a few nights.

- A. provide us up
- B. provide us in
- C. put us up
- D. put us in

29. _____ rain or snow there are always more than fifty thousand fans at the football games.

- A. Despite
- B. In spite with
- C. Despite of
- D. Despite with

30. "You are welcome to order the goods now."

"But payment should be made _____."

- A. for advance
- B. advancing
- C. in advance
- D. to advance

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

To volunteer means simply, to be motivated and give one's time or energies to _____ (31) towards a project or cause that you are interested in.

Volunteering gives individuals the chance to explore avenues that would not usually be _____ (32) to them. This experience enables a(n) _____ (33) of cultural and social contact between volunteers and their leader nationals.

It enables people to learn new skills and languages, to develop and gain practical _____ (34) in the fields, sometimes demanding conditions, and to develop leadership and teamwork skills. In addition, personal development which is difficult to evaluate, is one of the greatest benefits to work and travel among people _____ (35) different cultures.

- 31. A. work
 - B. do
 - C. make
 - D. look
- 32. A. close
 - B. available
 - C. open
 - D. friendly
- 33. A. transformation
 - B. exchange
 - C. giving
 - D. connection
- 34. A. value
 - B. fun
 - C. experience
 - D. lesson
- 35. A. from
 - B. in
 - C. among
 - D. at

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

Camping holidays are always popular with students and young people – they are a cheap and easy way to see a country. People often travel by train, coach or on foot, so one thing is important to remember before starting, you can take with you what you can carry – usually in a rucksack on your back.

If you travel with a friend, of course, some items can be shared – a tent, a gas stove, food. Other things must be taken by each person - clothes; footwear, a sleeping bag. Many people who go camping for the first time take too much and then find they have forgotten the essentials – a tin of beans is no good without a tin opener! But with practice and good advice you can have a fantastic holiday.

36. *What are the usual ways of travelling on a camping holiday?*

- A. By train B. On foot C. By coach D. All of them

37. *How do people usually carry things with them?*

- A. On the back of the rucksack. B. By train, coach or on foot.
C. On their back seat D. In a rucksack on the back

38. *What are the advantages of travelling with another person?*

- A. Some items can be shared
B. Clothes can be shared
C. Some items and clothes can be shared
D. You don't forget the essential things.

39. *What do most people who go camping for the first time often do?*

- A. Take too much time. B. Find too much.
C. Take too much. D. Forget too much.

40. *Where is the extract above most likely found?*

- A. In a newspaper B. In a leaflet issued by the Red Cross
C. In a brochure of a tourist agency D. In a cookery book

41-45. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. Will we go to the pop concert this weekend for a change?

A B C D

42. In England, young and old people are fond with watching football.

A B C D

43. She advised John not trust that man.

A B C D

44. The water was not enough warm for children to swim in.

A B C D

45. Cycling is a good form of exercise even if it is on a stationary exercising bike.

A B C D

46-50. Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

46. *It was easy for Lisa to get tickets for the show.*

- A. Lisa had no trouble in getting tickets for the show.
- B. Lisa found difficulty in getting tickets for the show.
- C. Lisa didn't have any problem getting tickets for the show as she used to.
- D. Lisa didn't have any problem getting tickets for the show.

47. *No student in my class can run as fast as Huong.*

- A. All students in my class run faster than Huong.
- B. Huong is fast than all students in my class.
- C. No student in my class runs fast as Huong.
- D. Huong is the fastest runner in my class.

48. *Lan is the tallest student in my class.*

- A. Lan is taller student in my class.
- B. No one in my class is tall than Lan.
- C. All the students in my class are taller than Lan.
- D. No one in my class is as tall as Lan.

49. *You must clean the wall before you paint it.*

- A. The wall must be cleaned before it is painted.
- B. The wall must clean before you paint it.
- C. The wall must be cleaned before you paint.
- D. The wall must be clean before you paint it.

50. *John said to me: "I don't know how to use this pen."*

- A. John told me he didn't know how to use this pen.
- B. John told me he don't know how to use this pen.
- C. John told me he don't know how to use that pen.
- D. John told me he didn't know how to use that pen.

Phần ba

GIỚI THIỆU MỘT SỐ ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC
PHÓ THÔNG NĂM 2011
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – Chương trình Chuẩn và
Nâng cao

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút

Mã đề thi 146

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

Question 1: A new study group has been set _____ by the government.
A. out B. up C. away D. down

Question 2: We will always _____ the wonderful winter holiday we had in Australia.
A. revise B. remind C. reflect D. remember

Question 3: Sales were poor last month; _____, there has been an increase this month.
A. otherwise B. however C. because D. moreover

Question 4: Reading books is still one of _____ most popular forms of entertainment.
A. a B. any C. the D. an

Question 5: Each of us must take _____ for our own actions.
A. probability B. responsibility C. ability D. possibility

Question 6: The factory in _____ John works is the biggest in the town.
A. where B. which C. that D. when

Question 7: The salesman left a good _____ on his customers.
A. impression B. expression C. idea D. belief

Question 8: The 22nd Southeast Asian Games were _____ in Vietnam from 5th to 13th December 2003.
A. taken B. held C. carried D. conducted

Question 9: Last night, the train was delayed _____ the flood.
A. because B. since C. even though D. because of

Question 10: We first _____ each other in London in 2006.

- A. meet B. have met C. met D. had met

Question 11: George: "In my opinion, action films are exciting."

Frankie: "_____ "

- A. Yes. Congratulations! B. There's no doubt about it.
C. What an opinion! D. You shouldn't have said that.

Question 12: She suggested _____ for a drink.

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

Question 13: They laughed a lot last night. The film _____ have been very funny.

- A. can B. would C. ought D. must

Question 14: I am studying hard _____ get a place at a good university.

- A. in order that B. so that C. so as D. in order to

Question 15: _____ his serious disease, he tried to finish writing his novel.

- A. Despite B. However C. Although D. In spite

Question 16: He is very _____ because he is concerned only with his own interests and feelings.

- A. helpful B. selfish C. confident D. grateful

Question 17: Susan: "Can you do the cooking today?"

Bill: "_____ "

- A. I know that B. No, thank you C. Oh, all right D. Yes, please

Question 18: Phil: "I'd like to become a tour guide. What do you think I should do?"

Leonie: "_____ "

- A. I think you should practise spoken English.

- B. Yes, a tour guide is a good job!

- C. Shall we have a package tour this summer?

- D. I don't agree with you.

Question 19: The longer he waited, _____ impatient he got.

- A. the more B. better C. more D. the better

Question 20: The gardener fertilizes his land to _____ it more productive.

- A. make B. force C. help D. do

Question 21: This machine is _____ easy to install and cheap to operate.

- A. comparatively B. compare C. comparative D. comparison

Question 22: All of our rain forests _____ unless we find some ways to stop people from cutting down trees.

- A. will be destroyed B. destroy
C. were destroyed D. will destroy

Question 23: Please remember to _____ the lights as you leave the room.

- A. get out B. go out C. turn off D. set off

Question 24: Two thieves _____ at a bus stop were arrested yesterday.

- A. having waited B. were waiting C. wait D. waiting

Question 25: Nowadays more and more women go out to work, and they become more _____ than they used to.

- A. independent B. dependence C. dependent D. independently

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

Question 26: A. offer B. persuade C. reduce D. apply

Question 27: A. surgery B. effective C. alcohol D. enterprise

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

Question 28: Good scientists always cooperate with each others no matter

A B C

what their nationalities are.

D

Question 29: Many species of wild animals would become extinction if people

A B C

continued to cut down forests.

D

Question 30: It is suggested that smoking should to be banned in pubs,

A B C

restaurants, and other public places.

D

Question 31: Some bacteria are extremely harmful, but others are regular used

A B C

in producing foods.

D

Question 32: On Saturday, I enjoy to go to the concert with my friends.

A B C D

Read the following passage adapted from Pre-Essence Reading 1 by Rachel Lee, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 33 to 37.

BODY LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

The body language people use often communicates more about their feelings than the words they are saying. We use body movements, hand gestures, facial expressions, and changes in our voice to communicate with each other. Although some body language is universal, many gestures are culturally specific and may mean different things in different countries.

If you want to give someone the nod in Bulgaria, you have to nod your head to say NO and shake it to say YES – the exact opposite of what we do! In Belgium, pointing with your index finger or snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

In France, you shouldn't rest your feet on tables or chairs. Speaking to someone with your hands in your pockets will only make matters worse. In the Middle East, you should never show the soles of your feet or shoes to others as it will be seen as a grave insult. When eating, only use your right hand because they use their left hands when going to the bathroom.

In Bangladesh, the 'thumbs-up' is a rude sign. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping, and in India, whistling in public is considered rude.

In Japan, you should not blow your nose in public, but you can burp at the end of a meal to show that you have enjoyed it. The 'OK' sign (thumb and index finger forming a circle) means 'everything is good' in the West, but in China it means nothing or zero. In Japan, it means money, and in the Middle East, it is a rude gesture.

Question 33: It is mentioned in the passage that many gestures _____.

- A. are not used to communicate our feelings
- B. may mean different things in different countries
- C. can be used to greet each other in public
- D. are used in greeting among men and women

Question 34: People nod their head to say no in _____.

- A. Belgium
- B. France
- C. Bulgaria
- D. Japan

Question 35: In the Middle East, people do not use their left hands for eating because they use their left hands _____.

- A. when preparing the meal
- B. to put in their pockets
- C. to clean their tables and chairs
- D. when going to the bathroom

Question 36: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. In Belgium, snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.
- B. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping.
- C. In China, the 'OK' sign means money.
- D. In France, people shouldn't rest their feet on tables.

Question 37: The word "others" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. other feet
- B. other people
- C. other soles
- D. other shoes

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

Question 38: A. punish B. efficient C. infectious D. describe

Question 39: A. message B. passage C. sausage D. teenage

Question 40: A. challenge B. characteristic C. chemical D. Christmas

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

Question 41: The restaurant is so badly managed _____.

- A. for anyone to eat there
- B. that no one wants to eat there
- C. that it wants to repair
- D. unless someone eats there

Question 42: If you didn't get rid of smoking, _____.

- A. your health wouldn't affect
- B. you will affect your health
- C. your health will be affected
- D. your health would be affected

Read the following passage taken from Microsoft Encarta and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 43 to 47.

WHY DO ANIMALS GO EXTINCT?

Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth's history. Some animals go extinct because the climate (43) _____ they live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier. It may become warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot change, or adapt, to the new climate, they die.

Some animals go extinct because they cannot (44) _____ with other animals for food. Some animals go extinct because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always evolving. Evolving means that the animals are changing (45) _____ from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. Eventually, a different kind of animal evolves.

Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct at the (46) _____ time. Scientists call this a mass extinction. Scientists think there (47) _____ at least five mass extinctions in Earth's history. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. This mass extinction killed off the dinosaurs.

- Question 43:** A. which B. where C. what D. when
Question 44: A. compete B. find C. complete D. exist
Question 45: A. suddenly B. quickly C. slowly D. accidentally
Question 46: A. different B. various C. similar D. same
Question 47: A. will be B. are C. have been D. has been

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

- Question 48:** My father doesn't smoke and he doesn't drink.

 - A. My father neither smokes nor drinks.
 - B. My father not only smokes but also drinks.
 - C. My father doesn't smoke but he drinks.
 - D. My father enjoys smoking and drinking.

- Question 49:** "Remember to bring your books," he said

 - A. He said I remembered to bring my books.
 - B. He warned me against bringing my books.
 - C. He reminded me to bring my books.
 - D. He asked me if I remembered to bring my books.

- Question 50:** Without transportation, our modern society would not exist.

 - A. Our modern society will not exist without having traffic.
 - B. Our modern society does not exist if there is no transportation.
 - C. If transportation no longer exists, our modern society will not either.
 - D. If there were no transportation, our modern society would not exist.

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỐ THÔNG NĂM 2011

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH - Hệ 3 năm

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút. Mã đề thi 283

Chọn phương án (A, B, C, hoặc D) ứng với từ/ cụm từ có gạch dưới cần phải sửa để mỗi câu sau trở thành chính xác.

Câu 1: Mr. Brown, his picture you saw in the newspaper, lives next door to us.

A B C D

Câu 2: Most babies will grow up to be as clever than their parents.

A B C D

Câu 3: You had better to learn a foreign language before applying for a job.

A B C D

Câu 4: Do you mind to go out with me to buy some ice creams?

A B C D

Câu 5: She has got fewer friends in her class now than she has last year.

A B C D

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau trích từ Microsoft Encarta và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) cho mỗi câu từ 6 đến 10.

HOW WE LEARN A LANGUAGE

The first language you learn to speak is called your native language. As a baby, you listened to your parents or other people speaking and then imitated the sounds you heard. Babies seem to be born with an ability to learn the language they hear.

Native speakers learn as children to use the right words and arrange them in the right order without even thinking about it. If English is your native language, you know automatically that "I going bed" is wrong, but "I am going to bed" is right.

If you learn a second language, you have to memorize its words and learn its rules. That's why learning a second language can be difficult.

Young children can learn a new language very easily. If they are surrounded by people speaking a different language, they soon learn to speak it as well as their native language.

But as people grow older, it becomes more difficult to learn new languages. People gradually lose the ability to learn the grammar and pronounce the sounds of another language. People who learn a new language as adults usually have a "foreign accent" when they speak it.

Câu 6: According to the passage, a native language is _____.

- A. a new different language you learn to speak
- B. a language you learn to speak as an adult
- C. the language you speak with a "foreign accent"
- D. the first language you learn to speak

Câu 7: According to the passage, learning a second language can be difficult because _____.

- A. you are surrounded by people speaking a different language
- B. you must have a “foreign accent” when you speak it
- C. you must memorize its words and learn its rules
- D. few of you are born with an ability to learn the language you hear

Câu 8: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Babies seem to have an ability to learn the language they hear.
- B. Young children have considerable difficulty learning a new language.
- C. It becomes more difficult to learn a new language when people grow older.
- D. People gradually lose the ability to learn the grammar and pronounce the sounds of a new language.

Câu 9: The word “them” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. native speakers
- B. right words
- C. babies
- D. children

Câu 10: The phrase “surrounded by people” in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

- A. needing people
- B. attracting a lot of people
- C. helping many people
- D. having people around

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 11: Peter is fed up _____ eating potatoes every day.

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

Câu 12: If we found the remedy for cancer, many people's lives _____.

- A. will save
- B. would save
- C. would be saying
- D. would be saved

Câu 13: It is not easy _____ a well-paid job.

- A. to find
- B. finding
- C. finds
- D. find

Câu 14: He was _____ excited that he couldn't go to sleep.

- A. much
- B. too
- C. so
- D. such

Câu 15: You mustn't _____ any more mistakes.

- A. perform
- B. make
- C. do
- D. carry

Câu 16: Plants don't grow _____ there isn't enough sunshine.

- A. though
- B. so
- C. unless
- D. if

Câu 17: I like the _____ of her paintings.

- A. simplify
- B. simplicity
- C. simple
- D. simply

Câu 18: I was really worried _____ my brother because he didn't come home last night.

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

Câu 19: The house in _____ they are living is very large and beautiful.

- A. whose B. that C. where D. which

Câu 20: John works much _____ than we do.

- A. hard B. more hardly C. harder D. hardest

Câu 21: Helen: "Excuse me. Can you tell me the time?"

Michael: "_____."

- A. I've forgotten it B. Here you are
C. I've to go now D. It's ten past nine

Câu 22: When my parents were away, my grandmother would _____ care of me.

- A. get B. do C. take D. make

Câu 23: Today, most of the work on the farm _____ by machines.

- A. is doing B. is done C. did D. do

Câu 24: I _____ television a lot, but now I don't any more.

- A. used to watch B. am watching C. was watching D. used to watching

Câu 25: There isn't _____ left in the fridge.

- A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing

Câu 26: You'd better _____ to your teacher attentively in class.

- A. listen B. listened C. listening D. to listen

Câu 27: Alice: "How often do you go to the dentist, Anne?"

Anne: "_____."

- A. Last week B. Next month C. Twice a year D. Many times

Câu 28: David: "Do you know where there's a telephone box?"

Maria: "_____."

- A. There's one at the corner of the street B. Yes, thank you
C. It's not a good question to ask me D. No, I don't have to

Câu 29: We missed the bus _____ we got up late.

- A. because of B. because C. although D. even if

Câu 30: Katie has read _____ French books.

- A. a little B. every C. a few D. much

Câu 31: He has been working as a _____ for twenty years.

- A. physics B. physicist C. physically D. physical

Câu 32: When I entered the room, everyone _____.

- A. dances B. was dancing C. has danced D. is dancing

Câu 33: I often go to the school _____ to borrow books in my free time.

- A. ground B. gate C. library D. yard

Câu 34: He was homesick. He _____ his friends and family.

- A. remembered B. desired C. missed D. lacked

Câu 35: My grandfather usually spends two hours _____ around his house in the morning.

- A. walks B. walk C. to walk D. walking

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 36: If I had enough money, _____.

- A. I bought a new motorbike B. I would buy a new motorbike
C. I buy a new motorbike D. I will buy a new motorbike

Câu 37: Your health won't be improved _____.

- A. unless you take these pills B. when taking these tablets
C. while these tablets taking D. if these pills are taking

Câu 38: My mother was so tired _____.

- A. to be cooking the dinner B. that she could not cook the dinner
C. and the dinner cannot cook D. as to cook the dinner

Câu 39: _____ writing letters to Jill.

- A. Jack has stopped B. Now Jack doesn't want
C. No more Jack has stopped D. Jack has never

Câu 40: What is the name of the man _____?

- A. whose house the burglars broke into
B. the burglars broke into his house
C. which house the burglars broke into
D. his house the burglars broke into

Chọn từ (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau.

Câu 41: A. swimming B. time C. climate D. climb

Câu 42: A. black B. cancer C. cable D. sat

Câu 43: A. catching B. cheap C. chalk D. mechanic

Câu 44: A. thick B. other C. healthy D. thousand

Câu 45: A. vanished B. talked C. promised D. invented

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau trích từ Longman Tests in Context và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 46 đến 50.

Queen Isabella of Spain was born on 22 April 1451. She helped Christopher Columbus and gave him ships and men to sail across the Atlantic Ocean. As a result, Columbus (46) _____ the New World. However, all the ships and men cost less than two parties she gave!

Louis Braille invented a way for the blind to read. This great man was born on 4 January 1809. Another great (47) _____, Thomas Edison, liked reading books written in Braille more than books in normal print, even though he could see perfectly well.

The Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen, was born on 16 July 1872. Amundsen was the first man to reach the South Pole. When he set out from Norway, however, everyone thought that he was (48) _____ his way to the North Pole!

Albert Einstein was born in Germany on 14 March 1879. He was one of the greatest (49) _____ and the most intelligent men in the world. However, he failed the entrance examination for the Federal Polytechnic of Zurich (50) _____ he was a young man!

Câu 46: A. discovered B. travelled C. Sailed D. invented

Câu 47: A. worker B. sailor C. inventor D. teacher

Câu 48: A. on B. in C. for D. by

Câu 49: A. scientifically B. sciences C. scientists D. scientific

Câu 50: A. where B. when C. whom D. which

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi có 04 trang)

Mã đề thi 495

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC
PHỐ THÔNG NĂM 2012

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH - Chương trình
Chuẩn và Nâng cao

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút.

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

Question 1: A. destroy B. threaten C. collect D. begin

Question 2: A. educate B. animal C. computer D. natural

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

Question 3: A. water B. determine C. penalty D. question

Question 4: A. steps B. tourists C. symbols D. banks

Question 5: A. compete B. medal C. intend D. defend

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

Question 6: Mrs Smith, _____ has a lot of teaching experience, is going to join our school in September.

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

Question 7: The harder you try, _____ you get.

- A. the best B. good C. the better D. better

Question 8: My children _____ interested in kangaroos lately.

- A. become B. have become C. will become D. were becoming

Question 9: We have enough food at home so we _____ do any shopping today.

- A. needn't B. need C. oughtn't D. ought

Question 10: Jack: "I'm going to take a five-day trip to Rome."

Jill: "_____ "

- A. Yes, let's. B. The same to you.
C. No, of course not. D. Have a good time.

Question 11: I'll stay behind after the party and help you _____.

- A. turn on B. give in C. give up D. wash up

Question 12: Bill: "Let's stop for a drink."

Bruce: "_____ "

- A. Nice to meet you. B. Sorry, we've got little time.
C. Long time no see. D. You're welcome.

Question 13: If she _____ her husband, he couldn't have finished his project.

- A. doesn't help B. hasn't helped C. won't help D. hadn't helped

Question 14: The panda's _____ habitat is the bamboo forest.

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

Question 15: Students should pay _____ to what their teachers say.

- A. attention B. care C. respect D. notice

Question 16: Michael _____ water sports when he was younger.

- A. is used to playing B. used to playing
C. is used to play D. used to play

Question 17: She played _____ confidently but her timing was not good.

- A. a piano B. the piano C. an piano D. piano

Question 18: The government _____ the earthquake victims with food, clothes and medicine.

- A. carried B. gave C. provided D. offered

Question 19: The national football team _____ every effort to win the match yesterday.

- A. made B. held C. did D. set

Question 20: For this job you will need a good _____ of both Italian and Spanish.

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

Question 21: Since the computer _____ it has made considerable changes to our daily life.

- A. invented B. was invented C. is invented D. has invented

Question 22: I've never seen such an interesting _____ before.

- A. performed B. performing C. performative D. performance

Question 23: Could you please _____ my laptop while I am out?

- A. look up B. look after C. take off D. take after

Question 24: The vegetables _____ in this supermarket are always fresh.

- A. which sold B. which sells C. sold D. sells

Question 25: This novel is supposedly based _____ a true story.

- A. of B. up C. with D. on

Question 26: I like reading books _____ this is a good way to get information.

- A. in order to B. so that C. because D. because of

Question 27: Mary: "What a nice dress you're wearing, Jane!"

Jane: "_____."

- A. Never mind. B. That's too bad. C. Thank you. D. Not at all.

Question 28: Most parents do not allow their children _____ out late.

- A. staying B. to stay C. stayed D. stay

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

Question 29: How many countries took part in the last Olympic Games?

- A. succeeded B. hosted C. participated D. performed

Question 30: The washing machine I have just bought is very simple to use.

- A. interesting B. boring C. difficult D. easy

V. Read the following passage adapted from Encyclopaedia Britannica, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 31 to 35.

The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency with national affiliates in almost every country in the world. The Red Cross movement began with the founding of the International Committee for the Relief of (31) _____ Wounded in 1863 (now the International Committee of the Red Cross); it was (32) _____ to care for victims of battle (33) _____ wartime, but later national Red Cross societies were created to aid in the prevention and relief of human suffering generally.

Its peacetime activities include first aid, accident prevention, water (34) _____, training of nurses' aids, maintenance of maternal and child welfare centers and medical clinics, blood banks, and numerous (35) _____ services. The Red Cross is the name used in countries under nominally Christian sponsorship; the Red Crescent (adopted on the insistence of the Ottoman Empire in 1906) is the name used in Muslim countries.

Question 31: A. the

B. an

C. one

D. a

Question 32: A. set

B. established

C. done

D. found

Question 33: A. on

B. before

C. in

D. to

Question 34: A. safety

B. safe

C. safer

D. safely

Question 35: A. other

B. another

C. the other

D. others

VI. Read the following passage adapted from Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary 2004, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 40.

The most usual way to entertain friends at home is to invite them for a meal, either in the evening or at lunchtime on a Sunday. In smaller communities, for example a country village, people also invite each other for a drink before a meal, for morning coffee or afternoon tea.

When guests are invited for a meal, they often sit and chat while they have a drink before the meal, and coffee is usually served afterwards. Several friends are sometimes invited at once to make a small party. These parties are almost always informal. Formal occasions, when written invitations are sent out and people dress formally, rarely take place in people's homes, although they did in the past.

Larger parties are arranged to celebrate a particular event. Children's birthdays are often celebrated with a tea party for the child's friends. The meal will often be followed by party games.

Parties are held to celebrate a person's coming of age (formerly at 21 but now at 18), a couple's silver wedding anniversary (after 25 years of marriage), a couple's engagement and New Year's Eve. In the USA a person's 40th birthday is often marked with a special celebration. A house-warming party is sometimes held to invite friends to one's new home. In summer, if the weather is fine, people may hold a barbecue in the garden. A much grander, more formal occasion is a garden party, held in the afternoon, when tea is served.

Question 36: When are written invitations sent out?

- A. On formal occasions.
- B. On a Sunday morning.
- C. On informal occasions.
- D. On a Sunday evening.

Question 37: Nowadays, parties are held to celebrate a person's coming of age when they are _____.

- A. 40
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 25

Question 38: What is the purpose of a house-warming party?

- A. To mark a person's 40th birthday.
- B. To celebrate a couple's wedding anniversary.
- C. To entertain the child's friends.
- D. To invite friends to one's new home.

Question 39: The word "grander" in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

- A. more pleasant
- B. more important
- C. more convenient
- D. more exciting

Question 40: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. People don't invite each other for a drink before a meal in a country village.
- B. People often hold garden parties on informal occasions.
- C. People often sit and chat before a meal they are invited for.
- D. People don't hold any parties to celebrate a particular event.

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

Question 41: She is attending a three-day conference on AIDS education,

- A
- B
- C

doesn't she?

- D

Question 42: People consider it rude to point about anyone.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Question 43: I think it's importance for us to find solutions to our problem.

A B C D

Question 44: Every student in my class are good at English.

A B C D

Question 45: The boy which was given first prize in the contest was very happy.

A B C D

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

Question 46: "If I were you, I would do morning exercise regularly," said John.

- A. John advised me to do morning exercise regularly.
- B. John congratulated me on doing morning exercise regularly.
- C. John asked me to do morning exercise regularly.
- D. John prevented me from doing morning exercise regularly.

Question 47: People say that these villagers are hospitable.

- A. These villagers are not hospitable as they say.
- B. These villagers are said not to be hospitable.
- C. It is said that these villagers are not hospitable.
- D. It is said that these villagers are hospitable.

Question 48: I have never eaten this kind of fruit before.

- A. I have eaten this kind of fruit for a long time.
- B. This is the first time I have eaten this kind of fruit.
- C. This is the last time I have eaten this kind of fruit.
- D. I last ate this kind of fruit a long time ago.

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

Question 49: Tom asked Janet where _____ the previous Sunday.

- A. she has been
- B. she had been
- C. has she been
- D. had she been

Question 50: These secretaries were the only people _____.

- A. to get a pay rise
- B. get pay rise
- C. got a pay rise
- D. be getting pay rise

I. Chọn từ (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Câu 1: A. <u>city</u> | B. <u>column</u> | C. <u>cattle</u> | D. <u>cure</u> |
| Câu 2: A. <u>push</u> | B. <u>sugar</u> | C. <u>butter</u> | D. <u>put</u> |
| Câu 3: A. <u>books</u> | B. <u>trains</u> | C. <u>shops</u> | D. <u>lights</u> |
| Câu 4: A. <u>collected</u> | B. <u>looked</u> | C. <u>needed</u> | D. <u>landed</u> |
| Câu 5: A. <u>earn</u> | B. <u>learn</u> | C. <u>heart</u> | D. <u>search</u> |

II. Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

- Câu 6: I'm a bit _____. I think I might go on a diet.
A. overweight B. underweight C. thin D. tall
- Câu 7: Isaac Newton, an English _____, is well known for his law of gravity.
A. scientific B. science C. scientifically D. scientist
- Câu 8: Life in the countryside is quite _____.
A. peace B. peaceful C. peacefully D. peacefulness
- Câu 9: The students stopped _____ when their teacher came into the classroom.
A. talk B. talked C. to talking D. talking
- Câu 10: Stranger: "Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the nearest bank?"
Linda: "_____"
A. I agree with you. B. Don't worry.
C. Go straight ahead. D. Good for you.
- Câu 11: This is the first time I _____ a bird of this colour.
A. am seeing B. saw C. was seeing D. have seen
- Câu 12: The doctor advised him _____ up smoking.
A. giving B. gave C. to give D. gives
- Câu 13: The last time we _____ out together was two years ago.
A. went B. have gone C. go D. are going
- Câu 14: We couldn't go camping _____ it rained heavily.
A. but B. because C. unless D. so

Câu 15: If I _____ you, I would take her advice.

- A. had been B. am C. were D. have been

Câu 16: He _____ swimming when he was a child.

- A. used to going B. use to going
C. was used to go D. used to go

Câu 17: This is the painter _____ pictures you admire so much.

- A. where B. whose C. who D. which

Câu 18: The cost of health care is rising _____ than ever.

- A. more faster B. more fast C. fastly D. faster

Câu 19: There was so _____ traffic that we were an hour late.

- A. few B. much C. little D. many

Câu 20: Lora: "When's your birthday?"

Tom: "_____ "

- A. I'm 24. B. On June 10th. C. Good idea! D. Congratulations!

Câu 21: We haven't found _____ to replace her yet.

- A. none B. anyone C. everyone D. no one

Câu 22: My father _____ some apple trees in the garden at the moment.

- A. is planting B. has planted C. plants D. planted

Câu 23: My son is very good _____ drawing.

- A. about B. for C. at D. to

Câu 24: Don't _____ so much noise. The baby is sleeping.

- A. do B. make C. help D. take

Câu 25: She was born in London but she _____ in Boston.

- A. looked after B. went ahead C. tried on D. grew up

Câu 26: Samuel Langhorne Clemens, an American writer, adopted the _____ of "Mark Twain".

- A. first name B. surname C. pen-name D. real name

Câu 27: I started to feel afraid _____ going out alone at night.

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

Câu 28: The room _____ when I arrived.

- A. is cleaned B. is being cleaned
C. was being cleaned D. has been cleaned

Câu 29: Mrs Johnson is _____ of doing the same things every day.

- A. tired B. bored C. interested D. surprised

Câu 30: Linda: "What's the weather like in Vietnam now, Mai?"

Mai: "_____ "

- A. Yes, I know. B. No, thank you. C. I am afraid so. D. It is very hot.

III. Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau trích từ Microsoft Encarta 2009 và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 31 đến 35.

Nature recycles water all the time. Water in oceans, lakes, and rivers evaporates, or turns into a gas and (31) _____ into the air. The water vapor eventually turns back into a liquid and (32) _____ as rain. The water cycle keeps the total amount of water on Earth the same. But most of this water is salt water in the ocean. People need fresh water for drinking and for growing food (33) _____ farms.

Ocean water is too salty to drink. It is too salty to use for watering plants. Some places have more fresh water than others. People who live near big lakes or rivers have more fresh water than people who live in the desert. Places (34) _____ a lot of rain falls have more fresh water. Places that usually have enough fresh water sometimes have a drought. Very (35) _____ or no rain falls during a drought. People run short of water. People everywhere should be careful not to waste water.

Câu 31: A. drops B. rises C. reduces D. lowers

Câu 32: A. falling B. fell C. fallen D. falls

Câu 33: A. into B. in C. by D. on

Câu 34: A. where B. whom C. whose D. when

Câu 35: A. little B. lots C. many D. few

IV. Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau trích từ Microsoft Encarta 2009 và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) cho mỗi câu hỏi từ 36 đến 40.

Michael Jordan was born on February 17, 1963, in Brooklyn, New York. His family later moved to Wilmington, North Carolina.

Young Michael's best sport was baseball. He didn't make his high school basketball team when he was at school. Later, he played well enough to be noticed by Coach Dean Smith at the University of North Carolina (UNC). Jordan won a scholarship to UNC. As a first-year student at UNC, Jordan scored the winning basket in the 1982 national college tournament championship game. He played two more seasons at UNC. He also played for the United States team in the 1984 Olympic Games. In 1984, Jordan entered the National Basketball Association (NBA) player draft. He was chosen by the Chicago Bulls. Many people think

Michael Jordan was the greatest basketball player ever. He led the Chicago Bulls to six NBA championships. He was called "Air Jordan" because of his leaps towards the basket. Fans adored his smiling face and his determination to succeed. During his playing career, Michael Jordan became one of the most famous athletes in the world.

Câu 36: Where was Michael Jordan born?

- A. In Brooklyn.
- B. In Chicago.
- C. In North Carolina.
- D. In Wilmington.

Câu 37: Michael Jordan scored the winning basket in the national college tournament championship game _____.

- A. in 1963
- B. at the age of 17
- C. at the age of 21
- D. in 1982

Câu 38: Jordan was called "Air Jordan" because of _____.

- A. his career
- B. his determination
- C. his leaps
- D. his face

Câu 39: The word "adored" in paragraph 3 mostly means _____.

- A. loved
- B. disliked
- C. detested
- D. hated

Câu 40: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Jordan won a scholarship to the University of North Carolina.
- B. Jordan entered the National Basketball Association player draft in 1984.
- C. Jordan made his high school basketball team when he was at school.
- D. Jordan played for the United States team in the 1984 Olympic Games.

V. Chọn phương án (A, B, C, hoặc D) ứng với từ/ cụm từ có gạch dưới cần phải sửa để mỗi câu sau trở thành chính xác.

Câu 41: It is very difficulty to find a good job nowadays.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Câu 42: Everybody are ready for the trip to the mountains.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Câu 43: I haven't seen her when she move to England.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Câu 44: The city who I was born is small but nice.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Câu 45: Jane is fond of read books in her free time.

- A
- B
- C
- D

VI. Chọn phương án (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) sao cho phương án được lựa chọn có nghĩa gần nhất với câu đã cho.

Câu 46: Most people are fond of watching football.

- A. Most people hate watching football.
- B. Most people like watching football.
- C. Most people don't enjoy watching football.
- D. Most people don't like watching football.

Câu 47: She knows more about it than I do.

- A. I know as much about it as she does.
- B. She knows as much about it as I do.
- C. I don't know as much about it as she does.
- D. She doesn't know as much about it as I do.

Câu 48: Work hard or you will fail the exam.

- A. You will fail the exam if you work hard.
- B. If you work hard, you won't pass the exam.
- C. You won't fail the exam if you don't work hard.
- D. If you don't work hard, you will fail the exam.

VII. Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 49: She is the girl _____.

- A. father is a journalist
- B. who father is a journalist
- C. a journalist is her father
- D. whose father is a journalist

Câu 50: Would you mind _____, please?

- A. to open the window
- B. to open windows
- C. opening the window
- D. open windows

Phản bối

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN TRẢ LỜI

A. ĐÁP ÁN PHẢN ÔN TẬP

Phonetics

Practice 1

1. C	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. C	6. A	7. A	8. C	9. D	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 2

1. D	2. B	3. D	4. D	5. B	6. D	7. B	8. D		
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--	--

Practice 3

1. Did Sue choose her new shoes?

/s/ /tʃ/ /ʃ/

2. Jan is younger than Joe.

/dʒ/ /ð/ /dʒ/

3. Magicians use illusions in their shows.

/dʒ/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /ʃ/

4. The seizure of Caesar was in Asia.

/ʒ/ /z/ /ʒ/

5. She thinks Theilma is shy.

/ʃ/ /θ/ /θ/ /ʃ/

6. The zipper on my jeans is jammed.

/z/ /dʒ/ /dʒ/

7. It's a good faith.

/θ/

8. Seth said to set the table.

/θ/ /d/ /t/

9. Cass paid cash for the catch of the day.

/s/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/

10. She's eating a cheese sandwich.

/ʃ/ /tʃ/ /s/ /tʃ/

Practice 4

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

B. ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP CÙNG CÔNG KIẾN THỨC CƠ BẢN**Practice 1 – Phonetics**

1. D	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. A	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. B	13. A	14. C	15. D	16. B	17. D	18. B	19. C	20. C

Practice 2 - Tenses

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. D	6. B	7. D	8. D	9. D	10. B
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 3 - Prepositions

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. C	6. B	7. B	8. B	9. C	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 4 - Reported speech

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. A	6. C	7. C	8. B	9. B	10. B
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 5 – Passive

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. D	9. A	10. B
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 6 – Comparisons

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. A	6. C	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 7 – Conditional sentences

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. B	6. D	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 8 - Clauses

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. C	6. B	7. A	8. C	9. C	10. A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 9 – Mixing structures

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. D	6. D	7. A	8. A	9. A	10. A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 10 – Reading

a.

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

b.

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

c.

1. B	2. D	3. D	4. D	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

d.

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

Practice 11 – Writing

a.

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. D	6. D	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

b.

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. D	6. B	7. D	8. A	9. D	10. A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

c.

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. D	6. A	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

C. ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP THAM KHẢO

PRACTICE TEST 1

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

PRACTICE TEST 2

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

PRACTICE TEST 3

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

PRACTICE TEST 4

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

PRACTICE TEST 5

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

PRACTICE TEST 6

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

PRACTICE TEST 7

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

PRACTICE TEST 8

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

PRACTICE TEST 9

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

PRACTICE TEST 10

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

PRACTICE TEST 11

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

PRACTICE TEST 12

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

PRACTICE TEST 13 (3 years)

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

PRACTICE TEST 14 (3 years)

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

PRACTICE TEST 15 (3 years)

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

B. ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN GIỚI THIỆU ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2011

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – Chương trình Chuẩn và Nâng cao

Mã đề thi 146

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

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2011

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – Chương trình 3 năm

Mã đề thi 283

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

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2012

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – Chương trình Chuẩn và Nâng cao

Mã đề thi 495

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

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2012

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – Chương trình 3 năm

Mã đề thi 197

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

1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO

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Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam giữ quyền công bố tác phẩm.

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Môn TIẾNG ANH

Mã số : C3N08a3 - ĐTD

Số đăng ký KHXB : 55 – 2013/CXB/37 – 53/GD

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