

TEST 1

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống.

Our century has seen great changes in the life and in conditions of people. Less than a hundred years ago, many of the things we (21) _____ now seemed impossible. No one could imagine that people could fly, or that we could listen to music thousands of miles away. Today, radio and television serve many purposes (22) _____ pleasure. They help us find fish in the sea and land airplanes in bad weather or at night. They control the work of large (23) _____ of machines in industry. Never before in history have been such rapid changes in our way of life as at the present moment. Scientists have been using what is called “a scientific method” to make new discoveries. Among the most important scientific discoveries are new medicines. Many illnesses that people died (24) _____ 50 years ago are no more dangerous. The study of science helps us (25) _____ our outlook and opens a whole new world for us. The progress of science is leading to a better and better life for man.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 21. A. make | B. do | C. get | D. conduct |
| 22. A. despite | B. in addition | C. besides | D. also |
| 23. A. numbers | B. amounts | C. lots | D. tasks |
| 24. A. out | B. in | C. for | D. from |
| 25. A. open | B. large | C. lengthen | D. widen |

DỊCH BÀI ĐỌC

- (1) Thế kỷ của chúng ta đã chứng kiến những thay đổi to lớn trong cuộc sống và điều kiện sống của con người.
(2) Chưa đến một trăm năm trước, nhiều điều mà chúng ta (21) _____ bây giờ từng được xem là không thể.
(3) Không ai có thể tưởng tượng rằng con người có thể bay, hoặc chúng ta có thể nghe nhạc từ hàng ngàn dặm xa.
(4) Ngày nay, radio và truyền hình phục vụ nhiều mục đích (22) _____ niềm vui giải trí.
(5) Chúng giúp chúng ta tìm cá ngoài biển và cho máy bay hạ cánh trong thời tiết xấu hoặc vào ban đêm.
(6) Chúng điều khiển hoạt động của những (23) _____ lớn máy móc trong công nghiệp.
(7) Chưa bao giờ trong lịch sử có những thay đổi nhanh chóng như hiện nay.
(8) Các nhà khoa học đã sử dụng cái gọi là “phương pháp khoa học” để tạo ra những phát minh mới.
(9) Trong số những phát minh quan trọng nhất là các loại thuốc mới.
(10) Nhiều căn bệnh mà con người từng chết (24) _____ cách đây 50 năm nay không còn nguy hiểm nữa.
(11) Việc học khoa học giúp chúng ta (25) _____ tầm nhìn và mở ra một thế giới hoàn toàn mới.
(12) Sự tiến bộ của khoa học đang dẫn đến một cuộc sống ngày càng tốt đẹp hơn cho con người.

◆ Câu 21 → B. do

- Cụm cố định: **do things** = làm việc, làm điều gì đó
- ✗ make things (sai ngữ cảnh)
- ✗ get / conduct không dùng cho “things” kiểu này

👉 Dịch: những điều chúng ta **làm** bây giờ

◆ Câu 22 → C. besides

- Cấu trúc: **serve many purposes besides + N**
- = ngoài ... ra còn
- ✗ in addition phải đi với *to* hoặc đứng đầu câu
- ✗ also / despite sai cấu trúc

👉 Dịch: nhiều mục đích **ngoài** giải trí

◆ Câu 23 → A. numbers

- Cụm chuẩn: **large numbers of + N đếm được số nhiều**
- machines = danh từ đếm được
- ❌ amounts dùng cho không đếm được

👉 Dịch: *một số lượng lớn máy móc*

◆ **Câu 24 → D. from**

- Cụm chuẩn: **die from + disease**
- ❌ die of thường dùng cho đói, lạnh, bệnh nhẹ

👉 Dịch: *chết vì bệnh*

◆ **Câu 25 → D. widen**

- Cụm cố định: **widen one's outlook** = mở rộng tầm nhìn
- ❌ open outlook (sai collocation)

👉 Dịch: *mở rộng tầm nhìn*

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi.

For many years people believed that the cleverest animals after man were chimpanzees. Now, however, there is proof that dolphins may be even cleverer than these big apes.

Although a dolphin lives in the sea it is not a fish. It is a mammal. It is in many ways, therefore, like a human being.

Dolphins have a simple language. They are able to talk to one another. It may be possible for man to learn how to talk to dolphins. But this will not be easy because dolphins can not hear the kind of sounds man can make. If man wants to talk to dolphins, therefore, he will have to make a third language which both he and the dolphins can understand.

Dolphins are also very friendly towards man. They often follow ships. There are many stories of dolphins guiding ships through difficult and dangerous waters.

DỊCH BÀI ĐỌC

- (1) Trong nhiều năm, người ta tin rằng loài vật thông minh nhất sau con người là tinh tinh.
- (2) Tuy nhiên, hiện nay có bằng chứng cho thấy cá heo còn thông minh hơn cả những loài vượn lớn này.
- (3) Mặc dù cá heo sống dưới biển nhưng nó không phải là cá.
- (4) Nó là động vật có vú.
- (5) Vì vậy, trên nhiều phương diện, nó giống con người.
- (6) Cá heo có một ngôn ngữ đơn giản.
- (7) Chúng có thể nói chuyện với nhau.
- (8) Con người có thể học cách nói chuyện với cá heo.
- (9) Nhưng điều này không dễ vì cá heo không nghe được âm thanh mà con người tạo ra.
- (10) Vì thế, nếu muốn nói chuyện với cá heo, con người phải tạo ra một ngôn ngữ thứ ba mà cả hai đều hiểu được.
- (11) Cá heo cũng rất thân thiện với con người.
- (12) Chúng thường theo sau các con tàu.
- (13) Có nhiều câu chuyện kể rằng cá heo dẫn đường cho tàu qua những vùng nước nguy hiểm.

ĐỀ (ENGLISH)

26. Which animals do people think may be the cleverest?

- A. Chimpanzees
- B. Dolphins**
- C. Big apes
- D. Mammals

DỊCH NGHĨA (VIETNAMESE)

26. Người ta nghĩ loài động vật nào có thể là thông minh nhất?

- A. Tinh tinh
- B. Cá heo**
- C. Các loài vượn lớn
- D. Động vật có vú

DÒNG

Dòng (2): *dolphins may be even cleverer*

ĐỀ (ENGLISH)

27. What other beings are dolphins like in many ways?

- A. Fish
- B. Animals
- C. Reptiles
- D. Men**

28. What have scientists discovered about dolphins?

- A. They understand simple language.
- B. They can speak to one another.**
- C. Men can now talk to them.
- D. They can teach men their languages.

29. Why is a third language necessary if man wants to talk to dolphins?

- A. Most men do not speak English.
- B. The dolphin's language is hard to learn.
- C. Dolphins cannot hear men speaking.**
- D. Men want to talk to dolphins in secret.

30. In what way are dolphins friendly to man?

- A. They like interesting things about man.
- B. They often follow ships.**
- C. They often jump on to ships.
- D. They seem to like stories.

DỊCH NGHĨA (VIETNAMESE)

27. Cá heo giống những sinh vật nào trên nhiều phương diện?

- A. Cá
- B. Động vật
- C. Bò sát
- D. Con người**

28. Các nhà khoa học đã phát hiện điều gì về cá heo?

- A. Chúng hiểu ngôn ngữ đơn giản.
- B. Chúng có thể nói chuyện với nhau.**
- C. Con người hiện nay có thể nói chuyện với chúng.
- D. Chúng có thể dạy con người ngôn ngữ của chúng.

29. Tại sao cần một ngôn ngữ thứ ba nếu con người muốn nói chuyện với cá heo?

- A. Hầu hết mọi người không nói tiếng Anh.
- B. Ngôn ngữ của cá heo rất khó học.
- C. Cá heo không thể nghe con người nói.**
- D. Con người muốn nói chuyện với cá heo một cách bí mật.

30. Cá heo thân thiện với con người theo cách nào?

- A. Chúng thích những điều thú vị về con người.
- B. Chúng thường đi theo các con tàu.**
- C. Chúng thường nhảy lên tàu.
- D. Chúng có vẻ thích các câu chuyện.

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DÒNG

Dòng (5): *like a human being*

Dòng (6)–(7): *have a simple language – talk to one another*

Dòng (9): *dolphins cannot hear the kind of sounds man can make*

Dòng (12): *They often follow ships*

TEST 2

Đọc và chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Easter Island

Easter Island is a small triangle of rock situated in the Pacific Ocean. It's about 2,000 miles from the nearest city. Easter Island is (21) _____ for its statues. Hundreds of these huge, stone faces can be (22) _____ all over the island. Who made them? How did they move these giant pieces of rock? What happened to the people who lived there? Studies show that people (23) _____ arrived on the island about 1600 years ago. They had a very advanced culture. They made many objects and they had their own written language. However, the number of people on the island grew and grew (24) _____ it reached about 10,000 people. Soon there were too many people and there wasn't (25) _____ food to eat. A terrible war started and many of the statues were broken. When western explorers discovered the island on Easter Day in 1722, the huge rock statues were the only sign that a great society had once lived there.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 21. A. important | B. interesting | C. famous | D. fascinating |
| 22. A. looked | B. found | C. situated | D. located |
| 23. A. once | B. first | C. just | D. already |
| 24. A. so | B. until | C. although | D. because |
| 25. A. many | B. some | C. too | D. enough |

Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời cho các câu hỏi sau.

Notting Hill Carnival

Notting Hill Carnival takes place in London every August bank holiday, and is the most colourful and largest street event in the UK. The festival celebrates the traditions of the Afro-Caribbean community, who emigrated to England from the West Indies in the 1950s. They brought with them the Caribbean idea of the carnival, with colourful costumes, processions, steel bands and street dancing. Preparations for the carnival start many months in advance. Costumes need to be made, and floats built, ready for the carnival street procession. Steel bands practise traditional Caribbean music on instruments built from used oil barrels. Just before the festival, the streets are decorated with yellow, green and red streamers, and amplifying devices are set in place, to carry the rhythmic sounds over the roar of the London traffic. The carnival is celebrated over three days, and is full of music and colour. Processions of steel and brass bands, floats, and dancers in colourful costumes make their way through the narrow London streets, watched by tens of thousands of people. The streets are lined with stalls selling tropical fruits, such as fresh mangoes, watermelons and pineapples. Everyone dances - young and old, black and white - and even the policemen on duty take part in the fun. For these three days in August, a little Caribbean magic touches the streets of London.

26. *What's the writer's main in writing the text?*

- A. to encourage people to celebrate the traditions of black people
- B. to talk about problems with Afro-Caribbean community.
- C. to recommend people spend more time outdoors.
- D. to understand and describe the Notting Hill Carnival

27. *According to the passage, Notting Hill Carnival*

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. takes place every Bank Holiday | B. is held annually in August |
| C. is organized by the Bank of England | D. is held at the beginning of August |

28. *During the Noting Hill Carnival*

- A. the participants in the carnival decorate the streets with colorful streamers
- B. preparations start early in the morning

C. music and color fill the streets of London D. traffic is banned from the main shopping streets

29. *The writer claims that*

- A. this carnival has been organized since at least the 1950s
- B. tens of thousands of people take part in the preparations for the carnival
- C. the dancers in the carnival wear special clothes
- D. the dancers in the carnival are from the black community.

30. *Although the carnival is a celebration of the traditions of black British*

- A. everyone seems to participate in it B. only Caribbean people take part in
- C. it is gaining in popularity among the white in recent years
- D. people from all over the world come to watch it

TEST 3

Đọc và chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Every child in Great Britain between the age of five and fifteen must (21) _____ school. There (22) _____ three main types of education institutions: primary (elementary) schools, secondary schools and universities. State schools are free and attendance is compulsory. Morning school begins at nine o'clock and lasts until half past four. School is open five days a week. (23) _____ Saturdays and Sundays, there are no lessons. There are holidays at Christmas, Easter and in summer. In London as in all cities there are two grades of state schools for those (24) _____ will go to work at fifteen: primary schools for boys and girls between the age of five and eleven, and secondary schools for children from eleven to fifteen years. The lessons are reading, writing, the English literature, English history, geography, (25) _____, nature study, drawing, painting, singing, woodwork and drill.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| 21. A. attend | B. come | C. arrive | D. go |
| 22. A. have | B. has | C. are | D. is |
| 23. A. On | B. At | C. For | D. In |
| 24. A. when | B. where | C. which | D. who |
| 25. A. scientist | B. scientifically | C. science | D. scientific |

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

A hobby can be almost what a person likes to do in his/her spare time. Hobbyists raise pets, watch birds, or hunt animals. They also climb the mountains, fish, ski, skate, and swim. Hobbyists also paint pictures, attend concerts and play musical instruments. They collect everything from books to butterflies and from shells to stamps.

People have hobbies because these activities offer enjoyment, friendship, knowledge, and relaxation. Sometimes they can bring financial profit. Hobbies also bring interesting activities for people who have retired. People, rich or poor, old or young, sick or well, can follow a satisfying hobby, regardless of their age, position, or income.

Hobbies can help a person's mental and physical health. Doctors have found that hobbies are available in helping patients suffering from physical or mental illness. Hobbies give these patients activities to do, and provide interests that prevent them from thinking about themselves.

26. According to the passage, a hobby is what a person likes to do when
A. he/she has free time B. he/she is at work C. he/she is at home D. he/she is busy
27. The word "income" is closest in meaning to
A. salary B. job C. loan D. career
28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage of having hobbies?
A. enjoyment B. relaxation C. knowledge D. surprise
29. Where in the passage does the writer mention different activities taken by hobbyists?
A. paragraph 1 B. paragraph 2 C. paragraph 3 D. paragraph 4
30. According to doctors, hobbies are helpful for
A. patients' physical health B. patients' mental health
C. patients' material life D. patients' physical and mental health

--- THE END---

TEST 4

Đọc và chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provide us with (21) _____ all our food. It also (22) _____ materials for two other basic human needs - clothing and shelter. (23) _____, agriculture provides materials (24) _____ in many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About half the world's workers are employed in agriculture - far more than in (25) _____ industry. Agriculture is one of the world's oldest industries. It began about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. (26) _____ that time, certain Middle Eastern tribes had discovered how to grow plants from seeds and how to raise animals in captivity. Having mastered these skills, they could begin to practise agriculture. Before the development of agriculture, people got all their food by gathering wild plants, hunting and fishing. They had to search for food continually (27) _____ left little time for other activities, but as agriculture developed and farm (28) _____ increased, fewer people were needed to produce food. The nonfarmers could then develop the arts, crafts, trades and other activities of civilized life. Agriculture, (29) _____, not only greatly (30) _____ the food supply but also made civilization possible.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. almost | B. most | C. the most | D. the almost |
| 22. A. gives | B. supplies | C. brings | D. takes |
| 23. A. However | B. Yet | C. In addition | D. Although |
| 24. A. made | B. used | C. produced | D. done |
| 25. A. any other | B. others | C. some | D. the other |
| 26. A. On | B. Under | C. In | D. By |
| 27. A. who | B. which | C. whom | D. where |
| 28. A. land | B. animals | C. output | D. houses |
| 29. A. so | B. also | C. still | D. therefore |
| 30. A. affected | B. adds | C. provided | D. influenced |

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

Jacques-Yves Cousteau

Jacques-Yves Cousteau was an explorer, ecologist, filmmaker, inventor and conservationist. He was a man, who spent nearly his whole life underwater exploring the hidden depths of the ocean and who did more to educate the world about the mysteries of the deep sea than any other scientist before or since. He was born in June, 1910 in the village of Saint-André-de-Cubzac, in south western France. Jacques was a sickly boy and spent much of his time in bed, reading books and dreaming about a life at sea. In 1920, Jacques' family moved to New York and he was encouraged to start swimming to build up his strength. This was the beginning of his fascination with water and the more he learnt through his own experiences, the more passionate he became about "looking through nature's keyhole". Nevertheless, his career in underwater exploration came about by accident. After entering France's naval academy and travelling around the world, he was involved in an almost fatal car accident that left him seriously injured with two broken arms. He began swimming in the Mediterranean Sea to strengthen his arm muscles as part of his recovery process and rediscovered his love of the ocean. Cousteau developed a pair of underwater breathing apparatus to allow him to stay underwater for long periods of time. His experiments led to the development of the first Aqua-Lung which was a great commercial success. During World War II, he worked for the French Resistance and experimented with underwater photographic equipment. He helped to get rid of German mines and was awarded the Legion D'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre medals for his bravery. In 1942, he filmed his first underwater film *Sixty Feet Down*. It was 18 minutes long and was entered in the Cannes Film Festival.

26. *What is the writer trying to do in the text?*

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. teach readers how to make films | B. explain how Jacques-Yves Cousteau has made a lot of money |
| C. introduce readers to the filmmaker Jacques-Yves Cousteau | |
| D. describe particular films directed by Jacques Cousteau | |

27. *Being a child, Cousteau had*

A. strong will B. bright mind C. heart attacks D. delicate health

28. *In a car accident he*

A. burnt both of his arm B. broke his extremities C. injured his leg D. hurt his eyes

29. *Cousteau developed underwater breathing equipment*

A. to extend his underwater investigations

B. to gain fame

C. to achieve commercial success

D. having no certain goals

30. *During the World War II Cousteau collaborated with*

A. Polish resistance movement

B. German antifascists

C. American troops

D. underground resistance fighters in France

TEST 5

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời cho các câu hỏi sau.

Science has told us too much about the moon that it is fairly easy to imagine what it would be like to get there. It is certainly not a friendly place. Since there is no air or water, there can be no life of any kind. There is not much variety of scenery either. For mile after mile there are only flat plains of dust with mountains around them. Above, the sun and stars shine in the black sky. If you step out of the mountain shadow, it means moving from the severe cold into intense heat. These extreme temperatures continually break rocks away from the surface of the mountains. The moon is also a very silent world, for sound waves can only travel through air. But beyond the broken horizon, you see a friendly sight. Our earth is shining more brightly than the stars. From this distance, it looks like an immense blue, green and brown ball.

21. The moon is an unfriendly place because

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. there is no air, no water, no life, no scenery | B. the sun and stars shine in the sky |
| C. temperature breaks rock away | D. all of the above |

22. Without _____, the moon is a silent world.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| A. man | B. air | C. sound | D. water |
|--------|--------|----------|----------|

23. According to the passage we know that

- A. the earth looks like a colored ball
- B. we can enjoy the scenery on the moon
- C. every inch of the moon is very hot
- D. the extreme temperature breaks rocks away from the surface of mountains

24. We can conclude that “continually” means

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| A. sometimes | B. always | C. without break | D. frequently |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|

25. The best title for the passage is

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. An Unfriendly and Friendly Place | B. The Geography of the Moon |
| C. Moon, a Silent World | D. The Moon |

Đọc và chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Stop the Invaders

Even if you take good care of your body, you can still get sick sometimes. Germs can invade even a healthy body! Getting sick can make you feel miserable, but there are some things that you can do to help yourself get better quickly and be more comfortable. The first thing to do when you are not feeling well is to (26) _____ your parents know. Sometimes it is hard to tell whether you have a cold, the flu, or something more serious. So your parents may take you to the doctor. Your doctor can (27) _____ tests that will let you know what is making you sick. You may be sick because of bacteria. Strep throat is an (28) _____ of an illness caused by bacteria. If bacteria has made you sick, your doctor (29) _____ give you antibiotics. Antibiotics are medicines that are designed to help your body get rid (30) _____ the bacteria that is making you sick.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 26. A. admit | B. permit | C. let | D. allow |
| 27. A. do | B. put | C. carry | D. follow |
| 28. A. case | B. model | C. symbol | D. example |
| 29. A. have | B. will | C. is | D. had |
| 30. A. for | B. from | C. of | D. in |

TEST 6

Đọc và chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

London Parks

London is famous (21) _____ its parks and gardens. Some of them belong to the Crown but they are all open to the public and the entrance is free of charge. In St James's Park you can watch and (22) _____ swans, ducks, geese and other water birds. Hyde Park (23) _____ to be a hunting ground and is still popular with horse riders.

Those who like a good argument should go to the Speakers' Corner to listen to individuals (24) _____ their speeches on various subjects. Regent's Park now houses London Zoo and open-air theatre where Shakespeare's plays are staged in summer. Not (25) _____ the parks are in the city centre. Greenwich and Richmond are located in the suburbs. All these areas of green give the city dwellers an excellent chance to enjoy some peace and quiet away from traffic and crowded streets.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 21. A. by | B. for | C. from | D. with |
| 22. A. feed | B. eat | C. breed | D. lead |
| 23. A. should | B. ought | C. used | D. have |
| 24. A. doing | B. giving | C. taking | D. talking |
| 25. A. each | B. whole | C. every | D. all |

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

O'Connell Street is the main thoroughfare and is one of the busiest shopping streets in Dublin. Even though it is not a very long street, the locals will proudly tell the visitor that it is the widest street in all of Europe. This claim often meets with protests, especially from French people, claiming the Champs Elysees of Paris as Europe's widest street. But the witty Irishman won't easily relinquish bragging rights and will trump the French visitor with a fine distinction: The Champs Elysees is an avenue; O'Connell is a street. Divided by a few important monuments running the length of its centre, the street is named after Daniel O'Connell, an Irish patriot. His monument stands at the lower end of the road, facing O'Connell Bridge. O'Connell stands high above the business people, unhurried crowds of shoppers and students on a big column, surrounded by four angels representing Patriotism, Courage, Eloquence and Fidelity. Further up the street on the other side is the famous General Post Office or the GPO as Dubliners call it. During the Easter Rising of 1916, the GPO was taken over by the Irish Volunteers on Easter Monday and occupied by the revolutionary forces, sparking weeks of armed combat in the heart of Dublin. To this day, three of the angels bear bullet holes - two with a wound in the chest and one in its left arm.

26. *What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?*

- A. to explain what it's like to be Irish
- B. to describe historic sights on Dublin's O'Connell Street
- C. to introduce readers to the biography of Daniel O'Connell
- D. to show how difficult being a Dubliner can be

27. *Dubliners claim that O'Connell Street*

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| A. is the widest street in the world | B. is the widest street in Europe |
| C. is the longest street in all of Europe | D. wider than it is long |

28. *What does the author say about the Irish people?*

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. They are talkative and playful | B. They are rebellious and do not like foreigners |
| C. They never agree with French people | D. They are clever and funny |

29. *The Daniel O'Connell statue stands*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. opposite O'Connell Bridge | B. behind the General Post Office |
| C. at the upper end of the street | D. far away from the city centre |

30. *Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?*

- A. The Irish Take Pride in Their Capital City
- B. The Widest Street in Europe
- C. Sights and History on Dublin's O'Connell Street

D. Dublin's Famous Landmark

--- THE END---

TEST 7

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống.

Many thousands of children have (21) _____ in their homes. As a result, some children died. The most common accidents are with fire and hot water. Small children often (22) _____ pots of boiling water on the stove. The pots fall over and the hot water falls on the children and burns them. Some children like to play with fire. They enjoy striking matches or throwing things on a fire to make it burn brightly. If a fire gets too big, it gets out of control. Then the house (23) _____ fire. It is very dangerous to play with matches. When a child strikes a match, the flame soon burns near his fingers. Then he (24) _____ the match on the floor. Many houses catch fire in this way. Some kinds of clothing burn very (25) _____. Many children have been badly burned because they have stood too near a fire and their clothing has suddenly caught fire.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 21. A. died | B. fallen | C. accidents | D. fainted |
| 22. A. reach | B. touch | C. hold | D. approach |
| 23. A. catches | B. burns | C. sets | D. makes |
| 24. A. throws | B. disposed | C. puts | D. drops |
| 25. A. easily | B. ease | C. easy | D. easily |

Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

John Fisher, a builder, and his wife Elizabeth wanted more living space, so they left their small flat for an old 40-metre-high castle tower. They have spent five years turning it into a beautiful home with six floors, winning three architectural prizes.

"I love the space, and being private," Elizabeth says. "You feel separated from the world. If I'm in the kitchen, which is 25 metres above the ground floor, and the doorbell rings, I don't have to answer it because visitors can't see I'm in!"

"There are 142 steps to the top, so if I go up and down five or six times a day, it's very good exercise! But having to carry heavy things to the top is terrible, so I never buy more than two bags of shopping from the supermarket at a time. Apart from that, it's a brilliant place to live."

"When we first saw the place, I asked my father's advice about buying it, because we couldn't decide. After paying for it, we were a bit worried because it looked awful. But we really loved it, and knew how we wanted it to look." "Living here can be difficult — yesterday I climbed a four-metre ladder to clean the windows. But when you stand on the roof you can see all the way out to sea on a clear day, and that's a wonderful experience. I'm really glad we moved."

26. *What is the writer trying to do in the text?*

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. describe how to turn an old tower into a house | B. recommend a particular builder |
| C. describe what it is like to live in a tower | D. explain how to win prizes for building work |

27. *From this text, a reader can find out*

- A. why visitors are not welcome at John and Elizabeth's house
- B. why Elizabeth exercises every day.
- C. why Elizabeth asked her father to buy the tower.
- D. why John and Elizabeth left their flat.

28. *Which of the following best describes Elizabeth's feelings about the tower?*

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. She wanted it as soon as she saw it. | B. She likes most things about it. |
| C. She has been worried since they paid for it. | D. She finds it unsuitable to live in. |

29. *What problem does Elizabeth have with living in such a tall building?*

- A. Her visitors find it difficult to see if she is at home.
- B. She feels separated from other people.
- C. She cannot bring home lots of shopping at once.
- D. It is impossible to clean any of the windows.

30. *How will John and Elizabeth advertise their tower if they sell it?*

- A. For sale: Tall building, formerly a castle. High windows give a good view. Needs some improvement.
- B. For sale: A house with a difference — a castle tower, turned into a lovely home. Wonderful view.
- C. For sale: Frize-winning home, five years old. Six rooms, all with sea views.
- D. For sale: Castle tower, turned into six small flats, close to supermarket.

TEST 8

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống.

San Francisco

Whatever you hope for from a visit to San Francisco in the USA, you won't be disappointed. The hills are just as steep as you imagined they would be, and the Golden Gate Bridge is just as spectacular. It's no surprise then that the city is among the world's (21) _____ tourist destinations. (22) _____ many people live there, San Francisco seems more like a small town than a city of more than 4 million people. Its location on the water, its parks, and its hills all mean that you can never see further than a few blocks. One of the most (23) _____ trips is a drive across the Golden Gate Bridge. This is a journey (24) _____ should be saved for a sunny day so that you can admire the fantastic view, and Golden Gate Park has wonderful gardens, (25) _____ addition to being great for a picnic.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 21. A. complete | B. top | C. proper | D. full |
| 22. A. Although | B. Besides | C. Unless | D. Despite |
| 23. A. amazed | B. popular | C. interested | D. positive |
| 24. A. who | B. where | C. which | D. what |
| 25. A. in | B. as | C. on | D. by |

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

Everybody likes to feel that she or he is special. Sadly, many of us grow up believing that we're not special at all. We wish that we could be more attractive or better at sports. We wish we had more money or nicer clothes. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, or the Cowardly Lion from The Wizard of Oz, we think we're not good enough just as we are. In the film, The Tin Man wishes he had a heart. The Scarecrow wishes that he had a brain, and the Lion wants courage. Eventually, each of them realizes that he already has what he wants. Nearly all parents want us to be the best we can be. They occasionally attempt to encourage us to do better by comparing us to others. They mean well, but the message we usually get is that we're not good enough. We start to believe that the only way we can be special is by being better than somebody else, but we are frequently disappointed. There will always be somebody out there that is better than we are at something. There are a lot of people around who may not be as intelligent as we are but who are better at sports. Or they may not be as handsome, but they have more money. It is unthinkable for us to be better than everybody else all the time. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, and the Cowardly Lion, we all need what we believe will make us better people. What we don't understand is that often we already have inside us the very things that we look for. Our parents often forget to tell us that we are special, that we are good enough just as we are. Perhaps no one told them when they were growing up, or maybe they just forgot. Either way, it's up to us to remind them sometimes that each of us, in our own way, is special. What we are . . . is enough.

26. *What is the writer's main aim in writing the text?*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. to talk about your family problems | B. explain the importance of being yourself |
| C. to describe how intelligent we are | D. to suggest how people can change their way of life |

27. *This essay was most likely written by*

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. a young person | B. a coach | C. a teacher | D. a parent |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|

28. *What does the writer say about our parents?*

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. They always tell us that we are good enough | B. They never forget to tell us that we are special |
| C. They always tell us that we are special | D. They frequently forget to tell us that we are special |

29. *The author of this essay believes that*

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. we are all good enough just the way we are | B. the richer you are, the better you are |
| C. intelligent people are more special than others | D. not everyone can be special |

30. *Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?*

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. What Makes You Laugh? | B. What Makes You Happy? |
| C. What Makes You Special? | D. What Makes You Stronger? |

--- THE END---

TEST 9

Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống.

I have been working with teenagers for 5 years. I have spent time (21) _____ to them beside teaching them English. I remember once asked them if their parents and classmates had influence on their success at school. Some said their parents had the most influence on their achievement. The reason given was that parents always loved their children (22) _____, and they definitely would do their best to help and support their children. (23) _____, parents could do all the housework so that their children could have time for studying. However, some students revealed that their parents were too busy to spend time with them. Therefore, it was difficult for parents help their children. In this case, classmates or friends affected their success (24) _____ because they talked to them more and they helped each other to deal (25) _____ any difficulty in studying.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. to talk | B. talking | C. talk | D. have talked |
| 22. A. unconditional | B. conditionally | C. conditional | D. unconditionally |
| 23. A. Therefore | B. Moreover | C. For example | D. Beside |
| 24. A. many | B. more | C. the most | D. a little |
| 25. A. on | B. with | C. from | D. to |

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

Today English is considered a global language or *lingua franca*. It is said that if you do not know English and cannot use it well, you may meet lots of difficulties in the modern world. More and more people are learning English for several reasons. Firstly, they want to improve their knowledge. It is obvious that most of the important sources of information are now in English. We can easily find websites, journals, newspapers, and encyclopedias in English everywhere. If we know English well, we can attend quite a lot of online courses or go abroad to study. Many universities in different countries offer courses in English even though it is not their native language. Secondly, it is easier to get a well- paid job if you can use English. Most multinational companies require a certain degree of English proficiency from potential employees. Therefore, in order to get a position with a top company, more and more are learning English. Even local companies now require their staff to know English. The reason for that is they may have business relationships with companies in other countries which use English as their working language. These are the most common reasons explaining why people like to, and need to study English.

26. What is the status of English in the world today?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. a world - wide language. | B. a modern language |
| C. a language of media | D. a language of employees |

27. How can we improve our knowledge if we know English?

- A. We can get important sources of information in English.
B. We can attend quite a lot of online courses.
C. We can go abroad to study.
D. All the above are correct.

28. What does the word they in the third passage refer to?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. the multinational companies. | B. the potential employees |
| C. the local companies | D. the staff |

29. Why are employees learning English?

- A. Because they want to get a position with top companies.
B. Because they have difficulties with it.
C. Because their companies require them to do so.
D. A and C are correct.

30. How many reasons of learning English are mentioned in the passage?

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|--------------|
| A. two | B. three | C. four | D. only one. |
|--------|----------|---------|--------------|

--- THE END---

TEST 10

Chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành câu.

Founded after World War II by 51 “peace-loving states” combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, (21) _____ its newest members, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and Montenegro in 2006. United Nations Day has been (22) _____ on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945. The UN (23) _____ in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its (24) _____ has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize “for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world.” Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping operations that are currently under way. Thus far, close to 130 nations have contributed personnel (25) _____ various times; 119 are currently providing peacekeepers. As of August 31, 2008, there were 16 peacekeeping operations underway with a total of 88,230 personnel. The small island nation of Fiji has taken part in virtually every UN peacekeeping operation, as has Canada.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. including | B. limiting | C. especially | D. possibly |
| 22. A. examined | B. watched | C. monitored | D. celebrated |
| 23. A. puts off | B. looks down | C. takes part | D. makes use |
| 24. A. consequence | B. meaninglessness | C. awareness | D. influence |
| 25. A. on | B. at | C. by | D. in |

Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

John Fisher, a builder, and his wife Elizabeth wanted more living space, so they left their small flat for an old 40-metre-high castle tower. They have spent five years turning it into a beautiful home with six floors, winning three architectural prizes.

“I love the space, and being private,” Elizabeth says. “You feel separated from the world. If I’m in the kitchen, which is 25 metres above the ground floor, and the doorbell rings, I don’t have to answer it because visitors can’t see I’m in!”

“There are 142 steps to the top, so if I go up and down five or six times a day, it’s very good exercise! But having to carry heavy things to the top is terrible, so I never buy more than two bags of shopping from the supermarket at a time. Apart from that, it’s a brilliant place to live.”

“When we first saw the place, I asked my father’s advice about buying it, because we couldn’t decide. After paying for it, we were a bit worried because it looked awful. But we really loved it, and knew how we wanted it to look.” “Living here can be difficult — yesterday I climbed a four-metre ladder to clean the windows. But when you stand on the roof you can see all the way out to sea on a clear day, and that’s a wonderful experience. I’m really glad we moved.”

26. *What is the writer trying to do in the text?*

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. describe how to turn an old tower into a house | B. recommend a particular builder |
| C. describe what it is like to live in a tower | D. explain how to win prizes for building work |

27. *From this text, a reader can find out*

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. why visitors are not welcome at John and Elizabeth’s house | B. why Elizabeth exercises every day. |
| C. why Elizabeth asked her father to buy the tower. | D. why John and Elizabeth left their flat. |

28. *Which of the following best describes Elizabeth’s feelings about the tower?*

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. She wanted it as soon as she saw it. | B. She likes most things about it. |
| C. She has been worried since they paid for it. | D. She finds it unsuitable to live in. |

29. *What problem does Elizabeth have with living in such a tall building?*

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Her visitors find it difficult to see if she is at home. | B. She feels separated from other people. |
| C. She cannot bring home lots of shopping at once. | D. It is impossible to clean any of the windows. |

30. *How will John and Elizabeth advertise their tower if they sell it?*

- A. For sale: Tall building, formerly a castle. High windows give a good view. Needs some improvement.
- B. For sale: A house with a difference — a castle tower, turned into a lovely home. Wonderful view.
- C. For sale: Frize-winning home, five years old. Six rooms, all with sea views.
- D. For sale: Castle tower, turned into six small flats, close to supermarket.

TEST 11

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

Life expectancy in developed countries (21) _____ to increase. In 2004, men could expect to live about 3 years longer than they (22) _____ in 1990. Mortality from heart disease, stroke, and cancer has continued to decline in recent years.

Of concern for all is the high prevalence of people with unhealthy lifestyles and behaviors, such as insufficient exercise, and overweight, which are (23) _____ factors for many diseases and disabilities including heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, and back pain. The number of overweight children and adults is increasing. (24) _____ to improve people's health in the 21st century will be influenced by important changes in demographics.

Meanwhile, children and adults in families with income below or near the poverty level have worse health than those with higher income. Poverty (25) _____ poor health by its connection with inadequate nutrition, substandard housing, exposure to environmental hazards, unhealthy lifestyles, and decreased access to and use of health care services.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. suggests | B. continues | C. admits | D. considers |
| 22. A. did | B. was | C. had | D. would |
| 23. A. safe | B. convenient | C. dangerous | D. attractive |
| 24. A. Impressions | B. Situations | C. Attentions | D. Efforts |
| 25. A. provides | B. supports | C. takes | D. causes |

Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

In the beautiful highlands of Scotland, there is a lake called the Loch Ness. In these peaceful surroundings, a sea monster known as the "Loch Ness Monster" is said to be living in the lake. This creature, affectionately known as "Nessie", has been reported to be seen by many people around the lake. According to these people, Nessie looked like a creature from the dinosaur age. It had a huge body, a small reptilian head and a long neck.

Does the Loch Ness Monster really exist? No one can tell for sure. Ever since the sighting of the monster, many people have been keeping watch at the lake, hoping to catch a glimpse of Nessie. In 1934, a doctor, Colonel Robert Wilson, even managed to photograph the creature. The picture revealed a creature with a long neck sticking out of the water.

Where could the Loch Ness Monster have come from? One explanation given is that the monster is a pre-historic creature which lived in the days of the dinosaurs. While other dinosaurs have died out and become extinct, this creature has somehow managed to adapt to its surroundings and live on!

26. What is the passage about?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. The Loch Ness Monster | B. The Pre-historical Monster |
| C. A sea creature | D. Loch Ness Lake |

27. The sea monster's name is

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| A. Loch Ness | B. Nessie | C. Monster | D. Colonel |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|

28. It can be inferred from the passage that

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| A. Nessie is reportedly a pre-historic creature | B. Nessie is a dinosaur |
| C. Nessie is very dangerous | D. Nessie has died |

29. Which statement is NOT true?

- | |
|--|
| A. According to many people, the Loch Ness Monster had a small reptilian head. |
| B. The Loch Ness Monster like other pre-historic creatures has died out and becomes extinct. |
| C. It is explained that the Loch Ness Monster is a pre-historic creature which lived in the days of the dinosaurs. |
| D. According to many people, the Loch Ness Monster had a huge body. |

30. The word "affectionately" mostly means

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. in an angry way | B. attractively |
| C. in a lovely way | D. hatefully |

TEST 12

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

Facebook is a for-profit online social media and social networking service. The Facebook website was launched on February 4th, 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg, along with fellow Harvard College students and roommates. Since 2006, anyone age 13 and older has been allowed to become a registered user of Facebook though variations exist in minimum age requirement, depending on applicable local laws.

Over 25 million people in the UK use Facebook. That's 45% of population! And on average, each user spends over six hours a month on Facebook. Though not the highest this is a considerable number. Is Facebook is a dangerous obsession or just harmless fun? Seventeen-year-old Bethan has written on her blog about what it was like to stop using Facebook.

I think I am a Facebook addict. I log on to Facebook everyday to chat to my friends real friends and loads of online friends. Sometimes I have ten conversations going at the same time. I upload photos and update my Facebook profile all the time. But recently I've started to feel worried if I am offline for more than a few hours. And then last week I forgot to meet a real friend because I was online! I've realised I could have a problem. So I've decided to give it up for a while.

I found it really hard. Facebook and my friends demanded to know why I had left. I spent the first few evenings wondering what everyone was chatting on Facebook. I even phoned a couple of friends to find out. The fourth night I wasn't quite so bad. I actually concentrated on my homework better and I had more time to watch my TV programmes. And I spoke to my friends during the day at school. At the end of the first week, I reactivated my account, I think Facebook is fun and it's useful for posting messages to friends and sharing photos. But I'll try not to spend so much time on it in the future.

21. Which of the following is NOT true about Facebook users in UK?

- A. 45% of the country's population used Facebook.
- B. More than 25 millions of Brits use Facebook.
- C. The amount of time British users spent on Facebook is highest.
- D. Averagely, 6 hours per month are spent by British users.

22. The highlight word "it" in the passage refers to

- A. worrying
- B. Facebook
- C. a problem
- D. meeting her real friend

23. Which of the following is NOT the thing Bethan does as a Facebook addict?

- A. be curious about Facebook activities when logging out.
- B. have numerous online conversation at the same time.
- C. use Facebook everyday
- D. long to be offline nearly all the time.

24. What does Bethan conclude about Facebook?

- A. The best use of Facebook is to share photos and messages.
- B. Facebook is not as good as TV.
- C. Users should spend more time on Facebook.
- D. Facebook is great as long as not too much time is spent on.

25. What happened to make Bethan decide to quit Facebook for a while?

- A. She forgot an offline meeting.
- B. She started to feel nervous.
- C. She had too many offline friends.
- D. She uploaded too many photos.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống.

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (26) _____ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (27) _____ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could even experience a drought in many parts. On (28) _____ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for severe rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier. This happening is called El Nino and is used by weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will bring unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time. According to research, weather forecasters (29) _____ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different. El Nino itself used to be (30) _____. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot

say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this shift on a global scale either.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 26. A. that | B. what | C. when | D. whether |
| 27. A. amount | B. figure | C. number | D. deal |
| 28. A. others | B. other | C. the other | D. another |
| 29. A. used to | B. get used to | C. are used to | D. used to be |
| 30. A. notable | B. remarkable | C. predictable | D. incredible |

TEST 13

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành câu.

Sociologists have been carrying out research into the social pressures of being a teenager. (21) _____ adolescents are unhappy at school because they find it difficult to make friends, which can bring on illness or (22) _____ in poor grades. They may also worry about their appearance and often feel under enormous pressure to dress, talk and behave the same as others. This phenomenon is called peer pressure, and it is very common in today's society.

Advertising is claimed to contribute a lot to the social pressures teenagers experience. Advertisers know how important it is to feel that you belong to a group when you are in your teens, (23) _____ they try to persuade teenagers that certain products will make them popular with their classmates.

Sadly, many teenagers act (24) _____ and even do dangerous things just to make others accept them. Peer pressure is often the reason for teenage smoking, drug abuse or dangerous driving. Teenagers need to learn to say 'no' to social pressure and to find friends (25) _____ they can talk things over with when they have a problem.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. Each | B. Any | C. Every | D. Many |
| 22. A. lead | B. result | C. induce | D. cause |
| 23. A. nor | B. till | C. so | D. but |
| 24. A. irrelevantly | B. informally | C. irresponsibly | D. inconsiderably |
| 25. A. which | B. why | C. where | D. who |

Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời cho các câu hỏi sau.

Nowadays it is very important to be young. The tendency to see being young as something better than being old is a cultural phenomenon. But is it always good to be young? And isn't "young" sometimes "too young"?

When people are young, they are usually energetic and **bold**: they can work for longer periods of time, and they are ready to take risk. As they still haven't had much experience, they don't have many inhibitions, which means that there aren't many things to stand in their way. Young people have also got potential -they still have time to develop in many different ways. Because of that, employing young people can be a good investment.

On the other hand, being young doesn't automatically mean you're always happy. There is a lot of competition in society nowadays, which starts even when you're in school. Getting a good education isn't easy and can cost a lot of money.

Next, you have to look for a good job. In spite of the fact that so many employers prefer young people, young aren't just waiting for you. And even if you find one, it is often only for very short period of time. Statistics show that the stresses of modern life can sometimes bring young people a lot of troubles. Most of them can cope with problems very well, but some others break down and lose all hope. If we don't want this to happen, something must be done. So it is our responsibility to offer help to those to whom being young is definitely too young.

26. Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. The Potential of Education? | B. Social Changes |
| C. The Younger, the Better? | D. Looking for a Good Job |

27. The word "**bold**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|-------------|
| A. kind | B. brave | C. weak | D. careless |
|---------|----------|---------|-------------|

28. According to paragraph 2, employing young people can be a good investment because they

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. always feel happy | B. have got potential |
| C. are experienced in many fields | D. are not ready to take risks |

29. The word "them" in paragraph 5 refers to

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| A. troubles | B. statistics | C. stresses | D. young people |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|

30. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- | |
|---|
| A. It is neither difficult nor expensive to get a good education. |
| B. Competition begins only when young people start work. |
| C. Some young people still need help with their problems. |
| D. The stresses of modern life have no effect on young people. |

TEST 14

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành câu.

In the United States of America, the national language is (21) _____ English. Four hundred years ago, some English people came to North America to live and they (22) _____ the English language to this country. Now in the USA, people (23) _____ American English. Most of the words are the (24) _____ in American and British English, but the Americans say some English words not as people (25) _____ in England.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 21. A. also | B. like | C. as well | D. too |
| 22. A. carried | B. took | C. brought | D. had |
| 23. A. say | B. speak | C. talk | D. tell |
| 24. A. various | B. similar | C. same | D. like |
| 25. A. do | B. say | C. talk | D. speak |

Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời cho các câu hỏi sau.

Staying in hotels and resorts has been a traditional part of travel since the beginning of mass tourism. But nowadays, many tourists want a more intimate experience. For this reason, they are choosing to “go native”. This often means staying in the kinds of places that local people inhabit. In big cities, you can try staying with the friend of a friend. You may end up sleeping on the couch or the floor, but the advantages outweigh the discomfort. The biggest plus is that you’ll be staying with a local and seeing the city from a local perspective.

Another option is house-swapping. Several websites allow you to connect with people who want to trade living situations. It’s usual to exchange emails about favourite places in the city before the swap, meaning you can have a truly local experience. But of course, you can only do this if you don't mind having strangers staying in your house.

For the more adventurous, staying in a native structure in an African village or a hut on the water in Vietnam or Thailand can be a real thrill. These might not even include plumbing or electricity, and that is part of the charm. The experience of dealing with oil lamps and carrying water really gives you a sense of how the people live.

No matter how unadventurous you feel, you might want to consider crossing hotels off your list. Getting to know the local way of life is most valuable part of travel. And what better way is there to do this than staying where the local people actually live?

26. What is the passage mainly about?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Adventurous holiday activities | B. Main tourist attractions in Asia |
| C. New holiday accommodation trend | D. World heritage sites |

27. The word “they” in paragraph 1 refers to

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| A. local people | B. tourists | C. hotels | D. resorts |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|

28. What is the biggest advantage of tourist’s going native?

- A. It is cheaper than staying in other kinds of accommodation.
- B. It offers them opportunities to make new friends.
- C. It is more comfortable than staying in hotels and resorts.
- D. It enables them to experience the local lifestyle.

29. The word “charm” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| A. safety | B. attraction | C. danger | D. price |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------|

30. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

- A. Dealing with oil lamps is the most thrilling experience for tourists to Vietnam.
- B. Tourists to Thailand prefer staying in a native structure to staying in a hut.
- C. Staying with local people is more popular than staying in hotels and resorts.
- D. There are several websites used for house-swapping purposes.

--- THE END---

TEST 15

Đọc và chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Statesmen define a family as “a group of individuals having a common dwelling and related by blood, adoption or marriage, (21) _____ includes common-law relationships”. Most people are born into one of these groups and will live their lives as a family in such a group.

Although the definition of a family may not change, (22) _____ relationship of people to each other within the family group changes as society changes. More and more wives are taking paying jobs, and, as a result, the roles of husband, wife and children are changing. Today, men expect to work for pay for about 40 years of their lives, and, in today’s marriages (23) _____ which both spouses have paying jobs, women can expect to work for about 30 to 35 years of their lives. This means that men must learn to do their share of family tasks such as caring for the children and daily (24) _____ chores. Children, too, especially adolescents, have to (25) _____ with the members of their family in sharing household tasks.

The widespread acceptance of contraception has meant that having children is as matter of choice, not an automatic result of marriage. Marriage itself has become a choice. As alternatives such as common-law relationships and single-parent families have become socially acceptable, women will become more independent.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. it |
| 22. A. a | B. any | C. some | D. the |
| 23. A. in | B. for | C. with | D. to |
| 24. A. home | B. family | C. house | D. household |
| 25. A. carry | B. deal | C. cooperate | D. combine |

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

People invent things to enhance their lives. Today, inventions are mostly improvements of previous inventions. With technology, inventions are taking a shorter and shorter time to complete. One such invention is the camera. The time taken to invent the camera in the sixteenth century was prolonged due to the lack of technology and scientific knowledge. When inventors first tried to take a photograph in 1558, the image could not stay on the paper permanently. It was only in 1837 that inventors managed to produce pictures that did not fade away. With the invention of the camera, further improvements were made and the first underwater camera was invented in 1856. It was placed in a tightly sealed container. However, when the contraption was underwater, the container broke before many pictures were taken. It was only in the 1980s that a camera was made to be able to go deep underwater without being damaged. Less than twenty years later, technology allowed underwater cameras to take photographs in color and to go even deeper into the water. The cameras even looked like a fish. With better technology, an invention will never stay stagnant. People will be relentless in their efforts at making improvements to an invention.

26. How are inventions of today different from those in the past?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. They gradually enrich people’s lives. | B. They need less time to complete. |
| C. They have intention of being larger. | D. They are effectively used. |

27. What happened to the image on the photograph of the first camera?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. The image disappeared. | B. The image was different after a time period. |
| C. The color of image did not stay a long time. | D. The image could not remain on the paper for long. |

28. How many years later did it take the inventors to produce the first underwater camera after the first camera?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. 321 years | B. 298 years | C. 279 years | D. 389 years |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

29. The word “it” refers to

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|
| A. invention | B. Container | C. underwater camera | D. camera |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|

30. How was the underwater camera in the 1980s different from the previous?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| A. It had the shape of fish. | B. It could take color photos and go deeper. |
| C. It could swim like a fish. | D. It took color pictures going into water. |

--- THE END---